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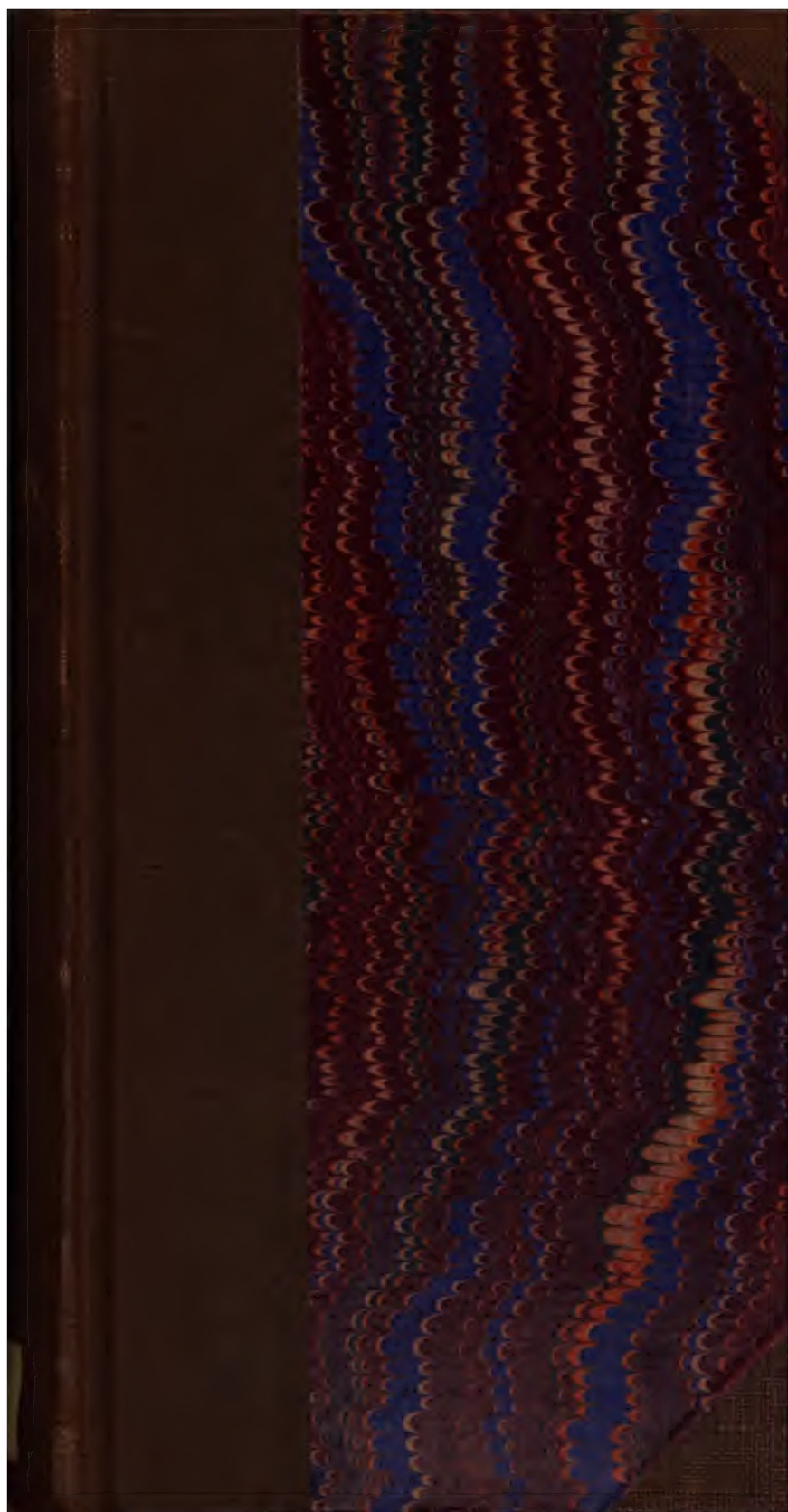
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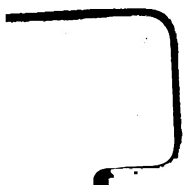
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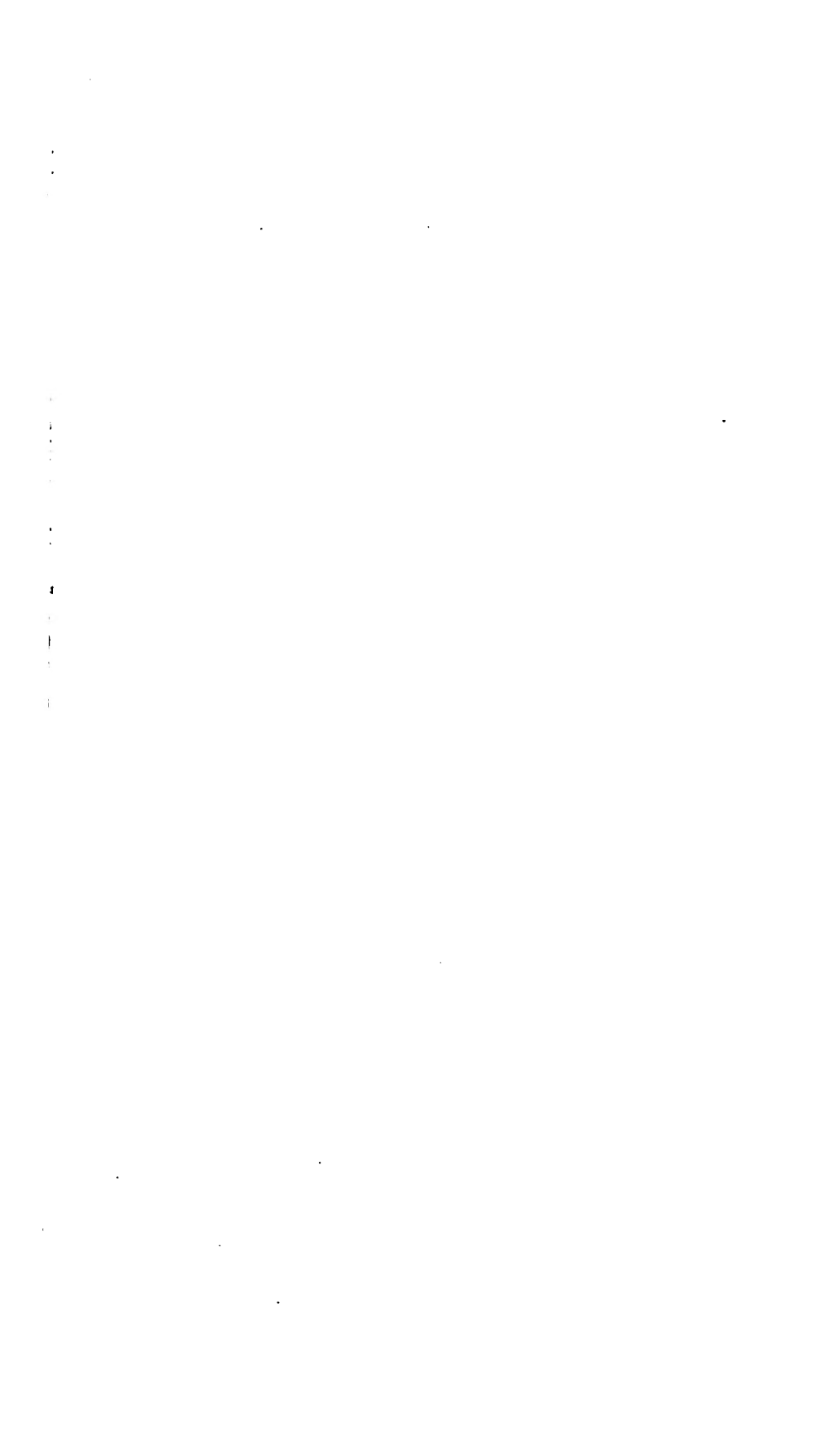
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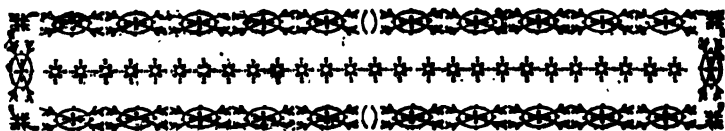


THE
ANNUAL REGISTER,
OR A VIEW OF THE
HISTORY,
POLITICS,
AND
LITERATURE,
For the YEAR 1765.
THE FIFTH EDITION.



L O N D O N:
Printed for J. DODSLEY, in Pall-Mall, 1793.





P R E F A C E.

WE have so often had occasion to thank the public for the reception with which they have been pleased to honour our labours, that the doing of it any more may appear to arise from habit, rather than any consciousness of the obligations we are under to them. We shall, therefore, just beg leave to assure them, that greater pains have been taken with this volume of the Annual Register, to render it worthy of their perusal, than with any of the former; though we are very far, at the same time, from meaning to assert, that these pains have been attended with proportionable success; and much less still, that, even in that case, we do not equally stand in need of their tenderness, since every indulgence on their side is a title to extraordinary exertions on ours. Nay, in one
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respect,

P R E F A C E.

respect, the lateness of its appearance, we must own something more than bare indulgence may appear necessary to absolve us from want of gratitude; but that too, we hope to obtain, when we have assured our readers, that in the delay we sacrificed more to their gratification, than to our own convenience.

However interesting the topics of the year 1765 may be, we hope those of the year 1766 will prove more agreeable: we shall then, it is to be presumed, in consequence of the measures taken in the last session, be able to view the storm from port; and our fear of danger will be succeeded by the pleasing remembrance of it. Besides, there seems to have arisen a spirit of liberty in many parts of the world; and such an uncommon one in some of the Spanish dominions in America, as is not, perhaps, to be equalled in any annals, since it has engaged those whom it actuates to give up, in favour of the rights of mankind, a great deal more than they claim for themselves under the same title.

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THE
ANNUAL REGISTER,
For the YEAR 1765.

THE
HISTORY
OF
EUROPE.

CHAP. I.

Peaceable aspect of the great powers of Europe towards each other. Refusal of the French and Spanish courts to comply with the demands of Great Britain, no sufficient cause to apprehend a rupture between them ; may in the end prove serviceable to the latter. Emperor of Germany dies, after settling his Tuscan dominions on his second son ; and is succeeded, as emperor of Germany, by his eldest, elected, in his life-time, king of the Romans. Several treaties of marriage and their probable effects. Savoy. Portugal. Poland. Corsica.

IN our last volume, we had the satisfaction to leave the neighbouring powers so much on a balance with each other, or so much taken up with their own internal concerns, as to afford little or no grounds to apprehend any speedy interruption in that repose, which has so lately succeeded, if not one of the longest, at least one of

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the sharpest and most general wars, that Europe had been for a long time afflicted with. Happily for the ease of mankind, this pleasing prospect still holds up. For, as to the points, which yet remain in dispute, between the three most potent of the late belligerent powers, Great Britain on the one side, and France and Spain on the other ;

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other; though much it is to be wished, that every thing had, if possible, been thoroughly settled in the last treaty of peace; it is to be hoped from all the apparent circumstances of their present situation, that the two latter of these powers will not so far persist in refusing to comply with the just demands of the former, as to force her, from motives either of honour or interest, into a new war; although their litigious disposition on these points may, probably, afford her just reasons to be more circumspect and less generous with them in future dealings of the same kind. Nay, this reluctance of the French and Spanish courts to do Great Britain justice, may, in the end, turn-out to her advantage, by serving to justify, on these occasions, such a strict attention to her own interests, as might otherwise give umbrage to the neutral states of Europe. They may see that such a conduct is not the effect of arrogance and a spirit of despotism, but proceeds solely from the most authorised principles of self-defence.

Among the events which serve to distinguish the period now under our consideration, the principal, no doubt, would have been the death of the emperor of Germany, had not the troubles usual on such occasions been happily prevented by the previous election of a king of the Romans. Accordingly, the present emperor Joseph II. who the year before had been chosen to that dignity, Aug. 18th
1765. ascended the imperial throne on his father's death, with as little noise and bustle, as if he had been born to

it. Nor does the progress of his reign promise to be less peaceable, than its beginning. The late emperor never appeared to take any share in the troubles of Germany, but such as his gratitude to his consort and her family for his elevation to the imperial dignity, his dependence upon her for the support of that dignity, and a very natural regard for his children, seemed to dictate; and which, in any other prince in the same circumstances, might reasonably be expected to have operated in the same manner. And the present emperor, heir to no part of his father's patrimonial dominions, small and insignificant as they were in the political world, must be satisfied to tread in his steps, or at least entirely conform to the views and intentions of his mother the empress dowager, in whom, as queen of Hungary and Bohemia, and sovereign of Austria and the Netherlands, all the power of the house of Austria, notwithstanding the admission of her son to the co-regency of them, substantially resides; and who is now, in all appearance, more intent upon settling her numerous issue and improving her territories, than upon adding to them, or even upon recovering those which she has lost.

There have, indeed, been, since the publication of our last volume, several intermarriages, by which the heretofore so sanguinely rival houses of Austria and Bourbon have been drawn nearer to each other, than even by their late political alliances. A little before the late emperor's death, a marriage was concluded between his second son, and an infant of Spain,

Spain, on occasion of which he parted with his Tuscan dominions. But it is not probable, that these alliances can affect the tranquillity of Europe, till most of the princes who have made these contracts for their children are removed from the reins of government ; events, considering their ages, of no very near prospect. In time, no doubt, these marriages and cessions will give rise to troubles, filial love and respect giving way to the more powerful passions of ambition and avarice ; and mankind may again smart for the honour, which some sovereigns do their subjects, of making them over to each other, without their concurrence, like beasts of the field. The successor to the Austrian dominions, in right of the present empress dowager, may look upon himself as equally intitled to those of Tuscany in right of the late emperor, especially as it does not appear, that, as legal heir, he has received any equivalent for them ; whilst a king of Spain may think it his duty to protect a sister, a cousin, or their issue, in the enjoyment of dominions purchased, perhaps, for them by no inconsiderable portion. And, after all, it must be owned, that this is but a small part of that trouble and confusion, which must probably attend these ineluctable events, considering the complicated claims of Spain and Parma to the throne of the Two Sicilies, and that of a Don Lewis to Parma itself.

But gloomy as this prospect may be in regard to the great Roman-catholic nations of Europe, it can give no alarm to Great Britain, or the other great Protestant powers,

whose strength must ever be in proportion to the weakness of those in the opposite interest. Besides, the chief of the latter have been of late equally attentive with the former, to preserve that compactness so necessary to all political bodies by treaties of inter-marriage ; in the cementing of which, as no cessions or transfers of territory have been made, so no seeds have been sown of future discontent and discord. Not to speak of the late renewals of amity between the branches of the Brunswick family, by the nuptials of the princess Augusta, his majesty's eldest sister, with the hereditary prince of Brunswick Lunenburg, and of a sister of that gallant prince with the prince royal of Prussia, nephew to the reigning king ; the treaty of intermarriage lately concluded between another of his majesty's sisters, and the prince royal of Denmark, by drawing still closer the already very close bands of friendship between these two so great and so good monarchs, how much soever it may contribute to the satisfaction and honour of their respective families, and the happiness and security of their subjects, cannot but contribute still more to the strengthening of the Protestant interest.

These two systems, which we have been surveying, the Protestant and the Roman-catholic, are not however, and, in all probability, never will be, either of them, so much one, as to contain no devious, irregular bodies, politically tending to the other. For the present, these bodies are chiefly, on the Protestant side, Protestant Sweden, and on the Roman-catholic, Portugal ; both, beyond all doubt,

the most intolerantly zealous members of the persuasions they respectively belong to, yet both strongly attached to some powers of very different, and extremely jealous of other powers of the same, creed with themselves. Sweden and France still persist in their old friendship, and will, probably, long persist in it, since both find their interest in so doing. The mixt intercourse of trade and politics, which has so long continued between them, and which their mutual necessities seem in a great measure to support, gives this connection the air of a natural alliance: France stands in the greatest need of, and is the best able to pay for, those commodities in trade, and those assistances in war, which Sweden is best able to furnish; viz. metals; materials for building ships; ships ready built; and sometimes men, whose bravery and fidelity, as well as hardness and discipline, may be safely relied on.

Portugal, from the designs of her former masters, and the natural imbecillity of the country, stands much more in need of foreign assistance than Sweden. This assistance, which Portugal stands in need of, she wisely looks for at the hands of the two greatest maritime powers of Europe, Great Britain and Holland, but at the same time the two warmest supporters of the Protestant interest. As much as these powers may covet the gold of Portugal to accumulate it at home, or want it to purchase the commodities of other countries, where those of their own may not readily find a vent, so much does Portugal stand

in need of their assistance against Spain, France, and other powers, to secure to her a communication with, if not indeed the possession of, the sources of that precious metal; since France and Spain as far exceed Portugal in maritime strength, as they are themselves exceeded in that particular by Great Britain. Add to this, that it is not so much in the spirit of the British and Dutch constitutions to conquer countries, as fairly to gain, by the more agreeable, yet far more prevalent, arts of husbandry, manufacture, and commerce, a share of the riches, with which these countries may happen to be peculiarly blessed.

It is hardly requisite to say any thing concerning the other Roman-catholic or Protestant powers of Europe; or at least a few words will be sufficient. The king of Poland, though not as yet formally acknowledged by those powers who protested against the diet that elected him, is likely to be soon so. France has again supplied the Genoise with troops for the garrisoning of the few places left them in Corsica; but there is very little probability of her endeavouring to recover for them any of those they have lost. It is not her interest that the Corsicans should be entirely free, or entirely slaves, since, as long as they remain in the dubious state they now are in, she may expect to command in Genoa one of the best maritime keys to Italy, besides ships and sailors on an emergency, in return for a few land-forces, that she can raise and recruit with very little trouble or expence.

C H A P. II.

Aspect of Russia and Turkey. Little to be apprehended from Russia, and still less from Turkey. Character of the present emperor. Aspect of Europe, in general, more pacific than ever. State of agriculture, navigation, and the useful arts.

TO complete our survey of the European powers, we are next to consider Russia and Turkey. The head of the former, wisely considering, that as much as it may be her duty to deserve, it is, considering her want of an hereditary or even elective title, as much her interest to win, the affections of her subjects, not only shews the greatest desire to make them happy, but endeavours it by such means, as may not too glaringly clash with their deep-rooted prejudices either civil or religious; a method of proceeding suited only to such a sovereign as her predecessor Peter the Great, whose pretensions to the crown were themselves supported by these prejudices. Amongst other steps taken by her to compass so exalted a design, she has given the amplest encouragement for the introduction of letters and useful arts, these sovereign antidotes against barbarism and superstition*. Upon the whole, therefore, there does not appear the least reason to apprehend any thing from Russia for the peace of Europe.

Little as there is to be apprehended from Russia, still less,

if any thing at all, is to be feared from Turkey, the only great power of Europe, which, as being, by its maxims of religion and government, quite distinct from, or rather diametrically opposite to, all the others, which we have reviewed, we must here take a particular survey of. The present emperor of that ill-governed and illiterate, yet, from its numbers and enthusiastic servility to its head, dangerous neighbour to some of the Christian powers, seems to be a very different man from all his predecessors. Under him, the spirit of Turkish despotism and jealousy seems to be in some degree lowered. He permits brothers to live, even after escaping from that confinement, to which the laws of the seraglio had condemned them; and by sending to France for a collection of astronomical treatises, he has shewn a taste for those sciences, which so much tend to enlarge and refine the human mind. But what does him still more honour, is that truly neighbourly part he so lately acted in the affairs of Poland, which must make us consider him as a pacific, as well

* Of this the reader will find some proof in a letter written by her imperial majesty to the celebrated Monf. D'Alembert, on his refusing to come to Russia, to educate the hereditary prince her son; and which, as truly characteristic, we inserted amongst our Characters for last year.

as a wise and benevolent prince, and only leave us room to regret, that there are not more potentates of that character amongst those educated in principles infinitely better calculated to form it.

In short, Europe seems, in general, to wear a much more serene appearance, than from history there is any reason to judge she ever did. The spirit of invention, industry, and improvement, are abroad, and seem to have taken place of the spirit of conquest and rapacity, which so much disgrace her former annals. Princes, in all appearance, begin to discover more wealth and power in the honest endeavours of their subjects to enrich themselves, than they used to do in the servile assistance of them to enslave others. Agriculture and navigation have, at last, in a great measure, obtained that attention, which such useful and sublime arts deserve. Nor have the intermediate handicraft arts, supported by agriculture and supporting navigation, and contributing so much, in other respects, to the convenience and pleasure of life, been neglected.

The vegetable system of Tull, after standing many years unimpeached by any casual observations, has within these few years been confirmed by the express experiments of Monsieur Duhamel, and found to be as true and useful, as it was ever allowed to be simple and ingenious. What is more, his admirable machines, so well adapted to that system, and so happily contrived to combine the intelligence of the rational with the strength of the brute creation,

have, likewise, been adopted and improved. A Linnæus and a Silingfleet have hinted the possibility and expediency of parting the hitherto undistinguished common plants of the field made use of to feed our cattle, in order to give each its proper soil and cultivation, and sow and crop it in its proper season. A Wyche, soaring still higher, has, from a just consideration of the goodness and power of the creator, suggested the existence of vegetables, fit for the same purpose, hardy enough to thrive in the coldest weather. And these hints and suggestions have been, by the parting of the plants already known, and the discovering and the cultivating of other much hardier ones, been proved well founded, and brought into practice by Mr. Baker, and by Mr. Rocque, to the vast enlargement of the human empire over the vegetable world; several plants, which hitherto used to be nursed up in gardens for the immediate and sole use of man, having been compelled to do duty in the open fields for that of cattle, and made subject to the plough as well as the spade, so as to oblige a far greater portion of the earth's surface to wear the livery of summer in the depth of winter.

The principles of Sir Isaac Newton, joined to the astronomical observations of Halley and Bradley, have been made by M. Mayer of Goettingen a ground-work for constructing, with the assistance of theorems furnished by Mr. Euler of Berlin, tables of the moon's motions, by which the absolute time of that heterocline planet's appulse to any fixed point of the heavens,

Heavens, and of course the difference of longitude between any place and the observer's, may, with the help of the ingenious Mr. Maskelyne's new method of finding the proper allowances for parallax and refraction, be precisely determined; and ease and expedition have been added to precision by theorems of Mr. Witchell's invention for the use of lunar tables, and other tables for the easy and expeditious application of his theorems. Mr. Harrison's improvements in clock-work for obtaining the same ends have likewise been pushed to so great a degree in point of portability, as well as certainty, as to deserve the highest reward offered by the British government.

The members of the royal academy of sciences of Paris have already published several accounts of particular trades, which, however trivial they may appear in some eyes, are the fruit of much thought and experience, and yield room for a great deal more, so as not to be unworthy of the scientific manner in which these gentlemen have handled them. Perhaps, it may be with truth affirmed, that the meanest of these trades is, comparatively, as useful in the scale of those human inventions which contribute so much to make life happy, as the meanest insect is thought to be in the scale of created beings to support and uphold the whole. New societies have been formed for the cultivation of all these useful arts, not only in England, but in France, and most other countries of Europe.

But unpardonable as it might have been to pass over in silence

things, that have been done for the general benefit of mankind, and the men to whom we are indebted for the achievement of them, after bestowing so much time on scenes of devastation and slaughter, we may perhaps be thought to have dwelt too long upon them, at least for this part of our work, however necessary some account of them may be to illustrate subjects more strictly historical, according to the usual meaning of that word, which may hereafter occur in this part of our work, on a supposition of the public's favouring us with a continuance of their patience and indulgence. We shall, therefore, refer our readers for fuller accounts of these matters to the other parts of it, in which they may be introduced at large with more propriety, and consequently more ample justice may be done to them.

We cannot, however, dismiss the subject, even in this place, without observing how many English names appear amongst the authors we have been celebrating; though a thing no way surprising, since, in this free and fertile country, every man is sure to enjoy in peace the fruits of his ingenuity and labour, and to gain more by the mere sale of them, considering the number and opulence of its inhabitants, than could be well expected in any other country from the greatest generosity in the government. But it is very remarkable, that, notwithstanding this certainty of meritorious men being rewarded here without any legislative intervention, the British legislature has, however, not only been the first to reward those, (even foreigners) who have

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improved navigation by facilitating the means of discovering the longitude at sea, but has likewise provided, in the last session of parliament, for the adequate encouragement of all those, who shall be found to have made any useful attempts towards that important purpose.

Having thus examined the present general complexion of Europe, and the particular aspect towards each other of the several great political bodies that compose it, we shall next proceed to take a survey of the state of British affairs in the East Indies, being the only foreign affairs of any European power worth our notice, at least by what we know of them, with sufficient certainty to ground a narrative upon. It might be expected, that we should begin with a relation of the parliamentary pro-

ceedings here in England, and the commotions in our North-American settlements, to which they have given rise, as matters of far greater importance. But it is for this very reason we chuse to speak last of them, as, by so doing, we shall be better able to connect them properly together, and do them all the justice their importance deserves.—Besides, it will be only adjusting the order of our narrative to the order of time, most of the East-India transactions, we have to relate, having happened before there appeared any settled refractoriness in our North-American colonies to comply with the injunctions of the mother-country; and being previous even to any proceedings in the mother-country to give the least colour to such refractoriness in her colonies.

C H A P. III.

Ill consequence of Mir Cossim Aly Cawn's being driven out of Bengal. Political conduct of Sujah Doula on that occasion. Death of Major Adams. Mir Cossim cuts off a small party of English. The late Shab Zada joins Sujah Doula, and both draw a formidable army into the field. Major Munro succeeds Major Adams. State of the English forces under him. He marches to the enemy. Battle of Buxard. Cheap victory over the Indians. Major Munro attacks a very strong fort. Twice repulsed with great loss. Sujah Doula at the head of another army; pins down Major Munro to the neighbourhood of Baneres.

A GAINST European invaders the cause of one Asiatic prince is the cause of all; and, could they be blind enough not to see this of themselves, there never, surely, existed a man better able to convince them of it, than the late Nabob of Bengal, Mir Cossim Aly Cawn. The driving of him, therefore, into the territories of a neighbouring nabob,

was rather removing the fire, than extinguishing it. Indeed, the fate alone of so intelligent and enterprising a man was enough to fill all the princes of that vast country with the justest apprehensions for their own safety and independence.

Desperate, therefore, as the condition of Mir Cossim's affairs might appear to be by the accounts, with which we concluded our last volume,

lume, we were very far from thinking that of the company's so permanently happy, as not to promise very soon, and even without the creation of any new nabob, some fresh matter to this part of our work. As long as any part of Mir Cossim's army remained on foot, it was impossible the English forces should enjoy any respite; at the same time that, in pursuing these remains through so extensive a country, they were liable to lose more men, than they could be supposed to do by the sword of a much more numerous Indian enemy in a pitched battle.

Upon these principles, we must allow, that Sujah Doula acted a very wise part in not admitting into his country the remains of Mir Cossim's army, as long as it could be kept together, or even in small parties, in the territories of Bengal, or any other territories than his own. Indeed, it was doing right, at any rate, to keep himself quiet for some time, by almost any means, besides that of giving up his friend, since time alone might be expected to bring about many more events to the prejudice of the English, than that of the Indian affairs.

Accordingly, we do not find that Sujah Doula took any part against the English, except that, if it can be called so, of giving shelter to Mir Cossim, and to Somers, who so barbarously murdered that Nabob's prisoners at Patna, and his afterwards refusing to give them up. For, as to his drawing an army into the field, which we are likewise informed he did, it was probably within his own territories, and justified, besides, by the near approach of the

English to them. He is represented to us, however, as suing for a renewal of peace, which the company's servants in India might, perhaps, consider as broken by these measures.

But, on whatever principle Mir Cossim's allies might think proper to keep themselves quiet, it was not long before time brought about an event sufficient to tempt them to action. This was the sudden death of Major Adams, whose name alone might be considered as the palladium of the company's military affairs in that part of the world. Accordingly, the same ship, which brought to England an account of that unexpected event, brought likewise that of Mir Cossim's not only being in the field at the head of a body of Indostans, but of his having actually cut off a small party of our men, and his sending their heads, by way of triumph, to king Shah Zada, and the nabob Sujah Doula. The time was now come, when these princes thought they might as openly espouse Mir Cossim's cause, as the latter heretofore had protected his person; and for that purpose they immediately drew into the field an army of fifty thousand men, with a train of artillery, such as might be supposed to follow an European army of equal numbers.

But Major Adams, most fortunately for the company's affairs, was succeeded by another officer, who, as far as the accounts we have of him reach, seems to have acted with all that spirit and ability, which his predecessor in command possessed in so eminent a degree.

This officer was Major Hector Munro,

Munro, of the king's forces. He no sooner heard of the enemy's troops being gathered together, than he immediately marched up to them. His forces did not amount to more than nine thousand men in the whole, of which not one seventh part were Europeans. The number of the enemy was extremely great; but they were Indian troops, such as the most consummate military abilities are requisite to render formidable in any proportion to their numbers, and such abilities were not to be feared in Mir Cossim himself, and still less in his friends or their generals. It is very strange, however, that having so often experienced the ill consequence of meeting the English in pitched battle, and so lately the advantage of attacking them by surprize and in small parties, he did not prevail on his allies carefully to avoid the former kind of warfare, and abide entirely by the latter.

Major Munro came up with the Indian army at a place 22d Oct. called Buxard, on the 1764. river Camnassary, about one hundred miles above Patna, and found them, as had been for some time past usual with them, encamped with all the advantages nature and art could bestow. Before them lay a morass, judiciously lined with cannon, that, whichever way the English should move, either forward to pass the morass, or sideways to double it, could not but greatly gall them in their approach; and the troops themselves extended so far, as greatly to outflank any line of battle, into which it was possible for the major to form his few forces. Besides, at one end of

this morass, there stood a small wood, from which the Indians, sheltered by the trees, might fire with great advantage on their naked enemies; and they, accordingly, took care to occupy it with a sufficient body. This was probably the only end by which the Indians apprehended any danger of the morass being doubled; it was, at least, on this end only we find that any attempt was made to come at them. The morass, it is to be presumed, extended too far the other way to require any additional assistance.

The first appearance of such a situation was alone sufficient to make major Munro defer an attack, till it could be properly explored. He, therefore, on the day of his arrival in sight of the enemy, encamped himself, but near enough to them to be but just out of the reach of their cannon; contenting himself with making the proper dispositions for readily forming his line of battle in case of any sudden emergency.

This precaution was far from being superfluous; for going out the next morning by day-break to reconnoitre the enemy, in order to attack them the day following, he found them already under arms. Upon this, returning to his camp, he called in all his advanced posts and grand guards; ordered the drums to beat to arms; and, in less than twenty minutes after, was, in consequence of the wise dispositions made the day before, fortunate enough to see his line of battle completely formed.

The Indians began to cannonade the English at nine o'clock in the
mora-

morning ; and, half an hour after, the action became general. The morafs in the front of our troops prevented their moving forward for some time, by which means the great number of the enemy's cannon, which were as well levelled as judiciously difpofed, galled them very much. This obliged major Munro to order a battalion of Seapoys, with one gun, from the right of the first line, to move forward to silence one of the Indian batteries, which played upon his flank; and soon after to detach to its support another battalion from the second line. These battalions having had the desired success, the major ordered both the lines to face to the right, and keep marching, in order to clear the left wing of the morafs ; and, when that was done, to face to their former front, the right wing wheeling up to the left, in order to clear the small wood, that was upon their right. Then the first line moved forward, keeping a very brisk cannonade. While this was doing, major Munro sent orders to major Pemble, who commanded the second line, to face it to the right about, and follow the first. But that officer saw the propriety of that movement so soon, that he began to put it in execution, before he received major Munro's orders. Immediately after, both lines pushed forward with so much ardour and resolution, at which time the small arms began, that the enemy soon after began to give way, and a little before twelve, their whole army was put to flight, leaving 6000 men on the spot, with 130 pieces of cannon, a proportionable quantity of military stores, and all their tents ready pitch-

ed, at the comparatively small expence to the victors, of 32 Europeans, and 239 Indians killed, and 57 Europeans and 473 Indians wounded.

Nothing now remained in the enemy's possession at this side of the river but a single fort, called Chanda Geer ; but, then, it was a place exceedingly strong by its situation ; and, as it appeared afterwards, still stronger by the courage and fidelity of the Indian officer who commanded in it. This fort stood on the top of a high and steep hill, or rather rock, situated on the very banks of the Ganges, one hundred and fifty miles above Patna, by which, in all probability, it might have been kept constantly supplied with provisions ; and as to military stores, it could, on account of the height and steepness of the hill on which it stood, want none, as long as any stones remained to pour down upon the assailants.

The only probable method of reducing such a place seemed to be that of undermining it, and blowing it up from the foundations along with the garrison ; or pouring into it such showers of stones and bombs, as might render it untenable. These, at least, would have been the methods taken with it in Europe. But major Munro, whether he wanted the necessary stores for operations of this kind, or men proper to conduct them, or both ; or whether he did not dream himself, or thought the Indians would never dream, of those cheap and ready weapons of defence, of which their hill was composed ; or, in short, supposed that they might be surprised in the night,

night, when, as in a time of perfect truce, it is usual with them, or was, at least, till the Europeans taught them better, to sleep in the greatest security in the neighbourhood of an enemy †, he ordered the walls of it to be battered ; and, as soon as a practicable breach was made, the governor shewing no signs of any intention to surrender, sent a party to storm it in the night-time.

If the English thought to surprise the Indians, they must have been, themselves, terribly surprised. For they found them not only awake, but prepared to receive them. Practicable as the breach might be in itself, the ascent to it, difficult enough without any additional obstacle, was rendered absolutely impracticable by the torrents of stones, which the Indians sent down with hands and feet, while the English had both employed merely in endeavouring to get at them ; thus burying the wretched assailants under the rubbish made by their own cannon. Such, however, was the spirit that prevailed in our troops, or rather such the sense of shame excited by this repulse, that they renewed the attack the next night, but with no better success.

In these attempts we had many private men killed, and a great many officers wounded ; more, perhaps, on the whole, than the gaining a pitched battle would have cost us. The major, therefore, finding that this was a place, which no art was requisite to defend, though a great

deal to take it, if at all expugnable ; and that, consequently, it must be as strong in the hands of undisciplined Indians, as it could be in those of the best European veterans ; thought proper to withdraw the forces he had sent against it, and reserve them for some service, in which their conduct might be useful, and their courage would not be entirely thrown away.

This service the Nabob Sujah Doola was, in the mean time, preparing to throw in their way. For, though an army of his had been so lately and so completely routed, we now find him at the head of another ; whether composed of the remains of the first, of which no doubt great numbers escaped, or of fresh men, we are not told. Be that as it will, he seems this time to have acted with more caution, at length, no doubt, instructed by the many overthrows the Indian troops had received by fighting in bodies too large for the head, which was to guide and animate them. Though not a little elated by our late ill success against his fort, instead of marching up to our troops, which the major had encamped under the walls of Baneres, in hopes, we may presume, of the nabob's being fool-hardy enough to take that step, he contented himself with sending parties of his flying horse to skirmish with our advanced posts, and kept his main body, with the artillery, at fifteen miles distance. And by this conduct of his, he, in the end, reaped one great advantage ; which

† See our 4th vol. p. 6.

was, that, however desirous major Munro might, at last, become of quitting the neighbourhood of Baneres, he could not safely do it, lest the place being open, and it being as much the aim of the Indians to plunder, as it was the interest of the English to protect it, these parties should fall upon it in his absence.

C H A P. IV.

Major Munro recalled ; succeeded by major Sir Robert Fletcher. Sir Robert routs Sujab Doula's new army, and attacks the fort, from before which the English had been lately driven. The garrison obliges the governor to surrender ; his noble behaviour on the occasion. Sir Robert makes himself master of Eliabad. Bad aspect of Sujab Doula's affairs. French affairs in the East Indies. Dutch affairs. Proposals for improving the success of the English in Bengal to the advantage of the nation, considered.

IN this critical situation lay the English army, when, major Munro being recalled home, the command of it devolved on Sir Robert Fletcher, a major in the company's troops ; who, emulous of the glory gained by his predecessors, resolved to do something to signalize himself, before major Carnac, named to the command of the army by the governor and council of Bengal, could arrive to preclude him.

With this view he ventured to break up his camp under the walls of Baneres at midnight of the 14th of January 1765, and marched off towards the enemy, leaving a party to protect that place against any attempt, that might be made against it during his absence. But, though the main body of the enemy lay at so small a distance, he did not reach it till the third day ; when, on his making the proper motions to attack them, they, after drawing up to receive him, retreated twice in good order, and as often faced about again ; but, on his

preparing for a third attack, they fled with precipitation ; with what loss, in men or military stores, we are not told, and, therefore, suppose it must have been very inconsiderable.

Sir Robert, upon this, determined to attack again the fort, the siege of which major Munro had lately found it so imprudent to continue. It is, therefore, to be presumed, that our troops imagined the nabob might have been determined by the strength of this place, to lay up in it his best treasures ; and that, of course, it was worth all the risk and fatigue the mastering of it might cost them. But had this been the case, as Sir Robert attacked it in the same manner major Munro had done, by first battering the walls, he would, in all probability, have found it equally impregnable, though he soon made three practicable breaches in them. The garrison, so far from being entrusted with their prince's treasures, had been suffered to want pay for six months, so that they no longer thought

thought it worth their while to give themselves any trouble about so bad a master, much less expose themselves to the danger of perishing by famine in his cause.

The governor, therefore, thus forced to surrender, came himself, and, in the sight of his troops, delivered up the keys of the place to Sir Robert, with tears in his eyes, and a speech, which, at the same time that it contained the highest compliment to his enemy, argued the greatest nobleness of mind in himself. Instead of making an apology for having held out so long, as if he was convinced that the English must hate a traitor and a coward, he apologized for surrendering so soon; instead of servilely imploring their mercy, he seemed rather to claim their favour as a thing, which it was inconsistent with their natures not to grant. "I have, said he, endeavoured to act like a soldier; but deserted by my prince, and left with a mutinous garrison, what could I do? God and you (laying his hand on the Koran, and pointing to his soldiers) are witnesses, that to the faith of the English I now trust my life and fortune." After this, Sir Robert made himself master of the enemy's capital, called Eliabad, a large city on the Ganges, between sixty and seventy miles above Chanda Geer, and defended by high and thick walls and a strong fort, so as, in all appearance, to complete the ruin of the unfortunate Sujah Doula.

These are the only affairs in Bengal, of which we have been able to make out any tolerable narrative from the authentic ac-

counts received from that part of the world, or at least from those, which it has been thought proper to make public. And concise and obscure in many respects as these accounts may be, they are less so, than what have appeared of some transactions on the coast of Coromandel, though, perhaps, of equal moment. We are told of troubles being terminated there, which we never before heard of. We are told of places being reduced by the English, without being told the occasion of their attacking them. We are told of French troops under one Mr. Marchand undertaking to support one Isouf Cawn, a rebel against the reigning nabob, and then betraying the rebel, though we never before heard a word of this rebellion, or any of the actors in it. To dwell upon such lame accounts, would be only abusing the patience of our readers.

We may, however, gather from them, that the French are not idle in that part of the world. We are, indeed, informed of it, directly by themselves. Mr. Law, they tell us, whom the French East-India company sent as their agent into Asia about two years ago, has been so happy as to renew the treaties, which heretofore subsisted between the French crown and some of the nabobs; and, in consequence of it, the several comptoirs, which the company had established in divers parts of that extensive country, and which the English had destroyed in the last war, have been again restored to them.

It may not be improper to observe here, that these treaties are said

to have been made with *the French crown*, and not with *the French company*; as it is a circumstance, which may add greatly to the stability of them, since it is but natural to think, that such treaties will not be so liable to infringement from want of respect on the part of the nabobs, or from a spirit of insolence and avarice on that of the French company's servants. It would be very mortifying, if, merely by these precautions, that company should soon be able to undersell us, in India goods, at foreign markets, notwithstanding all their late losses, and their being obliged to raise money by annuities at 9 per cent. upon all lives indiscriminately, at a time that ours has reduced the interest of their bonds, from 4 to 3 per cent. and the accession to their revenues in India is said to amount to so immense a sum †.

The affairs of the Dutch in the East Indies appears to be much more ably, though not so splendidly, conducted. The beginning of this year, they declared a dividend of $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. which was so extraordinary as to make their stock rise 50, though we did not hear of any success their arms had lately had in that part of the world. In about seven months after this rise, they, indeed, received the news of their governor in Ceylon having driven the king from his fortress and palace of Candy; but this advantage, had it even coincided in point of time with the above rise, is too insignificant to account for

it. Besides, the Dutch, when they conquer there, conquer for themselves, and not for the nabobs of the country, so as to preclude all those inconveniencies, which must attend an empire in an empire, or rather an empire against itself. And, indeed, cooped up as the Dutch are in Europe, and confined in Africa and America, it is requisite, that they should look out in Asia for such an extension of territory, as may alone supply them with the immediate means of subsistence, and the materials of trade, in a degree somewhat proportionable to that of their population; and not leave them exposed to the disagreeable alternative of wanting bread, or forcing other nations to give it to them as carriers and agents in their commercial intercourse; motives by no means common to the English, who, in proportion to their numbers, are richer in land, that inexhaustible source of materials, than any other people, the Spaniards only excepted.

Some gentlemen, who have resided for a long time in the East Indies, have, however, proposed, that we should take a pattern after the Dutch there, and conquer for ourselves; as the vast revenues of a country so fruitful and extensive, and so full of ingenious, industrious, and frugal people, could not fail greatly to forward the payment of our national debts; alledging withal, that the court of Delli, to an absolute independence upon which it might not be safe to pretend, has often offered us the na-

† This accession was, about three years ago, publicly affirmed to be so considerable, as to make the company's revenues amount to 700,000 l. per annum. If so, what ought it to be at present?

bobship of the country. To this scheme many objections have been raised, some as to the possibility, and others as to the justice, of it. But, considering that it might not suit with the dignity of the crown of Great Britain to accept of any subordinate power; and that, consequently, such nabobship must fall to the share of our East India company; the only difficulty seems to be that of so regulating the exercise of it by their servants, as to render it both useful to the natives, and honourable to ourselves. In that case, no doubt, not only we might be able to maintain our ground there, but should obtain a just claim to dominion, and the vast revenues annexed

to it; for, surely, good government is a blessing of as much value, if not more than any other: and as to any great advantage, which the Indians may be thought to have by the princes of the country spending their revenues on the spot; it is to be considered, that this could be more than compensated to them by such an extraordinary degree of security, as might render unnecessary the so common precaution among them of burying their treasures, often never to rise again, to the almost total absorption of those daily pouring into Europe from the mines of America.

C H A P. V.

Downfall of the ministry expelled. They keep their ground notwithstanding; are supported by antiministerial doctrines. Naval officers sworn, and directed to act, as revenue-officers, on the American coasts. Greatly interrupt the trade between the British colonies in that part of the world, and that between these colonies and the Spanish and French.

CONsidering the little strength shewn by the ministry, in any question that related merely to themselves, during the course of that session of parliament, whose principal transactions, as they were then thought to be, we surveyed in our last volume, it was almost universally apprehended, that the blow, which they struck, immediately after its rising, against such of their opponents as lay most within their reach, must speedily render that little strength of theirs still less, and sooner or later end in their total dissolution. But in this people happened to be greatly mistaken. Instead of sickening, they rather seemed to

thrive upon it. Their disgrace, it now appears, was to come from another quarter, though produced, in a great measure, by seeds of their own sowing.

However sensible that part of the body politic, against which they had thus thought proper to signalize their resentment, might be in itself, the sympathy between it and the other parts was not strong enough to excite those emotions and clamours, which, though not legislative in the smallest degree, have been often found to carry with them such natural powers of the executive kind, as to more than influence those great bodies constitutionally invested with both.

A doc-

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A doctrine long propagated by the enemies of ministers, now served to uphold the cause of a ministry. Through the writings of those in opposition to court-measures, the bulk of the people had been so long accustomed to consider a standing army, as, in some measure, unconstitutional, or at least, dangerous to their freedom from domestic tyranny, that they forgot all the so late and so strenuous exertions of that body in their defence from foreign violence. And, as much as the establishment of a national militia might tend to blunt that sting, it equally tended to make it appear a dead excrescence upon, and, of course, a burthen to, the nation. The people, therefore, were no way sorry to see it thus rudely treated, not considering, that the quarter, from whence such treatment came, might render that body as dangerous in a legislative, as it was ever apprehended to be in a military capacity.

But these truths were not sufficiently enforced. The writer best qualified for that task, by a lucky knack of seasoning his compositions to the palate of the unthinking vulgar, both great and small, was fled. Besides, the people, sufficiently secure, as they imagined, in the enjoyment of their liberty, by the late severe animadversions of both judges and juries against the executioners of general warrants on innocent persons, and not metaphysical enough to enter into the arguments concerning the illegality of these war-

rants merely as general, began to consider, that, whilst this nice point, so much above their comprehension, was in debate, no effectual measures had been thought of by their pretended friends to secure them from the want of bread, though the law, they knew, forbid them from going to seek it in foreign parts. They even called to mind an event of the preceding year *, in which numbers of their order had been suffered to be illegally, as they thought, confined, and several of those so confined to be killed, without any of the lately so zealous writers and actors against ministers of state and their general warrants, stirring either pen or tongue to procure them liberty, whilst living; or enquiring into their blood, when they had lost their lives in endeavouring to recover it.

Personal satire might have been of great service on this occasion to divert the multitude, such is the pleasing nature of scandal, from too close an attention even to their own feelings: but the late parliamentary resolutions against seditious libels; the judicial animadversions upon them nearly on the same spot, on which the execution of these parliamentary resolutions had been opposed; and the doubts concerning what might be thought seditious, and what not, kept all the party-writers quiet, upon that subject, except one, whose too openly espousing the cause of Mr. W—, now disgraced, by sacrificing to libertinism on the altar, which he would have had

* For a more particular account of this melancholy affair, see our Chronicle for 1763.

the public believe he had entirely consecrated to liberty, added to the flaws which they thought they could perceive in his own character, took greatly from the weight of any thing he could say to prejudice that of any other person's.

But however negatively the want of employment, which most of the working people now began to complain of, might at first seem to be owing to the want of a real concern for their subsistence, in those who had taken upon them to be the champions of their liberty, it soon appeared to be positively owing to the ministry, allowing the ministry to be chargeable with the ill consequences of every measure they propose, but however sanctified by the approbation of the privy council and parliament, and enforced by the latter; a way of judging, which, by the by, is attended with no small degree of injury to our honour, and even of danger to our well-being, since it not only tends to make foreigners believe, that we consider ourselves as the property of a few individuals, but to render us actually so, by exempting those, whose business it is to examine into the proposals of ministers, from the infamy of not doing their duty properly in that respect.

But to abide by the common mode of speech on these occasions, a mode which ministers, however, cannot justly complain of, since they have so long acquiesced in it, this great decline of the means of subsistence, as we have been just saying, soon appeared to be their own work. At the same time that they thought it expedient to fit out armed cutters,

under the command of sea-officers, to prevent smuggling on the coasts of Great Britain and Ireland, they obliged all sea-officers stationed on those of our American colonies, to act in the capacity of the meanest revenue-officers; making them submit to the usual custom-house oaths, and custom-house regulations for that purpose; by means of which the nature of their own important and exalted character was debased, and that irregular vivacity of theirs, and contempt of common forms, which had been so lately, and with such advantage, exerted against the common enemy, was now inconsiderately played off upon the subject.

If these gentlemen did not understand all those cases, in which ships were liable to penalty, they as little understood those, in which ships were exempt even from detention; and, of course, hurt the interests of trade in the same proportion that they disappointed the expectations of the treasury; so that, through the natural violence of their disposition, and their unacquaintance with the revenue-business, (and how could it be expected they should all at once become acquainted with a business, which requires, at least, as much study as that they had been bred to?) the trade still carried on between British subjects, in spite of that vast number and intricacy of bonds, clearances, cockets, affidavits, stamps, certificates, registers, manifests, &c. with which the heart has been so unskilfully oppressed to benefit the members, was very much injured.

What served greatly to aggravate

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vate this evil, was its being, in a great measure, without prevention or redress; or at least that speedy prevention and redress, which so great an evil required. Those who did the mischief, lived on an element, where civil justice is well known to have but little influence: or, if they sometimes ventured on shore, it was in bodies too numerous not to intimidate the civil officers; or in places, where their blunders, to call them by no worse a name, were not cognizable; or where, at least, they ran no risk of being met by those, whose business it was to prosecute them. The lords of the admiralty, or of the treasury, in Europe, could alone remove the evil; so that, considering the time and application to these boards must have taken in reaching them, and the orders of these boards in reaching the transgressors, it may fairly be accounted one of the greatest blessings Great Britain has had for a long time past to boast of, that the trade of her colonies, as far as it depended upon these new-fangled custom-house officers, was not, in the mean time, totally annihilated.

Bad as this evil was, there sprung one still worse from the same source. A trade had been for a long time carried on between the British and Spanish colonies in the new world, to the great advantage of both, but especially the former, and likewise of the mother-country; the chief materials of it being, on the side of the British colonies, British manufactures or such of their own produce, as enabled them to purchase British manufactures for their own consumption; and, on the part of the Spaniards, gold and silver in

bullion and in coin, cochineal and medicinal drugs; besides live stock, and mules, which in the West India plantations, to which places alone these last articles were carried, from their great usefulness justly deserved to be ranked in the same predicament with the most precious metals.

This trade did not clash with the spirit of any act of parliament made for the regulation of the British plantation trade, or, at least, with that spirit of trade, which now universally prevails in our trade acts; but it was found to vary from the letter of the former, enough to give the new revenue-officers a plea for doing that from principles of duty, which there were not wanting the most powerful motives of interest to make them do. Accordingly, they seized, indiscriminately, all the ships upon that trade, both of subjects and foreigners, which the custom-house officers stationed ashore, through fear of the inhabitants, a juster way of thinking, or an happy ignorance, had always permitted to pass unnoticed. Probably, those at the head of affairs did not suspect that there was any such variance between the letter of our old laws and the present spirit of trade.

And, how weak soever this excuse may appear, it is the best that can be made for occasion being given to an evil, to which it was not in the power of any board to apply an adequate remedy; since all naval officers, though not sworn and particularly directed to act, *professedly*, as tide surveyors and tide waiters, may, notwithstanding, do both occasionally, in virtue of their rules

of war; and it is hardly probable, that, having once tasted the sweets of making rich prizes, they should all, and all at once, shun those opportunities, which before it had been their business to seek; and sacrifice their interests to the barren honour of complying with the orders of superiors, however enlightened, and actuated by a regard to the welfare of their country. Nay, how could these superiors venture to issue such orders, considering what jealousy the representatives of the people have ever shewn to secure to the law its full course; and how severely they have sometimes animadverted upon the highest characters, that happened to avow a design of dispensing with it?

It might even be doubted, if the supreme authority of the nation could apply such a remedy, considering the offence, which the making a law for that purpose might give the court of Spain, in consequence of some treaties made with her at a time, when we did not understand the principles of commerce so well; or did not apprehend such advantages from trading with the Spaniards in the new world; and, consequently, neglected to make these treaties sufficiently explicit; not but that they have been since often and often implicitly renewed in more enlightened periods. But, perhaps, it was this very consideration, that prevented any attempts being made to amend them.

Besides this trade carried on between the British American colonies in general, especially those in the West Indies, and the Spanish, there had for a long time subsisted one, equally extensive, between the

British North American colonies in particular, and the French West India ones, to the great advantage of both, as it consisted chiefly in such goods, as must otherwise have remained a drag, if not an incumbrance, upon the hands of the possessors; so that it united, in the strictest sense, all those benefits, which liberal minds include in the idea of a well-regulated commerce, as tending, in the highest degree, to the mutual welfare of those who carry it on.

In these benefits the respective mother countries had, no doubt, a very large share, though it may be impossible to determine, which, upon the whole, had most. We had enough to engage those in power to wink at, for it was not strictly according to law, in consideration of the vast quantity of manufactures it enabled our North American colonies to take from us; and this, too, in spite of all the clamours, which those concerned in our West India trade and possessions could raise against it, as enabling the French to undersell them, in West India produce, at foreign markets. Probably, this clamour was found to arise in a great measure from another consideration, which it was not so proper in these gentlemen openly to avow, that of their not getting as good a price, as otherwise they might expect, for such part of their produce, as they sold in the markets of the mother-country; and which, considering the vast demand for it, even by the poor, to whom from long habit it is become one of the chief necessities of life, it would have favoured of oppression to permit the raising any higher. Be that as it will, this trade was permitted

to be carried on for a long time into the last war between Great Britain and France; directly, by means of flags of truce; and in a roundabout way, through the Dutch and Danish islands; and at length, through the Spanish port of Mont Christi in the island of Hispaniola: till, at last, the vast advantages the French received from it above what the English could expect, in consequence of our having in a manner laid siege to all their West India islands, determined the government to put a stop to it.

In doing this, however, they did not think proper to consider it so much in the light of a contraband trade, as in that of a treasonable practice, supplying the enemy with necessities, without which it would have been impossible for these valuable islands to hold out so long against our attempts to reduce them. Accordingly, as soon as the conclusion of the last war had taken the sting of treason from this trade, it returned again to its pristine flourishing condition, and remained so, till it sunk under the same blow with the trade between us and the Spaniards, whose history we have already related.

This trade, not only prevented our North American colonies from being drained of their current cash

by the calls of the mother country upon them, but added greatly to it, so as to make it in some measure to keep pace with their domestic trade, which could not but increase greatly from day to day, in proportion to the remarkable increase of mankind in that part of the world, where the cheapness of land determines the greater part of the inhabitants to the exercise of the rural arts, so favourable to population.

It is, therefore, no way surprising, if the inhabitants of these colonies, immediately on a stop being put to this trade, came to a resolution not to buy any cloathing: they could possibly do without that was not of their own manufacture. They were already too much in debt to the mother country to expect the usual supplies from her without making the usual returns; and, not having the usual returns to make, they wisely began the plan of retrenchment, which necessity dictated, by reasoning finery, to the no small disappointment of many wise politicians, who had, rather prematurely, concluded, that because the wool of the colonies was not as good as that of the mother country, it would be impossible for them not to depend upon her.

C H A P. VI.

Injury to the North American colonies considerably increased by ill-timed laws in England. North American colonies obliged thereby to manufacture for themselves. Mischief to be apprehended from that spirit to the mother-country. Opinion of a great minister, concerning the expediency of the British parliament's taxing the colonies.

THOUGH, therefore, that suppression of trade, of which we have been speaking in the last chapter, instead of barely intercepting the supply of the necessities and conveniences of life, which our North American colonies before used to receive in return for their superfluities and incumbrances, tended visibly, by obstructing their internal commerce, to deprive them in a great measure even of those blessings, the sources of which lay within themselves; yet was a law made in the beginning of the last year, 5th Apr. 1764, which, whilst it rendered legal, in some respects, their intercourse with the other European colonies in the new world, loaded the best part of it with duties so far above its strength to bear, as to render it contraband to all intents and purposes. Besides, it ordered the money arising from these duties to be paid, and in specie too, into the British exchequer, to the entire draining off of the little ready money which might happen to be still remaining in these colonies. As though, however, the best way to cure an emaciated body, whose juices happened to be tainted, was

to leave it no juices at all, within a fortnight after another law was passed to hinder these wretched colonies from supplying the demand of money for their internal wants, by preventing such paper bills of credit, as might afterwards be issued in them, from being made legal tender in payment; and the legal tender of such paper bills, as were actually subsisting, from being prolonged beyond the periods already limited for calling in and sinking the same.

It is true, indeed, that all the money arising from the above duties was to be reserved for defraying the charges of protecting the colonies on which it was levied; and that, at the same time with the law for restraining the increase of paper money, several new laws were made to encourage and increase as well as regulate the commercial intercourse of our North American colonies with the mother-country; such as a bill for granting leave, for a limited time, for carrying rice from the provinces of South Carolina and Georgia to other parts of America on paying British duties; a bill for granting a bounty upon the importation of hemp, and rough and

and undressed flax from the American colonies in Great Britain; and a bill to encourage the whale fishery on their coasts: but unfortunately, the effects of all these laws to restrain the foreign trade of the colonies, and cramp their domestic trade, by not only hindering money to flow in upon them for the supply of their growing calls, or their making any at home, was certain and instantaneous; whereas the effect of the laws made for their benefit, which might compensate these evils, was, if not uncertain, at least remote; so remote as to require, perhaps, many years after its coming to compensate the delay.

We know it has been alledged that the greatest part, if not the whole, of the money arising from these duties could not fail of returning back into the colonies to pay the troops actually quartered there for their defence. But the colonies had no assurance, that these troops would continue amongst them, as if it was intended by the legislature they should; the act would certainly have directed the money to be paid them at first hand, without the risk and expence of making so long a voyage, and passing through so many hands, merely to have the honour of visiting the British exchequer. The subjecting the colonies unnecessarily to that additional burthen, would have been too wanton and unwise an exercise of power for a British parliament ever to be guilty of. And as to the minister's giving directions, that the money should be issued on the spot, contrary to the plain letter of the act, we respect him too much to believe it true,

however confidently some pretended well-wishers of his have asserted it.

Thus were our North American colonies (for the West India colonies were, upon the whole, much more benefited than hurt by these laws, so much more, perhaps, as to receive, in some measure, amends for their loss of trade with the Spaniards) put to the severest trial of their love and respect for the mother country; and it is but doing them justice, to say, that, though some of them had been very lately quarrelling with their proprietary, and others with their royal, governors, most of them bore this stroke of the supreme legislature of Great Britain with all that patience and submission, which the most indulgent parent could have expected from the most dutiful children. For, if some presumed to call in question her authority, they were excited thereto, not so much by any actual laws or regulations concerning them, as by a vote of the house of commons passed at the time of laying the new duties upon the foreign trade, "that, towards further defraying the necessary expences of protecting the colonies, it may be proper to charge certain stamp duties upon them."

The inhabitants, indeed, of most of the North American colonies, instead of barely resolving, every man for himself, as they had before done in consequence of the interruption given to their foreign trade by the naval custom-house officers, not to buy any cloathing they could possibly do without; that was not of their own manufacturing, now entered into

associations, not only to abide by their former resolution, but otherwise encourage as much as possible all kinds of manufacture within themselves. The heavier the burthen, the greater exertion and unanimity seemed requisite to bear it. It could not, surely, be expected, that merely out of a compliment to the mother country, they should submit to perish for thirst, with water in their own wells. They suffered enough, as it was, by being obliged to make bricks without straw; to carry on manufactures and trade, without either metal or paper money to facilitate the course of them.

Much, however, as these restrictive laws tended to hurt the British North American colonies, they tended still more to hurt Great Britain herself; for, in consequence of the general association of all ranks and orders of people in these colonies, not only to consume as few British manufactures as possible, but to manufacture as much as possible for themselves, they might, in spite of their present want of money, bring many commodities, the means and materials of which they enjoy in a much greater plenty than Great Britain, to such a degree of perfection and cheapness, before they could pay her for any, as, by the time they could, to want but little, and desire still less. And when things once came to this pass, what should hinder their being, in a little more time, able to serve their neighbours, the American Portuguese and Spaniards, with many articles, now the staple commodities of Great Britain, on so much better terms than Great Britain her-

self, as might tempt both parties to force an intercourse with each other, and enable them to maintain it, to the irreparable loss of Great Britain; since the maritime strength she requires, as a maritime country, and particularly as an island, cannot be supplied in any eminent degree, or at least without sacrificing to her security so great a share of her substance, as hardly to retain enough to be worth fighting for, but by a trade carried on in ships belonging to, and navigated by, her own subjects; circumstances she cannot pretend to command in any trade with countries under a different head.

But allowing, that the ill-advised measures we have been speaking of were to be attended with no other ill consequence, than a temporary interruption in the commercial intercourse between Great Britain and her North American colonies, that alone could not fail of being very prejudicial to the former. It is computed that these colonies, not to mention the foreign goods they receive through our hands, take off yearly of our produce and manufactures to the amount of three millions. Now, almost all the persons concerned in the preparation, the buying and the selling, and the transportation of these manufactures, from the sowing of the seeds of them in the fields of Great Britain to the landing of them on the shores of North America, must, during such cessation, be supported at the expence of the rest of the community, since they have nothing else but the labour of their hands to live upon, and it is scarce possible they

they should in the mean time be able to find any new kind of labour to put them to. The revenue, too, must proportionably suffer by the want of the export duties payable on the goods sent to the colonies, and the import duties payable on the goods we receive from foreign countries, in return for what the colonies send them; which duties, inconsiderable as the first may be, cannot but amount to a great deal more, than those to raise which a stop was now unhappily put to them.

This last is the most favourable idea that could possibly be formed of these measures. It is, therefore, very surprising, how a ministry composed of persons, one of whom had so long, and with such applause, presided at the board of trade and plantations, and another at that of the treasury, should well come to think of them. It is still more surprising, that these measures should meet with the approbation of a British privy council and parliament. But that, after almost the worst idea that could well be formed of them, had been in a great degree realised, another measure, the bare proposal of which had given so much more offence, should be approved even with opposition, instead of the first being repealed, if not stigmatized, argues such want of reflection, as can scarcely be paralleled in the public councils of any country.

Sir Robert Walpole is said to have had much clearer and juster notions concerning the means of making the British colonies pay the mother country for their defence, and even contribute to her opulence. A scheme for taxing them having been mentioned to him during that war with Spain, which broke out in the year 1739, he smiled and said, "I will leave that for some of my successors, who may have more courage than I have, and be less a friend to commerce than I am. It has been a maxim with me, during my administration, to encourage the trade of the American colonies in the utmost latitude, (nay it has been necessary to pass over some irregularities in their trade with Europe) for by encouraging them to an extensive growing foreign commerce, if they gain 500,000*l.* I am convinced that in two years afterwards full 250,000*l.* of their gains will be in his Majesty's exchequer, by the labour and product of this kingdom; as immense quantities of every kind of our manufactures go thither; and as they increase in their foreign American trade, more of our produce will be wanted. This is taxing them more agreeably both to their own constitution, and to ours."

As to the legality of these laws, if we may be allowed the expression, we shall postpone the consideration of it to the following chapters, in which it will arise of itself out of the subject.

C H A P. VII.

King's speech on opening the session glances at troubles likely to arise in the American colonies. Original question concerning the legality of general warrants revived in the house of commons. Amendments to it carried. Previous question touching the propriety of determining it in its new form. New arguments on the occasion by both parties. Previous question passes in the negative.

THOUGH the ministry could not see the glaring inexpediency of these laws, they could, it seems, foresee the opposition that was likely to be made to measures of the same kind. The speech made from the throne at the opening Jan. 10th, of the next session, 1765, though it recommended the establishing of such regulations as might best connect and strengthen every part of his Majesty's dominions, for their mutual benefit and support, it mentioned no amendment in any former regulations relating to that subject; but, on the contrary, a reliance on the firmness and wisdom of parliament in promoting the proper respect and obedience due to the laws, and the legislative authority of Great Britain; the bringing of which into question had been much better avoided, since such a debate could have no issue, but what must be highly prejudicial to the mother country, especially after an unquestioned exercise of such authority. Decided in the affirmative, it must tend to alienate the affections of the colonies; in the negative, to increase their presumption; and left undecided, breed in them a complication of both these evils.

7 But, before another blow could

be struck at the colonies, another was levelled at the ministry. The original question concerning the legality of general warrants, for apprehending and seizing the authors, printers, and publishers of seditious libels, together with their papers, was revived without any qualification, as to the former practice of secretaries of state, and acquiescence of the court of king's bench, or rather of the parties sitting in that court for the benefit of the *habeas corpus* act, in the legality of such warrants. But, happily for the nation, besides the two parties, one of which seemed determined to support the ministry at any rate, and the other, at any rate, to pull them down, there still existed a third, if it may be called a party, who, wisely considering, that the ordinary courts of justice, if they had ever been remiss in affairs of this nature, were now so much the contrary, as by no means to require any resolution of a house of commons to quicken them, got the original motion so amended in the preceding session, as to occasion debates, that ended in the dismissal of it; and now, improving upon themselves, had it altered to a so much more indigestible form, as rendered it, in some sort, necessary

necessary to put the previous question, whether it should at all be debated; and, when that question came to be put, had weight enough to make it pass in the negative. The previous question, in which the amendment, or rather alteration, is included, stood as follows:

“ That, in the particular case of libels, it is proper and necessary to fix, *by a vote of the house only*, what ought to be deemed the law, in respect to general warrants; and for that purpose, *at a time when the determination of the legality of such warrants, in the instance of a most seditious and treasonable libel, is actually depending before the courts at law*, for the house to declare that a general warrant, for apprehending the authors, printers, or publishers, of a libel, together with their papers, is not warranted by law; and is an high violation of the liberty of the subject.”

The decision, however, of this important question was not carried without a very long and warm debate concerning the nature of treason; the illegality of general warrants in any case; the actual pendency, before the ordinary courts of justice, of a case similar to that upon which it was proposed the house should now pronounce; and, in fine, the propriety of the house's pronouncing, when it had itself allowed the existence of that circumstance; and, as it was impossible, that it should hold out so long upon the arguments which before supported it, and the difference in the alteration was alone sufficient to give room to new ones, many new ones were made use of. For, as there was no law,

totidem verbis, to determine any of these points, recourse was had to the spirit of the constitution. Parliamentary resolutions were brought against parliamentary resolutions; judicial decrees against judicial decrees; opinions of able lawyers against the opinions of others equally able; parities against parities; and all of them, resolutions, decrees, opinions, parities, one promiscuously against another. The principal arguments made use of on this occasion both within and without doors were as follows:

It was urged, that, in the reign of king Charles the Second, when; if the laws themselves were not so favourable to the real dignity of the monarch, the ministers of them must be allowed to have been more liable to lean towards his interests, and in an affair, in which the monarch's cause was made a common cause with that of both houses of parliament, the earl of Bristol having exhibited a charge of treason against the earl of Clarendon, and alledged, that the said earl of Clarendon had endeavoured to alienate the affections of his Majesty's subjects by venting opprobrious scandals against his Majesty's person, and that he had traduced both houses of parliament; and the judges being ordered to give their opinion whether this be treason or no, they unanimously agreed, that, if the matters alledged in the charge were admitted to be true, although alledged to be traiterously done, yet there was no treason in it; that, independent of this argument, and only allowing that seditiousness, nay treasonableness, is often but mere matter of opinion, and murder a matter of fact,

fact, yet no coroner, till within a few years, even after the finding of a murder by the joint opinion of twelve disinterested persons, a much more respectable tribunal than any two ministers of state, was ever known to issue a general warrant for apprehending the unknown perpetrators of it; that, if the legislature thought, that such libels, as ministers might think proper to consider as seditious and treasonable, required equal restraint, they would certainly have provided for it; that to prove it was not through any inattention (not that any inattention in the making of laws can excuse any neglect in the ministration of them) of the legislature, such provision was omitted, at the passing of an act at the time of the revolution for suspending the *habeas corpus* act, by granting the king a power to secure and detain such persons as his Majesty might suspect were conspiring against his person, every such warrant for detaining and apprehending any suspected person, was to be signed by six members of the privy council, and to be, besides, registered in the council books, in order to make such members answerable for every warrant they signed.

That, if since that time, in order to prevent the growth of a most alarming evil, the great number of rogues and vagabonds, it has been thought proper by the legislature, to direct and authorize general privy searches for such pests of society, yet no person suspected of being either can be committed, if he can procure a responsible house-keeper to give security for his future appearance; or be detained above six days, if committed on

suspicion of felony, unless some accusation is, in the mean time, brought against him.

That, if general warrants describing the offence, do not give officers in general a right to seize the innocent, they throw in the way of messengers, who are to be so well paid for taking care of the offender's person, a temptation to enquire into the character and life of all persons, and thus tend, in some shape, to convert these subordinate ministers of justice into so many spies and informers; that such an enquiry, even when conducted in the discreetest manner, might injure the most virtuous in their reputation and fortune.

That, if a general warrant for seizing the authors, printers, and publishers of a libel, seditious and treasonable in the eye of a minister, was liable to so many objections, one for seizing their papers was still more so; since papers, though often dearer to a man than his heart's blood, and equally close, have neither eyes nor ears to perceive the injury done to them, nor tongue to complain of it, and, of course, may be treated in a degree highly injurious to the owners, before they can get into the hands of a minister; and that, though a minister may have less temptation to satiate avarice by the garbling of such papers, he may have, what is a great deal worse, a much stronger to glut his revenge, by combining or disjoining them, so as to make of them engines capable of working the destruction of the most innocent persons.

That even a particular warrant to seize seditious papers alone, without mentioning the titles of them, may prove highly detrimental, since in that

that case all a man's papers must be indiscriminately examined, and such examination may bring things to light, which it may not concern the public to know, and which yet it may prove highly detrimental to the owner to have made public; that of this there had happened a most flagrant instance in the case of one of these persons, the apprehension of whom and of his papers had originally given rise to this debate; some letters of his, no way relative to the public, having transpired soon after the execution of the warrant against him and his papers.

That, great as the mischiefs might be, with which general warrants for seizing the persons and papers of those guilty of writing seditious, and even treasonable libels, must be attended, to individuals, those attending general warrants against the printers and publishers of such libels, unless these libels carry something seditious or treasonable in the very title, or they have been legally declared such, must be still greater to the public, since in that case printers and publishers, to be safe, must read every thing that goes through their hands; and of course would print and publish very little; the consequence of which must be a suppression of the press; an evil more prejudicial to the public than almost any abuse of it can be; that such printers and publishers cannot be considered in as bad a light as tale-bearers, since it is impossible for a man to tell a thing without knowing what it is he tells, whereas no printer or publisher can be supposed to know what every thing is that he prints or

publishes: and notwithstanding, by the laws of some of our wisest Saxon monarchs, the tale-bearer was to be kept in prison, only till he gave up his author, for that a printer or publisher of an offensive paper ought not to be seized and detained till he gave up the writer, was not in the least pretended by them.

That the cases, if any, in which it might be proper to endeavour to secure, by a general warrant, the persons, and, by almost any warrant, the papers, of those concerned in the writing, printing, and publishing of seditious, and what a minister might think proper to style treasonable, libels, were so few, that they might be justly ranked amongst those very uncommon events, against which the legislature has not thought proper to make any provision; because the providing against all such uncommon events would swell the law to an intolerable degree; that, besides, it was almost impossible to imagine any case in which every evil, with which such practices could be attended, might not be seasonably enough remedied, and even prevented by the presentment of a grand jury; or, at worst, an information in the court of king's bench.

Such were the arguments now urged against ministers too freely attributing treason to libels, and their granting general warrants for seizing the persons and papers of the authors, printers, and publishers of seditious libels, and even such libels, as they might think proper to deem treasonable; and in both respects they must be allowed to have great weight, considering how much more the scale preponderates

derates at present towards the safety of the people than the grandeur of the prince. For there is great reason to think, that, in some periods of English history, the imputation not only of sedition, but even treason, might have stuck to the writings now stigmatized as such by the ministers, whose friends accordingly did not fail to make use of them.

There is, said they, in the statute called *Westminster*, chap. 24. a law against telling or publishing any false news or tales, whereby discord, or occasion of discord, or slander, might grow between the king and his people; or the great men of the realm; and the so doing was reckoned sedition in the reign of that nursing mother of her people queen Elizabeth; and, as to the danger of hurting the reputation or fortune of innocent men, by encouraging an enquiry into the commitment of some offences, there is frequent mention made in the English records of the king's sending orders to sheriffs or other magistrates to enquire into some particular sort of crime, then commonly committed within their district, and to seize and imprison the offenders; and at the time of issuing the general warrants that have given rise to this debate, what crime could be more common than that of telling or publishing false news and tales, whereby discord, or occasion of discord, or slander, might grow between the king and his people, and the great men of the realm?

That, in the case of offences not near so grievous, it has been an immemorial custom to disturb the peace of a whole country by that

solemn alarm called *hue and cry*, and thereby make it lawful for all inhabitants to stop, and all magistrates to enquire into the character of, every stranger; for the sake of finding out one single delinquent.

That to question the legality of general warrants; would be impeaching the character of the highest and most respectable tribunal, next to the house of lords, in the whole realm; a tribunal, whose judges for many years past, that general warrants have been in use, have been allowed to be men of the soundest capacity and most unbiassed integrity; since it is not to be supposed, that they, who are always, even by the law, supposed to be of council for the prisoner; and cannot, therefore, but consider themselves as such, should overlook any flaw in an order to deprive a man of his liberty, though not taken notice of by the council of his own appointment; men, who have been not only so attentive to the spirit and letter of the law, as often to decide cases on motives never urged by the council of either plaintiff or defendant, but so watchful of the very shadow of it, as sometimes to dismiss causes for want of a scrupulous compliance with mere exterior forms.

That, besides, it could not but be supposed, that many of the council employed on these occasions were lovers of liberty and very able lawyers, and that the silence of such men is, alone, of great weight, in the opinion of a chief justice, whose capacity and integrity their adversaries themselves, they were sure, could not suspect; an opinion solemnly delivered from the bench,

bench, and in that cause too, which originally gave rise to the present debate*.

That, if a law, made at the revolution, in the reign of William III. who is universally allowed to have been as jealous of the prerogative of the crown as was consistent with the security of his new-acquired possession of it, required that warrants granted during the suspension of the *habeas corpus* act, for the detaining or apprehending of such persons as his Majesty should suspect were conspiring against his person or government, should be signed by six of the privy council; the last act passed for the same purpose required, that such warrants should be signed either by six of the privy council; or one of the *secretaries of state*, by which the high authority of that office, which so many persons affected to consider in a mean light, is, if not recognized, at least established, since it is thereby made equal to that of six members of the privy council, six men, whose persons, next to those of the royal family, are held most sacred, a bare attempt upon their lives being felony without benefit of the clergy.

That it must appear very extraordinary, if not ridiculous, that a house of commons, which had made no law for the relief of the most innocent persons even in domestic life, closely confined and cruelly treated in private mad-houses, without any judicial proofs of insanity, and merely at the instigation of persons no way related to them, or only related to

them enough to have an interest in their confinement and death, and could overlook so great an evil notwithstanding the flagrant proofs of its actual existence, should now take so much pains to declare illegal the comparatively most mild detention of supposed offenders against the public, by orders of persons so high in dignity, and in the confidence of the prince, and even of the legislature, as appears by the above law to make the opinion of one of them equal to that of six privy counsellors; men of such justice and humanity, that, in dismissing the persons confined in virtue of their warrants, they seldom or never failed to enquire of themselves, if they had received the full benefit of the ample allowance made for their support, and severely to resent any misapplication of it.

What the friends of the ministry might want in these arguments against the illegality of general warrants, &c. they made it up, perhaps, in those for the propriety of stating the question, as a question now depending before the ordinary courts of justice in Westminster-hall. They remarked, that, if the proceedings there against the secretaries of state met with any obstacle, it was entirely owing to the parties seeking redress; who, in an offence deemed even by the opposite party to be of a public nature, chose, from a principle of avarice, to be plaintiffs for themselves, rather than prosecutors for the public; and accordingly had recourse to a court established for the distribution of

* See in the Appendix to our Chronicle Lord Chief Justice Pratt's argument on delivering Mr. Wilkes from the Tower.

civil justice, merely because they saw that court give as damages to the plaintiffs, what, in a higher court established for the infliction of vindictive justice, would have been exacted as a fine to the public, though they could not but know, that, in the court to which they applied, their proceedings were liable to be stopt by privilege of peerage; that the giving of such heavy damages could not be deemed entirely the act of a jury independent of the bench, since, on a motion to have such damages reduced as exorbitant, they were confirmed by the bench, independent of a jury.

That, if any resolution was wanting, it seemed to be one for keeping distinct these departments of justice, and preventing any court's giving as damages to plaintiffs, what had ever been considered as fines upon criminals; that, if this was to be done, the propriety of which they did not deny in many cases, where no justice could be expected without throwing some powerful temptation in the way of the plaintiff, as in cases of usury and smuggling, it ought to be by an act of the legislature, and not the determination of any particular tribunal, whose decisions in such cases must be considered by all sober men as little less arbitrary and unconstitutional than those of a star-chamber.

As to the propriety of the house's coming to any resolution upon this affair, when stated by the house itself as actually depending in the ordinary courts of justice, it was

urged, that it was no more than what had been lately done in the case of Mr. Wilkes; when writings were voted libellous by the house, and he the author of them, and all without any proof upon oath, though at the very same time that gentleman was under a prosecution for them as libellous in the court of king's bench; and consequently, both judges and jury might have been influenced by such resolution in their determinations concerning the nature of the offence and the person of the offender.

To this answer was made, that it was impossible for the house not to come to some resolution on that occasion, since the person accused was a member of it, and by claiming privilege as such, could not but be construed to have voluntarily submitted to the jurisdiction of the house; that this, besides, was a particular case, in which the house acted more like an inquest or grand jury, whose decision was not to influence the petty jury, than as a court of justice, whose decisions were to be final and conclusive, and only claimed that jurisdiction over its own members, which so many inferior bodies of men have been always allowed over theirs; whereas the proposed declaration against the legality of general warrants is very general in its tendency; so general, as, in some respects, to be liable to the same objections with the general warrants of secretaries of state, merely as such.

C H A P. VIII.

Opportunity given the colonies to offer a compensation for the stamp duty, and to establish a precedent for their being consulted, before any tax was imposed upon them by parliament; rejected. Vote of last session for the propriety of laying a stamp-duty upon them taken up again. Debates concerning the right of the British parliament to tax the British colonies without their concurrence, and the expediency of taxing them in the way now proposed. Bill for laying the stamp duty on the colonies passes both houses, and receives the royal assent by commission. Act for encouraging the importation of lumber from the British colonies into Great Britain. King's illness.

THE right hon. gentleman, to whom has been attributed the framing of all the regulations and laws relating to the British colonies, which we treated of in our fifth and sixth chapters, though not aware, it seems, of any injury, with which they could be attended to the mother country, in point of honour, safety, or subsistence, contrived, however, that all further proceedings upon the resolution of last session, for adding a stamp-duty to them, should be postponed to the present, in order that the colonies might have time to offer a compensation for the revenue such a tax might produce. Accordingly, when the agents of these colonies waited upon him to thank him for this mark of his consideration, he told them, that he was ready to receive proposals from the colonies for any other tax, that might be equivalent in its produce to the stamp tax; hinting withal, that their principals would now have it in their power, by agreeing to this tax, to establish a precedent for their being consulted, (by the ministry, we suppose) before any tax was imposed on them by parliament.

Many persons at this side of the

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water, and perhaps the agents themselves, looked upon this as a generous and humane proceeding. But the colonies seemed to consider it as an affront rather than a compliment. No doubt, they viewed the minister in the light rather of a servant than a protector. At least, not one of them authorised its agent to consent to a stamp-duty, or to offer any compensation for it; and some of them went so far as to send over petitions, to be presented to the king, lords, and commons, positively and directly questioning the authority and jurisdiction of parliament over their properties. Two of the agents, indeed, answered for the colonies they served bearing their proportion of the stamp duty by methods of their own; but, when questioned, confessed that they had no authority to undertake for any particular sum.

This sullenness in the colonies should alone, one would imagine, have prevented the laying of any additional burthen on them. At least some measures should have been previously taken effectually to prevent the opposition, which that sullenness but too plainly indicated, and save Great Britain the mor-

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tification

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tification of seeing her laws publicly despised, and even her right to make them flatly contradicted, by those, whom the world had hitherto considered as her most dutiful subjects.

It must be owned however, to the honour of parliament, that, however smoothly the vote concerning the propriety of laying a stamp-duty on the colonies might have passed the lower house in the preceding session, the final laying it on in the present was attended with no small debates, both as to the British legislature's right to tax the colonies without their concurrence, and the expediency of exercising that right, if any, for the present purpose; though the petitions questioning the jurisdiction of parliament, were not suffered to be read in the house, and the agents for the colonies refused to concur in another petition, which might have established a precedent for their being heard in behalf of their respective colonies against the tax. Possibly, these gentlemen imagined that the petitioning for a suspension of the vote, as a favour, might be deemed an acknowledgment, that their principals had no right to oppose the execution of it when passed into a law; or a surrender of that right, allowing they ever had any.

It was urged in favour of the colonies, that those who first planted them, were not only driven out of the mother country by persecution, but had left it at their own risk and expence; that being thus forsaken, or rather worse treated, by her, all ties, except those common to mankind, were dissolved between them: they absolved from all duty of

obedience to her, as she dispensed herself from all duty of protection to them; that, if they accepted of any royal charters on the occasion, it was done through mere necessity; and that, as this necessity was not of their own making, these charters could not be binding upon them; that, even allowing these charters to be binding, they were only bound thereby to that allegiance, which the supreme head of the realm might claim indiscriminately from all its subjects.

That it was extremely absurd, that they should be still thought to owe any submission to the legislative power of Great-Britain, which had not authority enough to shield them against the violences of the executive; and more absurd still, that the people of Great-Britain should pretend to exercise over them rights, which that very people affirm they might justly oppose, if claimed over themselves by others.

That it cannot be imagined, that when the same people of Great-Britain contended with the crown, it could be with a view of gaining these rights, which the crown might have usurped over others, and not merely recovering those, which the same crown arbitrarily claimed over themselves; that, therefore, allowing their original charters to be binding, as they had been deprived of them in an arbitrary and tyrannical manner, such as the people of Great-Britain would not now by any means suffer, they should be considered as still entitled to the full benefit of them; that their being bound by these charters to make no laws, but such as, allowing for the difference of circumstances,

circumstances, should not clash with those of England, no more subjected them to the parliament of England, than their having been laid under the same restraint with regard to the laws of Scotland or any other country, would have subjected them to the parliament of Scotland, or the supreme authority of any other country; that, by these charters, they had a right to tax themselves for their own support and defence.

That it was their birth-right, even as the descendants of Englishmen, not to be taxed by any but their own representatives; that, so far from being actually represented in the parliament of Great-Britain, they were not even virtually represented there, as the meanest inhabitants of Great-Britain are, in consequence of their intimate connection with those who are actually represented; that, if laws made by the British parliament to bind all except its own members, or even all except such members and those actually represented by them, would be deemed, as most certainly they would, to the highest degree oppressive and unconstitutional, and resisted accordingly, by the rest of the inhabitants, though virtually represented; how much more oppressive and unconstitutional must not such laws appear to those, who could not be said to be either actually or virtually represented?

That the people of Ireland were much more virtually represented in the parliament of Great-Britain, than it was even pretended the people of the colonies could be, in consequence of the great number of Englishmen possessed of estates and places of trust and profit in

Ireland, and their immediate descendants, settled in that country, and of the great number of Irish noblemen and gentlemen in both houses of the British parliament, and the greater number still constantly residing in Great-Britain; and that, notwithstanding, the British parliament never claimed any right to tax the people of Ireland, in virtue of their being thus virtually represented amongst them.

That, whatever assistance the people of Great Britain might have given to the people of the colonies, it must have been given either from motives of humanity and fraternal affection, or with a view of being one day repaid for it, and not as the price of their liberty and independence; at least the colonies could never be presumed to have accepted it in that light; that, if given from motives of humanity and fraternal affection, as the people of the colonies had never given the mother country any room to complain of their want of gratitude, so they never should; if given with a view of being one day repaid for it, they were willing to come to a fair account, which, allowing for the assistance they themselves had often given the mother country, for what they must have lost, and the mother country must have got, by preventing their selling to others at higher prices than they could sell to her, and their buying from others at lower prices than they could buy from her, would, they apprehended, not turn out to her advantage so much as she imagined.

That their having heretofore submitted to laws made by the British parliament, for their internal government, could no more be brought

as a precedent against them, than against the English themselves their tameness under the dictates of an Henry, or the rod of a star-chamber; the tyranny of many being as grievous to human nature as that of a few, and the tyranny of a few as grievous as that of a single person.

That, if liberty was the due of those who had sense enough to know the value of it, and courage enough to expose themselves to every danger and fatigue to acquire it, they were better entitled to it than even their brethren of Great-Britain, since, besides facing, in the wilds of America, much more dreadful enemies, than the friends of liberty they left behind them could expect to meet in the fields of Great-Britain, they had renounced not only their native soil, the love of which is so congenial with the human mind, and all those tender charities inseparable from it, but exposed themselves to all the risks and hardships unavoidable in a long voyage; and, after escaping the danger of being swallowed up by the waves, to the still more cruel danger of perishing ashore by a slow famine.

That, if in the first years of their existence one of them was guilty of some intemperate sallies, and all exposed to enemies which required the interposition and assistance of an English parliament, they were now most of them arrived at such a degree of maturity in point of polity and strength, as in a great measure took away the necessity of such interposition and assistance for the future. At least, that interposition and assistance would not be the less effectual for the colonies

being represented in the British parliament, which was all the indulgence those colonies contended for.

That, allowing the British parliament's right to make laws for the colonies, and even tax them without their concurrence, there lay many objections against all the duties lately imposed on the colonies, and more still and weightier against that of the stamps now proposed to be laid upon them; that whereas those stamp-duties were laid gradually on the people of Great Britain, they were to be saddled all at once, with all their increased weight, on those of the colonies; that, if those duties were thought so grievous in England, on account of the great variety of occasions in which they were payable, and the great number of heavy penalties to which the best meaning persons were liable for not paying them, or not strictly conforming to all the numerous penal clauses in them, they must be to the last degree oppressive in the colonies, where the people in general could not be supposed so conversant in matters of this kind, and numbers did not understand even the language of these intricate laws, so much out of the course of what common sense alone might suggest to them as their duty, and common honesty engage them to practise, the almost only rule of action, and motive to it, compatible with that encouragement, which it is proper to give every new settler in every country, especially foreigners, in such a country as America.

Such were the principal arguments now urged in Great-Britain, most of them within doors, against the

the justice of laying any tax at all, and the inconveniency of laying the stamp-tax in particular, upon the British colonies in America. And they must be owned to carry great weight with them. At least, little or nothing worth notice, except what we have added to every argument, and the absurdity of their pretending to be exempt from the taxation of parliament, because authorized by charter to tax themselves, since at that rate, all the corporations of Great-Britain might claim the same exemption, was said, as far as we have been able to learn, to invalidate them; unless we are to admit claims for titles, assertions for proofs, fictions in law for substantial arguments, the statutes of England for the dictates of nature, and the private opinions of the gentlemen of Westminster-hall for the general sense of mankind; and even allow conveniency to be the only measure of right and wrong; a doctrine, which the inhabitants of Great-Britain should of all people be the last to adopt, since of all people they are those who would suffer most by its being enforced against themselves. Nay, conveniency itself seemed to dictate other measures, as must appear but too obvious from what we have already said ourselves upon the subject; and which the enemies to this measure did not fail to urge against it.

When we say, that we have not heard of any thing material being brought to invalidate the arguments alledged against the British parliament's right to tax the British colonies without their concurrence, we are very far from meaning, that nothing was or could be brought to invalidate these argu-

ments. We are still further from admitting the claim of the British colonies to be represented in the British parliament, at least as fully as the people of Great-Britain are. Common sense, nay self-preservation, seem to forbid, that those who allow themselves an unlimited right over the liberties and lives of others, should have any share in making laws for those, who have long renounced such unjust and cruel distinctions. It is impossible that such men should have the proper feelings for such a task. But then we could wish, that, since it was resolved to make the colonies contribute to their defence by taxes imposed on them without their concurrence, instead of abiding by the good old methods heretofore pursued for that purpose, these disqualifications in them to be fully represented in a British parliament had been assigned as the reason for the mother country's taxing them unrepresented. Then her doing so, instead of carrying an appearance of arbitrariness, considering her own claims to liberty, would manifest her best title to that invaluable blessing, and even of absolute empire over her colonies. For though a strict regard to private independence may not be such a title to political dominion, as to justify an attempt to acquire that dominion by force, it must certainly be allowed a sufficient reason for the holding of it when of long standing, and never controverted, like ours over our colonies, coeval with their existence, and never before disputed by them.

But though nothing of this kind was, we believe, said to forward the bill, it made its way through both houses, with the same disagreeable

injunction for having the money arising from it paid into the British exchequer; and, at last, his majesty being indisposed, received the royal assent by commission on the 22d of March 1765.

Besides this bill's enacting, that the money arising from the duties imposed by it, should be reserved for defraying the charge of protecting the colonies, there passed another to encourage the importation of all kinds of timber from them; which, considering how plentiful that article is in most parts of North America, and the little time necessary to cut down trees, to what is requisite to raise flax and hemp, might in some places compensate the operations of the stamp-duty, at least much more readily than the douceurs allowed in the preceding session could counteract the effects of the import and export duties laid on at the

same time. But it seems the colonies were by this time too much soured for the most powerful sweetners to have any salutary effects upon them. Interesting however as the consequences have been, it would be unpardonable in us, after mentioning the king's illness, not to lay aside the thoughts of them and every thing else, till we have considered those of an event, which, independent of that gratitude, to which his majesty's constant attention to the happiness of his people so justly entitles him, could not but fill their breasts with the greatest anxiety for their own welfare, considering the infancy of his majesty's children, and the tempest expected in North-America, the weathering of which might require that dispatch and vigour incompatible with a divided or delegated command.

C H A P. IX.

King's speech to parliament proposing a regency bill. Bill thereupon brought into the house of lords; sent down to the house of commons in a form no way answerable to his majesty's just expectations; mended in the house of commons. The lords agree to the amendments. Royal assent given to it. Four-naymen silk-weavers assemble to petition the king and parliament for a total prohibition of foreign silks. Measures taken to quiet them.

ANXIOUS as the people might be for his majesty's health and life from principles of gratitude and interest, he appears to have been equally so for their safety and welfare, from motives of princely duty and parental affection, joined to that tender concern for his children and family, which, notwithstanding the rants of some writers who would have

a king to be destitute of all domestic feelings, no sober man would seriously wish to see a king want, since it is by what a monarch feels in his own breast he can alone form any judgment of what his subjects must feel in theirs; and, therefore, did he wish them ever so well, might, without such feelings, often mistake the means of making them happy.

Till

Till the reign of his late majesty, it had been usual with the kings of England to appoint, by their own mere motion and authority, regents to their dominions, and guardians to their heirs, in case of their succeeding to the crown at an age too feeble to bear the weight of it. But trusts of this kind had been so often altered by parliament, or abused by the trustees to the disadvantage of their pupils and the people, for want of a legal check upon them, that it now appeared high time to pursue some middle course, in which whatever share of choice the king might part with should be made up to him by the stability of what he retained; and the subjects, at the same time, indulged with such a participation of a trust so highly concerning them, as might seem their due, in virtue of the late alterations made in the constitution for their benefit.

This important end, it is plain, could only be obtained by an act of the legislature, in which the parliament should confirm the king's nomination of a regent and guardian, or approve of a certain number of persons for his majesty to chuse some one or other of them, whom he might think properest to trust with so momentous a charge. And, as his making known his nomination of any one single person, and still more that nomination being confirmed by parliament, might create expectations of the present king's death injurious to his life, the latter method was thought the most eligible; and it was, accordingly, that pursued on the death of the prince of Wales, father to his present Majesty.

It could not be expected, that

the late king should be more anxious for the safety and welfare of his grandchildren, and of subjects amongst whom he was not born, than the present, for that of his immediate issue, and of a people whom he is pleased to glory in calling his countrymen, and to whom he had given so many proofs of his really considering them as such.

The measures, therefore, so wisely pursued in the late reign, could not fail of being adopted in this. Accordingly, as soon as his Majesty's health would permit him to

Apr. 24th,
1765.

appear abroad, he repaired to parliament, and after mentioning his illness, and the thoughts, with which, though not attended with danger, it had affected him touching the welfare of his children and his people, proposed to their consideration, whether, under the present circumstances, it might not be expedient to vest in him the power of appointing, from time to time, by instruments in writing under his sign manual, the queen or some other person of his royal family usually residing in Great-Britain, to be the guardian of any of his children, that might succeed to the throne before the age of eighteen, and the regent of his kingdoms, until his successor should attain that age, subject to the restrictions and regulations specified in the act made on occasion of his father's death; the regent so appointed to be assisted by a council, composed of the several persons, who, by reason of their dignities and offices, were constituted members of the council established by that act, together with those whom they might think proper to leave to his majesty's nomination.

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This affecting and gracious speech having been answered, as soon as forms would admit, by a joint address from both houses, well adapted to express those sentiments, which it deserved, and those sensations, which the occasion of it had so justly excited, the lords, being the house in which it was properest such a bill should take its rise, as it did not relate to any tax, and their lordships could besides command the immediate assistance of the judges, so necessary in an affair of that importance, ordered a bill to be brought in, in conformity to his majesty's speech; and, when passed their house, sent it to the commons, who, being early apprized of the lords being before-hand with them, in taking up the affair, deferred all consideration of the matter, till they should hear from their lordships.

One would be apt to imagine, that it being usual with, if not the business of, the servants of the crown to move affairs of this nature, and the secretaries of state, the most immediate servants of the crown, being both in the upper house, this bill would not only have been brought into that house, but have passed it likewise in such a form, as might do justice to that wisdom and goodness, manifested by his majesty on every occasion, in which the happiness of his people was concerned. But so far from it, no person, by this bill, in the form it had passed the house of lords, could be named guardian and regent except the queen, or some one person of the royal family descended from the late king, whose usual residence, at the time of passing this act, should

have been, and from thenceforth until such nomination, should continue to be in Great-Britain; nor any of his Majesty's family appointed of the council of regency, along with the great officers of state, except his Majesty's brothers, and his uncle the duke of Cumberland: nor any person permitted to be named by his majesty to succeed them in case of death, that was not a natural born subject of the realm: by which clauses, the princess of Wales was not only set aside as guardian or regent, but even, as not being born in the British dominions, though naturalized by act of parliament, utterly excluded from the council of regency, though next to the queen she must be allowed the person, whom it was most natural for his majesty to wish invested with these trusts, as one to whom, next to their own mother, the lives and safety of his children could not fail of being dearest; not to mention her inability to succeed to the throne, and which, therefore, in less virtuous times, and in a less virtuous family than the present royal family of Great-Britain, might be an equal motive to the naming of her.

Notwithstanding these sacrifices made of his majesty's most tender feelings, the bill sent down by the house of lords had scarcely been read in the house of commons, when a motion was made to address his majesty, that, out of his tender and paternal regard for his people, he would be graciously pleased to name the person or persons, whom in his royal wisdom he should think fit to propose to the consideration of parliament for the execution of the high trusts of guardians and re-

gent,

gent, the house apprehending it not warranted by precedent, nor agreeable to the principles of the free constitution of Great-Britain, to vest such trusts in any person or persons, not particularly named and approved of in parliament.

Not only this motion, as placing the affair in a very wrong light, passed in the negative by a very great majority; but, as it were to make his majesty's family some amends for the many insults offered to it by one, who had belonged to that house, and by many of the unthinking people represented by it, the princess dowager of Wales was named next after the queen as one of the persons, whom his majesty might appoint to the guardianship of his successors under age, and to the regency of his realms. This, however, did not pass without such a debate, as rendered it improper to insist upon any further amendment; so that, whatever desire the friends of the royal family might have to secure to the princess of Wales a seat in the council of regency, or at least a door to it, they thought it most expedient not to propose it at present. The bill therefore, without any other amendment, was returned to the house of lords; and that amendment being approved by their lordships, received the royal assent on the 15th of May 1765.

Whilst this important affair was under the consideration of the legislature, the journeymen silk-weavers of London, re-inforced by those of all the other trades more immediately depending upon that branch, conceiving themselves

greatly injured by the too free use of French and other wrought silks, assembled by beat of drum, with their wives and children, to the amount of many thousands, in Spital fields, and Moor-fields, in order to petition for redress by a total prohibition of that article; and from thence, directed by leaders, and arrayed under such colours as might not only contribute to keep them together, but remind themselves and acquaint the public with the supposed causes of that distress, which their pallid looks and emaciated carcases made sufficiently evident, marched several ways, some through the city, others through St. George's-fields, and a third party through Holborn and St. Giles's, or the new north road made between the east and west ends of the town, to St. James's and Westminster-Hall; and not only surrounded the palace and the two houses of parliament, but by their numbers, in some measure, obstructed the communication between them. They even slooped several of the members in their chairs and coaches; and, though it was only to beseech them in the humblest terms to pity their wretched condition, so unusual a step, considering the reports spread of the weavers of the inland towns and their dependents in trade coming up to join their distressed brethren in London, could not fail of creating the most alarming apprehensions for the public tranquillity. For had this once happened, or had these afflicted members, instead of seeking redress from the head, taken upon them to redress themselves, there is no telling how far the flame might have spread.

or what ravages it might have made before it could be extinguished. But, providentially, their rage, which was prevented from breaking out into greater outrages by a mild yet steady exertion of the civil power, assisted by the military, as part of that constitutional force, called the *posse comitatus*, after spending itself in besetting the house of a nobleman suspected of favouring the wear of French goods, and of having de-

livered his sentiments concerning them with uncommon harshness, and in breaking the windows of some houses accused of selling French silks, was finally appeased, without further mischief, by a seasonable subscription for their present relief, and an association amongst the principal silk merchants to recall all the orders they had given for foreign manufactures.

C H A P. X.

Impressions to the disadvantage of the ministry made on the mind of the K. by the events recorded in the preceding chapters. Their impolitic conduct on the occasion. Difficulty in replacing them. New ministry recommended by the D. of G. Lord chief justice Pratt created a peer. Objections to the new ministry. They are severely glanced at in an address of the city of London. Duke of Cumberland's Death. His character.

TILL those events happened, of which we have spoken in the last chapter, no ministry, perhaps, ever stood higher than the last in the good graces and confidence of their monarch; one of them, it is to be presumed, was even considered as a confessor in the cause of injured majesty, on account of the prosecution and persecution he had suffered for his extraordinary warmth in detecting and bringing to justice the authors, printers, and publishers of the North-Briton. But as, on the one hand, the different fate, which the regency bill met with in the house of commons, to what it had in the house of peers, (where such a bill might have expected better success, were it only on account of both the secretaries of state sitting in that house) seemed to indicate, that

their zeal for the honour of the royal family was greatly abated, or that personal resentment had a greater share in their proceedings against the above injurious paper than disinterested loyalty; so, on the other hand, it was impossible, that, in the course of the debates in council occasioned by the alarming commotions amongst the journeymen silk weavers, it should not appear, that whatever they themselves might take to be the causes of their distress, it was more owing to a want of the usual call for the work of their looms from the British colonies, on account of the late injudicious restraints and taxes laid on the colony trade, than any extraordinary importation of French or other foreign silks.

It is, therefore, no way surprising, that, there thus appearing some

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some want of zeal to defend the honour of the R. family, and some want of wisdom to promote the commercial interests of the people, in the conduct of those servants of the crown, in whom such virtues might be supposed most eminently to reside, H. M. should begin to treat them with a sudden coolness, which the long sunshine of favour that had preceded it could not but render extremely mortifying. But it is very surprising, that, however mortifying such coolness must have been, it could engage them to take a step the very reverse of what their situation seemed to require. For, whether they thought the K's coolness to them proceeded from the nobleman still suspected of enjoying the private confidence of H. M. notwithstanding his retirement from court, and therefore were willing to shew their resentment against him; or whether they imagined it must terminate in their own dismissal, and were desirous of recovering before-hand the good graces of the people by a blow at the object of their aversion, they contrived to have that nobleman's brother turned out of a very honourable and lucrative employment, enjoyed by him in his own country, and in the discharge of which he had not given the least room for complaint.

But it was impossible this step should not be considered by the K. as an affront put upon himself; and it was, at the same time, very possible that the people of England might think their welfare so very little promoted by turning a Scotchman out of employment in Scotland, about the interior police and government of

which they never vouchsafed to give themselves the least trouble, as not to thank the authors of his disgrace; and it happened accordingly. The K's coolness changed to resentment; and the people's aversion turned to contempt.

But, desirous as the K. might be to remove them, and the people to see them removed, it was no easy matter to do it, as, how well soever H. M. might be affected to the rest of the ministry, they shared so much in the odium attending the heads, that possibly none of these noblemen or gentlemen, who were then thought fittest to fill these important trusts, might be willing to accept of them, unless all the inferior offices were cleared at the same time. Nay, one nobleman, when tried, went still farther. He insisted, it is said, not only on such a thorough riddance, but on the filling of them with his own friends, under a pretence of guarding so well against the secret influence of L. B. over the members of the council, that, whatever that nobleman happened still to retain over the supreme head, it might not be sufficient to obstruct any of his measures for the welfare of the public. But these were terms, that, if it was rather presumptuous in his lordship to offer, it would have been equally weak in the K. to accept; and therefore it cannot be very surprising, if they were peremptorily rejected. Mr. P. whatever his thoughts might have been, is reported to have been much more decent, or rather complaisant, in his expressions. At the same time, that he pleaded the bad state of his health, as an excuse for not

not accepting that employment, which he had before filled with such honour and advantage to the nation, he declared, that, did his health permit him to accept of it, it would not be agreeable to him, unless he could have lord B. as his colleague.

But, happily for the nation, these negotiations, if we may give that name to transactions between a sovereign and his subjects, were carried on by a royal personage, who, as, on the one hand, he could not be suspected of any partiality for the favourite of the monarch, or the idol of the people, and therefore was certainly the fittest person to act in an affair in which the monarch's ease and the people's happiness were so much concerned; so, on the other hand, by his tried affection for both, and his uncommon knowledge of men and things, was best qualified, in case his interposition had not the desired issue, to recommend to his majesty such other noblemen and gentlemen, as, though new in office, and not far gone in years, might, by joining to the rectitude of their intentions and the greatness of their abilities the confidence of both prince and people, more than replace, under a patriot king, and a free constitution, the veterans they succeeded.

Accordingly, at his royal highness's recommendation, the duke of Grafton and the right honourable Mr. Conway, brother to the Earl of Hertford, one of those members of the house of commons, who, at the close of the last session, had been deprived of all their employments, were appointed secretaries of state, and the marquiss of Rockingham first lord, and

Mr. Dowdeswell chancellor and under treasurer of the exchequer, three places heretofore united in the person of the right honourable Mr. George Grenville; and almost all the other great offices of state were filled with new men, except that of lord privy seal, which was wisely conferred on the duke of Newcastle, as a place of ease suitable to his years, and yet of honour and confidence, the things of which his grace ever appeared most ambitious, sufficient to reward his early and constant services to the royal family, and in them to the British dominions.

The approbation, with which the public received their nominations proved answerable to the most sanguine expectations of his royal highness, particularly that of the M. of R. on account of his lordship's great interest in the public welfare, in quality of one of the greatest land-holders in England; and still more the manner, in which he has ever acquitted himself of the duties of that important relation, which, the less they have been insisted upon by political, moral, or even religious writers, the more they require the assistance of illustrious examples to recommend and enforce the due observance of them.

Much, therefore, as the people might be pleased to see themselves thus rid of ministers, by whom they had considered themselves as not a little aggrieved in point of liberty, and hurt in that of property, that pleasure was greatly heightened by seeing them succeeded by men, from whom they might expect not only redress, but improvement in both these respects. The chiefs of the new ministry, instead of en-

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Croaching upon the royal authority by attempting to tie up the K's hands, and shut his ears, with more respect to his person, and greater advantage to the public, took care to fill the inferior departments in their gift with men of approved talents, unimpeached integrity, and such politeness of manners, as could not but greatly contribute to render all application to them equally agreeable and effectual; and to give the people a striking proof of deference to their voice, as well as attention to their welfare, soon after their appointment, they obtained a peerage for lord chief justice Pratt.

When we said that this choice of ministers was universally approved, we could not be understood to mean, that no pens were drawn against them: far from it. But all the writers blows returned upon those in defence of whom they were struck. In railing at this alteration, as the work of L. B. they were weak enough to call it the heaviest of the many heavy blows, which that nobleman had given the nation since his removal from the reins of government; by which they gave those, who wished well to the new ministry, a handle for retorting, that the late ministry must, of course, have submitted to be his tools, since it was impossible for him to strike any blows at the public, without the concurrence of the acting ministry, and they themselves had been the acting ministry, without interruption, from his removal to the appointment of the present. By styling L. B. Sejanus, they raised the idea of a monster the very reverse in every respect of the monarch, who has thought proper to honour that

nobleman with his confidence; and thereby confirmed the charge brought against those, whose cause they espoused, of their having acted in their prosecution of libels and libellers more from a spirit of personal resentment for the aspersions cast on themselves, than a just indignation at the insults offered their master.

All their other allegations against the present ministry were equally weak in themselves, or ill grounded. One, in particular, was so perfectly ridiculous, and absurd, as to deserve being mentioned. They charged the M. of R. with jockeyship, as they were pleased to style it, as though any diversion could become noblemen, in general, better than that, by which the breed of one of the noblest and most useful animals is so much improved, or the M. in particular, whose property lies chiefly in a county where the breeding of horses is a capital employment; and many of whose tenants might, therefore, be supposed to receive great benefit from his predilection for that kind of field sport. Their folly must be very great, who could chuse such wretched arguments to defend men, the general tenor of whose conduct was by no means so bad, as not to atone, in a great measure, for some particular parts of it. A faithful picture of the E. of H.'s conduct when at the head of the board of trade and plantations, and when governor of Ireland, and a simple narrative of the many immense sums sacrificed by the crown to the necessities of the people, whilst Mr. G. presided at the board of treasury, joined to his great care to prevent the nation's generosity

generosity being abused by the exorbitant claims of greedy foreigners, for losses sustained by them in fighting their own battles, would, alone, have been sufficient to prove, that however mistaken, or even inconsiderate, these ministers might have been, on some occasions, in the choice of measures to promote the honour of the crown, and the welfare of the subject, they ever had the interest of both sincerely at heart.

It was this consideration, we are willing to suppose, that induced the city of London, in an address they soon after presented to the K. on the joyful occasion of the birth of a third son to H. M. to glance at the late changes, by assuring him that his faithful citizens of London, from their zealous attachment to his royal house, and the true honour and dignity of his crown, *whenever a happy establishment of public measures should present a favourable occasion*, would be ready to exert their utmost abilities in support of such wise councils, as *apparently* tended to render his majesty's reign happy and glorious.

If this really was the city of London's motive, they were much to be commended. But then, it were greatly to be wished, that those whom they entrusted with the expressing of their sentiments, had contrived to do it with more respect to the K. and less bitterness to the new ministry, who had they any sinister designs, could scarce have expected greater advantages from a constant run of city adulation, than from this single ill-timed blow, by which, at the expence of a short-lived pain, those wea-

pens they had most to dread from might be effectually blunted. They were scarce long enough in office to have any actual measures to defend, except their having obtained a peerage, as we have already mentioned, for a right honourable lawyer, to whom the citizens themselves, far from having any objection to him, had paid the highest compliments for his knowledge in the law, as well as his uprightness in the dispensation of it.

Had the new ministry been ever so willing to let pass unnoticed this attempt on their good name, they could not have done it, considering how intimately the cause of his majesty's glory was blended with that of their private character; and, whoever they employed in this task, supposing they had occasion to employ any, for the attack was too warmly and too universally resented, not to procure them any volunteers, it was speedily and effectually performed, by undermining at one blow the credibility of the accusers; the accusation, though heavy, being too vague and indefinite to admit of any other method. The superiority in point of opulence and education, of those who were merely inhabitants of the capital, over those, who, in quality of freemen, could alone be styled citizens, and the still greater superiority, in both these respects, of such of the citizens as never troubled their heads about city affairs, over those who did, were clearly pointed out; so clearly, that the sober, well-meaning, unambitious Londoners, who attended best to their own private concerns, thought they could not ex-

exculpate themselves better than by subscribing to the charge against their representatives in common council, who had thus wretchedly betrayed the dignity and importance of the most respectable trading corporation, not only in Great Britain, but the whole universe.

As the duke of Cumberland had recommended the new ministry, he constantly assisted them with his advice; an advantage, which, it is very probable, the nation could not have enjoyed under any other ministry, and which, alone, might compensate all the defects, if real, which the friends of the old ministry were continually finding in them. This advantage, however, though of continuance enough to be felt by the nation, did not last as long as the nation could have wished, even under men of equal integrity and capacity with the present, and greater experience. Whilst his royal highness was preparing one evening to assist at one of those councils frequently held to put matters in a way of being more speedily dispatched by the privy council, and without whose assistance the privy council business must go on as slowly as the parliament business would without that

31st. Oct. of committees, he was
1765. seized with a sudden disorder, of which he had some symptoms the evening before, and in a fit of shivering funk senseless almost instantaneously, in the arms of the earl of Albemarle.

It is hardly possible to express the greatness and the universality of the grief expressed upon this occasion. Not only their majesties, and the rest of the royal family, mourned for him as a most affectionate uncle and brother; his family

as a most mild and generous master; the poor, whom he kept at work, as a most just and charitable employer; and all ranks, in general, as a true and zealous patriot, and a most wise and steady counsellor; but even the poor manufacturers, who a little before had been bitterly complaining of the want of work, occasioned by frequent court mournings and the interruption of the American trade, now, on a surmise that his majesty might dispense with it for their sakes, as earnestly called out for a deep and general mourning suitable to the great and general loss the nation suffered in the death of his royal highness.

How warm soever these sentiments were, they were equally just, as must appear by a short view of his royal highness's character. Born with all the talents that could be wished for in so elevated a station, he very early, under a mother fond of letters, and a father allowed to be one of the best soldiers in Europe, added learning to his natural good taste, and knowledge in arms to his innate bravery. What was still of more consequence, he cherished, and, if possible, improved the greatest goodness of heart by frequent acts of benevolence, so that his face, his person, his manner, in which the hero, however conspicuous, was almost eclipsed by the man, formed but a faint picture of his sentiments. Accordingly, when called to the head of armies his country found in him a most wise, intrepid, and indefatigable assertor of her rights, and the troops employed under him a father as well as a leader. If the last war in Flanders, in which his royal highness

highness commanded, did not answer the expectation of the nation, it was because these expectations were rather too sanguine, considering the vast swarms of men, and the formidable trains of artillery, the French could bring into a field at their own doors. As to the first part of the last war in Germany, the neglect, still fresh in every man's memory, with which his royal highness was treated, will more than account for the progress made by the French arms, as the positive orders it is now well known he received from England, will justify his putting an end to it in the manner he did. If he retreated before a vastly superior body of men, it was without any considerable loss; if he consented, that his troops should not fight, he did not, that they should lay down their arms; and to his keeping them thus entire and armed, must be attributed in a great measure that success, which prince Ferdinand met with against the same French army, when robbed of a D'Estrees, and ruined by the neglect and avarice of a Richlieu. To say any thing of his royal highness's behaviour during the rebellion would be wronging his glory, the enemy he had to deal with was so much beneath him. His condescending to head the troops sent against them; is all the merit we can permit ourselves to attribute to him on that memorable occasion.

In a less heroic mind than that of his royal highness, the slight put upon him in the beginning of the German war, especially when contrasted with the favours afterwards showered on a foreign

prince in the same circumstances, might have excited a disgust not very compatible with the glory and interests of the nation. But his royal highness had too great a soul to show his resentment, if it may be styled resentment, otherwise than by throwing up employments, which it was no longer consistent with his honour to keep, and absenting himself from councils, in which any opposition, however well grounded, to the favourite measures of the prince and people might have been construed into a dislike of the minister. But, though he retired from public business, he still on all occasions shewed that anxiety for the public welfare, which had distinguished the former part of his life. The joy expressed by him at the news of every advantage gained by the British troops in Germany, plainly proved, that his country alone possessed all the affections of his heart.

In the arts of peace his royal highness was as amiable as he was great in those of war. Always ready to encourage such plans as promised to be attended with any national advantage, he once purchased, at a great disadvantage, a carpet manufactory, when on the point of being thrown up for want of encouragement from the public, lest that very public should lose the benefit of it. The greatest part of that large revenue settled on him by his country as a reward for his services, he returned into her bosom, by constantly employing a great number of hands in the adorning of Windsor park, the free access to which renders it as much, in some sort, the property of the subject as the monarch. In doing
this

this, too, he conducted himself in a manner that does great honour to his discernment as well as his humanity; reviving the old English hospitality, without interfering with the present spirit of frugality which trade requires. He did not give the poor labourers employed in these works higher wages than they could get from others; that would have had a tendency to raise the price of labour on farmers and manufacturers; but he allowed them bread and beer daily, and, on stated days, such other extraordinary refreshments, as they could not expect from any but the rich, and which the rich could very well afford to allow them.

To say any thing of his royal highness's readiness to quit these agreeable scenes of rural life, when called upon by the voice of his prince and the necessities of his country, would be only repeating what we have but just now hazarded upon that subject. We shall, therefore, put an end to this faint sketch of one of the best princes England was ever blessed with, by wishing that some abler hand would fill up the outlines; and by referring the readers, in the mean time, to our article of Characters, for a more minute detail of the other principal public transactions, by which his royal highness so eminently distinguished himself.

C H A P. XI.

Proceedings against the stamp act and stamped papers by the populace of the old North American colonies. Better sort of people gradually mix with them: Provincial assemblies countenance these proceedings, assert their independence, and resolve on a general congress. Petitions conformable thereto: Measures taken to elude the act, or force a repeal of it. Behaviour of the other North American colonies and the West India plantations.

HAD the stamp duty been laid on the colonies, at once, and without any previous mention of it to them, they would, perhaps, have submitted to it, if not without grumbling, at least without that open opposition, the consequences of which it may be more easy to guess than safe to expatiate on. The principal people amongst them would not then have had an opportunity of making the lower sort foresee in that act of the British legislature, when merely held out to them, much

greater evils, than they, probably, were liable to feel from it, when actually inflicted; much less would they have had time to animate each other against it to such a degree, that every news concerning it, that reached any one part of the wide extended British dominions in America, almost instantaneously flew over the rest, like fire put to the well-laid trains of a vast but well-combined mine, exciting every where such heartburnings amongst all ranks, and such commotions in most of them, amongst

the populace, as were sufficient to destroy all differences in religious sentiments or forms of government, the best security the people of Great Britain can have for a ready submission, on the part of the people of the colonies, to their decrees; and the best tie by which they can, at any rate, hope to keep them united, till they shall think proper to adopt them as fellow-subjects, and bind them by the considerations of common and equal interest, the strongest and most durable of all bands.

But, how generally soever the people of the colonies were indisposed against this tax, it is to be presumed, that they were not, all, equally so; and, therefore, it was of no small consequence, what colony any interesting news of it first reached. The example of passiveness, or even moderation, in one colony, might have been of some service to induce the rest to submit quietly to it. But, unfortunately, the account of its having passed into a law got first to New-England, that colony, the inhabitants of which considered their ancestors, who had first settled it, as the most injured of all those Englishmen who had fled to America from civil or spiritual persecution in their native country; and some of whose progenitors, accordingly, had, so early as the year 1642, spirit enough to assert their independence, and the happiness of seeing the best title they could have to that independence, if not expressly owned, at least greatly countenanced by the vote of an English house of commons, that the plantations in New-England had succeeded in their enterprise without any charge to the state, and were

likely to prove beneficial and commodious to the mother country.

Accordingly, the news of the stamp-act having received the royal assent, no sooner reached that province, than the melancholy, which had taken possession of every countenance on their receiving the first account of the vote for the propriety of laying it on having been resumed, and which had afterwards visibly increased on the arrival of that of its having passed both houses, turned to fury, and every where broke out into action. The ships in the harbour hanged out their colours half mast high, in token of the deepest mourning; the bells rang muffled; the act itself was printed, with a death's head to it in the place where it is usual to fix the stamps, and cried publicly about the streets by the name of the "Folly of England, and ruin of America." Essays soon followed, not only against the expediency, but even the equity of it, in several news-papers, one of which bore the significative title of "The Constitutional Courant, containing matters interesting to liberty, and nowise repugnant to loyalty, printed by Andrew Marvel, at the sign of the Bribe refused, on Constitution-Hill, North-America;" and wore a still more significative head-piece; a snake cut in pieces, with the initial letters of the names of the several colonies from New-England to South-Carolina, inclusively, affixed to each piece, and above them the words JOIN or DIE. To these were added caricatures, pasquinades, puns, bon-mots, and such vulgar sayings fitted to the occasion, as by being short could be more easily circulated and retained,

retained, at the same time that, by being extremely expressive, they carried with them the weight of a great many arguments.

It were needless to dwell much upon the contents of these newspaper essays. Two things excepted, they said little more than what we ourselves have already said on the occasion, from the mouths of others at this side of the water. But these were things of the most serious nature, and such as the most despotic tyrant might expect to see remonstrated against by the most abject vassals. The first was, that the person acting under this act had it in his power to bring an action, the cause of which had arisen at one extremity of the North American colonies, to the other, at almost two thousand miles distance, without the trader's being entitled to recover damages, in case the judge certified that there was any probable cause for the prosecution. The second was, the judge's having an interest in giving a decree in favour of the party suing for the penalties of the act, by being allowed, by way of commission, a very large share in these penalties.

These proceedings were followed by such others, as might naturally be expected from them. By the time the act itself, as printed at the king's printing-house, reached the colonies, the populace were every where exasperated against it, to such a degree, that they treated it with all that contempt and indignation, which could be expressed by public authority against the most offensive libel of a private person. It was publicly burnt by them, in several places, along with the effigies of those, who were sup-

posed to have had any hand in bringing it about, at the same time that it was voted in some meetings of persons in higher rank, that thanks should be given to general Conway and Colonel Barré, two gentlemen whom they considered as the most strenuous opposers of it in the British house of commons; that their speeches against it, and their pictures, should be requested; their pictures to be hung up in their places of meeting; and their speeches to be inserted in the books destined to record their principal transactions;

Upon the arrival of the news of this discontent in England, several masters of ships refused to take any stamps on board for the colonies; and it soon appeared that their precaution was well founded; for such as ventured to take them had great reason to repent it on their arrival at their destined ports, where, to save their vessels from fire, and their persons from the gallows, they most of them were obliged to surrender their execrated cargoes into the hands of the enraged multitude, to be treated in the same ignominious manner in which the act itself had been treated; and the rest to take shelter under such of the king's ships as happened to be at hand to protect them.

Those gentlemen who came from England with commissions to act as distributors of the stamps, fared still worse. Many of them were made to renounce, now and for ever, publicly and upon oath, all manner of concern in them; others thought proper to return from whence they came; whilst some, who were sus-

pected of obstinately persisting, as it was termed, in endeavouring to enslave their country, or of having spoken too freely concerning the behaviour of the people on this occasion, had their houses burnt to the ground, and their most valuable effects plundered or destroyed. Even those, who had been named without their solicitation or knowledge, or were obliged to superintend the distribution of the stamped paper, in virtue of the offices they already filled, (governors and chief justices, who had been most unaccountably pressed into this odious service, not excepted), were treated in the same manner, and one much worse. The populace, suspecting him of having written to England in disrespectful terms concerning their proceedings, surrounded his house, and obliged him, in spite of tears and prayers, to deliver up the copies of his letters, and thereby turn evidence against himself. Nay, ships bringing stamped mercantile or custom-house papers, merely in their own defence, from such of the colonies as had thought proper to submit to the stamp-act, were forced to part with them to be stuck up in derision in coffee-houses and taverns, and then publicly committed to the flames.

Many of the better sort of people gradually mixed with the populace in these tumults: and one of them was not afraid to set the act openly at defiance, by advertising, under his hand, that those, whose business it was to enforce it, might save themselves the trouble of calling upon him for that purpose; for that he was resolved to pay no taxes, but what were laid by his representatives. The pro-

vincial assemblies themselves not only declined giving the governors any advice concerning their behaviour on this critical occasion, but, convinced how little the wisest heads must avail without able hands to execute what they have projected, though they disavowed these riotous proceedings, and even bid rewards for apprehending the rioters, especially on a chief justice being so plundered by them as to be obliged to appear on the seat of justice, without those ensigns of office so wisely calculated to procure respect to authority, yet could not be brought to condemn them further than decency required; and absolutely refused, when exhorted to it by the governors, to make any compensation to the injured parties; much less could they be brought to strengthen the hands of the executive powers so far as to prevent any future commotions; which, as levelled entirely at the stamp-act, and as having no particular leaders, whose ignorance and brutality might be attended with worse consequences than what they wished to avoid, they did not, it seems, think proper to consider as objects of military restraint. And, indeed, it does not appear, that a single sword was drawn, or a single musket fired, on the occasion; though some persons, very early, thought it no improper caution privately to spike up the cannon belonging to the forts and shipyards, lest any use should be made of them on either side.

This behaviour of the general assemblies was openly approved, if not encouraged, by assemblies of the freeholders and principal inhabitants of some places, who directed their representatives not to agree to any

any steps for the protection of stamped papers, or stamp officers, though they owned there had been already some tumults and disorder relating to them: and likewise cautioned them against all unconstitutional drafts on the public treasury, for fear, no doubt, that the governors might endeavour to strengthen their hands that way without their consent.

But the general assemblies went still further. Instead of barely conniving at the people's asserting their independence by tumultuous acts, they proceeded to avow it themselves in the most expressive terms, grounding it on the same arguments, which their friends at this side of the water had already used to prove it. And, if at the same time they came to a resolution to petition the legislature of Great Britain against the stamp act, it was in such terms, as served to express weakness rather than acknowledge submission, and what one independent body, in cases of great distress, might use in applying for assistance to another.

Considering, at the same time, that unanimity is the chief source of strength, they established committees to correspond with each other concerning the general affairs of the whole, and even appointed deputies from these committees to meet in congress at New-York. But it seems there already prevailed such harmony in the sentiments of the general assemblies of the several provinces, that the deputies, when met, had little more to do than congratulate each other upon it, and put their hands to one general declaration of their rights, and grievances they laboured under, and to one general

petition, expressive thereof, to the king, lords, and commons, of the mother country.

At length, those invested with the subordinate executive powers began to join the legislative. The justices of the peace for the district of Westmoreland in Virginia gave public notice under their hands, that they had declined acting in that capacity; because, in consequence of their judicial oath, they were, they said, liable to become instrumental in the destruction of their country's most essential rights and liberties. The gentlemen of the law soon after caught the fire of patriotism to such a degree, that they resolved rather to give up their business than carry it on with stamped papers.

By the 1st of November, the time the act took place, not a sheet of stamped paper was to be had throughout the several colonies of New-England, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Maryland, or the two Carolinas, except a small parcel, which the governor of New-York, terrified by the threats of the enraged populace, had surrendered into the hands of the corporation of that place, on condition of their not being destroyed like the rest; so that all business, which could not be legally carried on without stamps, was at once put to a stand, except that of news printing, which the printers still continued, pleading in excuse, that, if they did not, the populace would serve them as they had done the stamp masters themselves; at least those, who, for that purpose, made use of stamped paper in Canada, where the act was received, could find no sale for their news. The courts

courts of justice were closed, and the ports were shut up. Even in those colonies, where stamps were to be had, the people of the best fortunes submitted to be called in church, rather than take out licences for private marriages.

But the consequences of this stagnation soon began to be so severely felt, that the inhabitants, who, though probably cooled not a little by them, were yet unwilling to submit to the act, began to think how they could effectually elude it. To this end, some one or another, fruitful in expedients, sent to the printers at Boston, a thin piece of bark, on which he had written, that it being neither paper, parchment, or vellum, he would be glad to know, if instruments, written on such stuff might not be valid, though not stamped; in which case he was ready to supply with good writing bark all those, whose consciences were bound by the late act. At last, the governors of some of the provinces, though bound by the act to swear to see it observed, under the severest penalties, thinking the total stoppage of all public business of such bad consequence to the community, as to render lawful the non-compliance with any injunctions laid on them, or even the breach of any oath taken by them, in consequence of injunctions, merely for the sake of that community, thought proper to dispense with the use of stamps, grounding their dispensation on the absolute impossibility of procuring any; and, accordingly, granted certificates of that impossibility to all outward-bound vessels, to protect them from the penalties of the act in other parts of his majesty's dominions.

On this occasion, the commons house of assembly of South-Carolina, whose lieutenant-governor was one of those who still refused their consent to the transacting of any public business without stamps, took a very proper course with him. They addressed him to know, if the stamp-act had been transmitted to him by the secretaries of state, the lords of trade, or through any other authentic channel; and, on his answering, that he had received it first from the attorney-general of the province, on that gentleman's arrival from England; and since from Mr. Boone, the governor of the province: they replied, that neither of these ways of receiving any act was such a notification thereof, as to oblige him to enforce the execution of it; as the governor, whilst out of the province, or the attorney-general, even while in it, could not, at least with regard to this communication, be considered in any other light than private gentlemen. At the same time they put him in mind, that there were several instances of the province's having suffered peculiar and very great hardships, and for no small length of time, even from the accidental detention or miscarriage of governmental informations, enough to prove, that certain forms were absolutely necessary in all matters of government, especially such, as related to the authentication of new laws of such immense consequence.

But these arguments seem to have made little or no impression on the governor or his council; and, indeed, it could hardly be expected they should, as the colonies may well be supposed to have sub-

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mitted to many laws made in the mother country, though transmitted through channels that were not more authentic.

The best methods, therefore, of avoiding any injury from this act, appear to be those which we have yet to relate. The merchants of all those colonies, which ventured to oppose it openly, entered into the most solemn engagements with each other, not only not to order any more goods from Great Britain, let the consequences be what they would, and recal the orders they had already given, if not obeyed by the 1st of January 1766, but even not to dispose of any British goods sent them on commission, that were not shipped before that day; or, if they consented to any relaxation from these engagements, it was not to take place till the stamp-act, and even the sugar and paper-money acts, were repealed. The people of Philadelphia likewise resolved, though not unanimously, that, till such repeal, no lawyer should put in suit a demand for money owing by a resident in America to one in England; nor any person in America, however indebted in England, make any remittances there; a resolution, in some degree, unnecessary, as by the late restraints laid on their trade, and the almost total stagnation of it in consequence of their opposition to the stamp-act, it was almost impossible for the best meaning people to make any remittances. These resolutions were adopted by the retailers, who unanimously agreed not to buy or sell any British goods shipped contrary to them.

Ireland benefited greatly by these proceedings, as what goods the co-

lonies could not possibly do without, they took from that country in exchange for their hemp seed and flax-seed, of which they yearly send her very large quantities. In the mean time they omitted no methods to free themselves even from this dependence. A society of arts, manufactures, and commerce, on the plan of the London society, was instituted at New-York, and markets opened for the sale of home-made goods; by which it soon appeared, that neither the natives, nor the manufacturers whom the natives had for some time past been inviting from Great Britain by very large encouragements, had been idle. Linens, woollens, the coarser but most useful kinds of iron ware, malt spirits, paper hangings, &c. were produced to the society, and greatly approved; and, when brought to market, as greedily bought up. At the same time, lest the new woollen manufactories should come short of materials, most of the inhabitants came to a resolution not to eat any lamb; and, to extend the influence of their resolution to those who did not join them in it, not to deal with any butcher that should kill or expose any lamb to sale. In a word, the spirit of industry and frugality universally took place of the spirit of idleness and profuseness. The most substantial and even fashionable people were foremost in setting the example to their countrymen, by contenting themselves with home-spun or old cloaths, rather than make use of any thing British, which they before used to be so madly fond of. And such were the efforts of all ranks, and so prudent their measures, that they now began to be

convinced of what they had till then thought impossible, that the colonies would soon be able to supply themselves with every necessary of life.

One would be apt to imagine, that it was impossible for the colonies to go greater lengths against the mother country. But the contrary soon appeared. A resolution began to be talked of, of stopping the exportation of tobacco from Virginia and South Carolina to Great Britain; by which, considering the great quantities of that article re-exported from Great Britain, and the immense sum so imperceptibly raised by what she herself consumes of it, her trade, and especially her revenue, could not fail of being considerably affected.

Such have been, according to the best accounts we have been able to procure, the principal proceedings of the six greatest British colonies of North-America, New-England, New-York, New-Jersey, Philadelphia, Virginia, the two Carolinas, and Maryland, in consequence of this famous act, from the time of their first hearing of its being voted proper in parliament, till they heard of

the absolute repeal of it; an event, upon which it cannot be expected we should now enlarge. The other North American colonies, more, possibly, from a consciousness of weakness, than a principle of duty, though they could by no means form the same pretensions to independence, as being either conquered countries, or countries settled at the expence of the British government, thought proper to submit to it, but not all with equal grace. The West-India plantations bowed their heads to it with that readiness, which their condition as islands seemed to require, all to the islands of St. Christopher's and Nevis, whose populace suffered themselves to be so far imposed on by the crews of some New-England vessels in their harbours, as to go even greater lengths than the New-Englanders themselves; particularly the populace of St. Christopher's, who, not content with burning the stamped papers of their own island, and making those appointed to distribute it renounce that office, went over in a body to assist their neighbours of Nevis in taking the same riotous precautions against it.

C H R O N I C L E.

J A N U A R Y.

1st. **B**EING New-year's day, an ode written on the occasion by William Whitehead, esq; poet-laureat, was performed before their majesties and the royal family at the chapel royal of St. James's.

6th. Being twelfth-day, was observed at court as a high festival; and his majesty, after divine service, made the customary offering of gold, frankincence, and myrrh.

9th. Six malefactors, out of nine capitally convicted at the late sessions at the Old Bailey, were executed at Tyburn. Among them was John Wesket, for robbing the house of the Earl of Harrington, who was suffered to go to the place of execution with a white cockade in his hat.

10th. His majesty went to the house of peers, and opened the sessions with a most gracious speech.

In this speech, which the reader will find, as usual, amongst our State Papers, his majesty gave the parliament an account of a match concluded between the prince royal of Denmark, and the princess Caroline Matilda, his majesty's second sister; to be solemnized as soon as their respective ages will permit. The same

was declared at the court of Denmark on the 19th; and on the 29th, being the prince's birth-day, their majestys received the compliments of the nobility on the occasion. The prince was born the 29th of January 1749, and the princess the 22d of July 1751.

His royal highness, the duke of Gloucester, took the oaths and his seat in the house of peers.

Some thousands of weavers went in a body to Westminster, and presented petitions to both houses of parliament, in behalf of themselves and their numerous families, most of them now, as they represented, in a starving condition for want of work; and begging, as a relief to their miseries, that they would, in the present session of parliament, grant a general prohibition of foreign wrought silks.

Both houses of convocation met in the Jerusalem 11th. chamber, Westminster-abbey, and further adjourned to Friday the 15th of March.

Joseph Benedict Augustus, 13th. king of the Romans, was married by proxy at Munich to the princess Josepha of Bavaria; and on the 22d following the young queen arrived at Vienna, when the royal pair were again married in person.

On this occasion, the princess having desired the elector of Bava-
ria,

ria, her brother, to dispense with the payment of a contribution of 60,000 florins offered by his subjects, on account of her marriage; the states, struck with her greatness of soul, agreed in a new assembly to convert the intended contribution into a free gift of double the sum.

15th. The Albion, an outward-bound Indiaman, was wrecked on the sands of the North Foreland, but without the loss of a single life, or any of the silver on board her except one chest. The boatmen employed by the sufferers were paid, after working all day for their masters, to work all night for themselves. The Albion suffered by her construction, being considerably longer in the keel, and narrower in the waist, than any ship in that service, in proportion to her burthen; by which means, when she tailed in veering, her length strained her so much, that she could never recover her way again.

17th. At a sale, at Garraway's coffee-house, of about 300 pieces of English cambrics, which, upon an average, sold for 13s. 6d. per yard, it was allowed, that they were exceeding good of the sort, and that, if this manufactory should be properly encouraged, there will shortly be no occasion to send any money out of the kingdom, to purchase that commodity.

18th. Was observed, as usual, as her majesty's birth day, for the encouragement of trade.

19th. Ended the poll for the office of chamberlain to the city of London, when Stephen Theodore Janssen, esq; alderman, and formerly sheriff and lord-mayor

of that city, who had not proposed himself till the poll was going to begin, was, to the great honour of the electors, chosen notwithstanding, in consideration of his wise and intrepid behaviour as a magistrate, and his great integrity as a merchant. He was the first sheriff for a long time, that ventured to see justice executed at Tyburn, even in cases that seemed to require it most, without the aid of a military force. On his failing, the year after his mayoralty, his friends settled six hundred pounds a year on him; but he kept only about one hundred and twenty pounds of it to himself; paying the rest among his creditors, though they had signed his certificate, and consequently could not force a farthing from him. This behaviour he bound himself to the continuance of, on setting up for chamberlain: and, accordingly, his brother, Sir Abraham Janssen, who died within a few days after his election, having left him 500l. per annum during his life, he had it immediately put up to auction for the benefit of his creditors; when William Janssen, esq; another of his brothers, and executor and residuary legatee to the deceased, and the only bidder, had it knocked down to him for 5000l.

Ended the sessions at the Old Bailey, when one for horse-stealing, five for robberies, and one for forgery, received sentence of death; twenty-two to be transported for 7 years, one for 14 years, two to be privately whipped; and one was branded.

The forger, and three others of the capital offenders, suffered the middle of February following.

During

During a very crowded trial at Guildhall, the floor gave way, but was providentially prevented from falling entirely down by some goods which were stowed in the cellar underneath it, so that no person received any other hurt than that of being greatly frightened.

The like happened some years ago at the Neapolitan ambassador's chapel, near Soho-square, when one side of the floor fell quite to the ground, though without the loss of any lives; and had like to have happened since, at a public meeting of the Society of Arts, &c. in the Strand. We think it our duty to mention these facts, to caution people against meeting in great numbers in places not originally intended to bear very great weights, or not duly surveyed before the conversion of them to such uses.

This day month, about eight in the morning, the bed of the river Ayre in Scotland was perceived to be quite dry for more than half a mile; and several persons out of curiosity walked in it, and caught the little fishes that had not made their escape; on the return of the tide, the waters rose to the usual height; and the river has ever since continued to flow without any remarkable alteration.

The river at Bourdeaux 23d. ebbed an hour and a half; then flowed fifteen minutes; and then ebbed again for an hour and a half more; which last unusual ebbing was followed by an ordinary flood, that continued the usual time.

Being the first day of term, Mr. Kearsly and Mr. Williams were brought to the court of king's Bench, to receive sentence; the

former for publishing the North-Briton, No. 45, in sheets; the latter for re-publishing the same in volumes; when, after several learned debates on the merits of some affidavits of theirs, L. C. J. Mansfield, in reply to Mr. Kearsly's, admitted that part to be strongly in Mr. Kearsly's favour, which mentioned a promise made to him by the right hon. the earls of Halifax and Egremont, that, if he would give up the author, he should not be prosecuted; and, in consequence of this, and many other favourable circumstances, declared, that he thought it the most just and honourable method to acquaint his majesty with the promise of his secretaries of state; and recommended it to the attorney-general, through the secretaries of state, to lay Mr. Kearsly's case before his majesty, and submit it to his royal pleasure.

Mr. Justice Wilmot then proceeded to pass sentence on Mr. Williams, which was as follows: to pay a fine of 100l. to be imprisoned six months in the King's Bench, to stand once in the pillory in Old Palace-yard, and to give security in the sum of 1000l. for his good behaviour for seven years. His majesty, having been applied to in favour of Mr. Kearsly, was pleased to order him to be discharged on his own recognizance.

The attorney-general moved the court of King's Bench for a writ of attachment against Mr. Almon, as publisher of a pamphlet on juries, libels, &c. [For a fuller account of this interesting affair, than our Chronicle will admit, see our Appendix to it.]

At the general court of the South Sea company, a dividend

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dend of 134hs was declared for the last half year.

The sheriffs of London presented the house of Commons with a petition on occasion of the hardships the poor labour under from the present dearth of bread, and the probability of its being much dearer, in case the exportation of corn should be any longer permitted.

At Lisbon, about eleven 26th. in the morning, after a violent storm, succeeded by a perfect calm, was felt the shock of an earthquake, in a perpendicular direction, which, though short, is said to have been the most violent that has happened there for many years past. The damage done by it was, however, very inconsiderable.

A duel happened at the Star and Garter tavern in Pall-mall, between the right honourable lord Byron and Mr. Chaworth of Nottinghamshire, wherein the latter unfortunately received a wound, which he survived but a few hours. [For a fuller account of this affair, see the Appendix to this part of our work.]

A royal charter passed the great seal for incorporating the society of artists of Great Britain; which see likewise in the Appendix.

His majesty went to the 28th. house of Peers, and gave the royal assent to an act for the importation of salted beef, pork, bacon and butter, from Ireland, for a limited time.

Hand bills were circulated in the public streets, with only these few words.

Westminster, Tuesday, January 29.

This Day LIBERTY.

The house of Commons sat till past five in the morning on the affair of general warrants, &c. and more than 400 members were present. On this occasion an eminent lawyer, in a much admired speech, is said to have made use of this expression; "For my own part, I think it is far better to fall with the laws than to rise on the ruin of them."

M. Francis Maria Rovere was chosen doge of Genoa by a majority in the great council of 246 against 133, who voted for M. Sebastian Pallivacino.

Mr. Simon Spurr of Isleworth has received a premium of 100l. from the society of arts, for discovering a method of dying cotton yarn, &c. of a durable Turkey red.

The ship Eagle, capt. Hutton, having lately overfiet, the crew, eleven in number, remained eleven hours on the ship's bottom, till the boat coming up from under water, they got into her, and continued there nine days before they discovered any vessel. The carpenter died the third day, and on him they subsisted till they were taken up; when they were just going to draw lots who should die next for a farther supply.

The work intitled *Lettres ecrites de la Montagne, par J. J. Rousseau*, has been condemned in Holland to be torn and burnt by the common executioner, as containing impious and scandalous expressions, and licentious remarks.

The *Dictionnaire philosophique portatif*, a book which has been publicly burnt in France, and condemned in other countries, having been generally attributed to M. de Voltaire, that gentleman has thought

thought fit to publish the following declaration,

"Being advertised, that for some years past the foreign booksellers have printed under my name writings which I knew nothing of, nor ever read, I am obliged to declare, that I have no correspondence with any bookseller in Europe; that whoever makes use of my name is guilty of forgery; and I refer it to the magistrate to repress so scandalous a practice."

(Signed)

Castle of Ferney,

Dec. 23, 1764.

VOLTAIRE.

Gentleman of the bed-chamber to the king."

Some time ago M. Peter Kretschmar, counsellor of state to his Prussian majesty, published a treatise on the incredible increase of a single barley-corn. A grain of barley, says he, was planted last spring was twelvemonth in a garden well dunged; it quickly shot forth a tuft composed of several stalks, which the gardener separated from the main root, and transplanted singly. Each of those branches formed a new tuft as at first, which were separated and planted as before; and these plants, thus transplanted, produced new shoots, which being multiplied in this manner successively for sixteen or eighteen months, were found to produce from one grain above 15,000 ears. This gentleman is since dead, greatly regretted for his merit, particularly his skill in agriculture, in which he had made a great many more very curious experiments.

Some time ago, on the Tyber's overflowing his bed, the impetuosity of the current washed ashore a great number of curious antiqui-

ties, which probably had lain many ages in the bottom of that river. Among them were two brazen statues in miniature of exquisite workmanship, one representing Cleopatra, queen of Egypt, and mistress of Mark Antony, and the other the heathen god Æsculapius.

The bishop of Sodor and Man, and the Society for promoting Christian knowledge, have received large subscriptions for the promulgation of the gospel, and the distribution of books of devotion, in the Manks tongue, among the inhabitants of that island, who are computed at more than 20,000 men, women, and children, very few of whom understand English.

During the course of this month there fell such heavy rains in all parts of Ireland, as did vast damage by the currents they occasioned, washing away hay, corn, cattle, and many public as well as private buildings.

Sir William Pynsent, bart. lately deceased, having no son to inherit his title, though several relations, it is said, in indigence, has left the bulk of his fortune to the right honourable William Pitt, esq; a thousand pounds to J. Wilkes, esq; and but a thousand guineas each to three grand nephews.

It is said that Sir William, to prevent any dispute concerning the validity of his will, not only signed every sheet with his own hand, but also ordered the whole will to be read, in the presence of the subscribing witnesses; and that Mr. Pitt has taken care to have their testimony upon record in the court of Chancery.

There is, in the possession of Mr. H.

H. Haynes, whitesmith, at Godmanchester, a piece of oak-board (formerly the top of a chest) which is grown over with a substance, that exactly resembles human hair, both to appearance and touch; and has grown, within these three weeks, above two inches in length.

On emptying a pool, which had not been fished for ages, at Lillishall lime-works, near Newport, was found an enormous pike, weighing upwards of 170 lb.

An infectious disorder, which lately broke out amongst the crew of the *Edgar* man of war, is generally ascribed to the noxious effluvia of the paint in the inner parts of the ship, when confined by the shutting down of the hatches. This consideration induced the late admiral Mostyn, when sitting out a fleet of ships, to strictly forbid any paintings in those places, where the air had not at all times a free circulation; and should induce all others in the same circumstances, as well ashore as at sea, to use the same precautions; or, if paint cannot be avoided, to admit the air to it as freely as possible. [See our article of Projects for this year.]

The French ambassador having offered to pay 670,000*l.* in full for the subsistence of the French subjects prisoners of war in the British dominions during the last war; 13,000*l.* of it immediately, and the remainder at the rate of 40,000*l.* a quarter; and his majesty having being graciously pleased to refer the said proposal, along with the accounts, &c. belonging thereto, to the house of Commons, they resolved unanimously on an humble address to his majesty, to return him their unfeigned thanks

for this mark of his confidence; and to represent to his majesty, that, having taken into their consideration the state and nature of the accounts communicated to the house by his majesty, and the difficulties and delays which must necessarily attend a complete liquidation of them, they were humbly of opinion, that it would be most adviseable for his majesty to accept the proposal contained in the declaration made by the French ambassador.

Last month the Russian and Prussian ministers at Warsaw delivered to the diet the following propositions, viz 1. That the Greeks, and other dissenters from the established church, may enjoy the public exercise of their religion in Poland, and may be admitted to honours and dignities. 2. That a bishop of the Greek church may have a seat in the senate. 3. That an alliance, defensive and offensive, be concluded between the republic and the king of Prussia. 4. That the limits be settled between Poland and Russia. But none of these propositions, except the last (the settlement of the limits) was agreed to; and the king, it is said, has moreover declared, that he will never enter into any measure prejudicial to the catholic religion.

The deputies from Royal Prussia having warmly asserted, in the same diet, their right of exemption from the general tax, it was voted by a majority, that the said province should pay the general tax, as well as the other provinces.

On the 20th the diet closed with the consent of all the states of the republic; so that this is the third diet, that, since the last vacancy of

of the throne of Poland, has gone through its business and ended regularly; whereas, for many years before, there was not one Polish diet but what broke up in confusion before they had done any business.

On the 21st the hereditary prince of Courland did homage, and took the oaths for, and received the investiture of, the duchies of Courland and Semigallia from his Polish majesty, in behalf of his father as well as himself.

Some time before the diet closed, on a false report being spread, that an act had passed in it prohibiting the Jews from marrying under thirty years of age, all the Jews were in such a hurry to marry their children before the law could take place, that even the children at the breast were not permitted to be undressed of.

A proposal lately made by the French to the Swedish court, to pay the arrears of subsidies, due by the former to the latter, amounting to twelve millions of livres, in the space of eight years, on the footing of a million and a half per annum, has been approved by a majority of the senate, in hopes the diet will agree to it. Some members of the senate were of opinion, that it would be better to listen to the propositions of the court of London. Others, again, were for having the nation renounce all subsidies, and depend entirely on frugality and economy for the recovery of their finances. But in so cold and barren a country as Sweden, without any extraordinary means to compensate these disadvantages, such methods alone might appear insufficient even to

keep the finances in an healthy condition.

On the 18th ultimo, the tribunal da Casa da Supplicação at Lisbon pronounced sentence on the principles and accomplices of the assassination of M. Viera de Andrade, chief judge of the Cape de Verd Islands, and others, which was committed on the 13th of Dec. 1762. The sentence was executed the 22d. Colonel de Oliveira, a knight professed of the order of Christ, was drawn at the tail of a horse to a gibbet at the square du Rocio, and there hanged, together with Capt. de Fonsaca, and adjutant Oliveira. Three mulattoes, and four negroes, who were accomplices, were hanged at another gibbet. After this execution, the criminals were all beheaded; and their heads are to be sent to Cape de Verd, to be fixed up where the crime was committed. Major da Sylva, a clerk, a soldier, a negro, and a mulatto, were condemned to be whipped, and sent to the galleys. The captain in chief of the town of Praya was exiled to the Indies for ten years, and sentenced to pay a large fine. The estates of all the criminals, except the last, were given, by the king's order, to the widows and children of the persons assassinated.

According to private letters from Constantinople, there have been more state victims during the months of October and November last, than during all the preceding part of the present emperor's reign. The khan of the Tartars has been sent on board a man of war to Scio; but with his wives and concubines and all his domestics. The age of the

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the janissaries was deposed and banished. Abdi Aga, formerly governor of Cyprus, lost his head, which was exposed before the teraglio.

The wife of Mr. Jordan, peruke-maker, in Southwark, was lately delivered of two sons in one day, and the next day of another; who are all likely to live.

Died. About the middle of this month, Mir Jaffier Aly Cawn, nabob of Bengal, in which dignity, he is succeeded by his son.

Lately. Mrs. Carter, at Dublin, aged 104.

Mrs. Moore, at Enniskellen in Scotland, aged 120.

FEBRUARY.

7th. Cause was shewn in the court of Common Pleas, in behalf of Mr. Beardmore, and Mr. Meredith, his clerk, against setting aside the verdicts obtained by them against the earl of Halifax; when the court affirmed the said verdicts.—See page 112 of our last vol.

At the same time the court established the verdict obtained by Messrs. Wilson and Fell, against three of the messengers, upon a writ of enquiry of damages.—See page 80 of our last vol.

9th. Several considerable shocks of an earthquake were felt about this time, at Irtyshdrom in Siberia; particularly this day, when they destroyed all the houses and fortifications of that place. On the 14th, a slight shock was felt at Abbeville in France, attended with a hollow murmuring sound, which came from the sea coast, in a direction from North to South.

His majesty went to the house of peers, and gave the royal assent to

The land tax bill.

The malt bill.

The bill to indemnify persons who have omitted to qualify themselves for offices.

The bill for allowing further time for the importation of goods, &c. from the ceded islands, upon payment of the duties they would have been liable to, had these islands remained in his majesty's possession.

And to some private bills.

The peruke-makers having petitioned the king, humbly beseeching his majesty, in consideration of their distressed condition occasioned by so many people wearing their own hair, and employing foreigners to cut and dress it; or, when they employ natives, obliging them to work on the Lord's-day, to the neglect of their duty to God, &c. that he would be pleased to grant them relief; submitting to his majesty's goodness and wisdom, whether his own example was not the only means of rescuing them from their distress, as far as it occasioned so many people wearing their own hair. His majesty was graciously pleased to receive their petition, and to return for answer: "That he held nothing dearer to his heart than the happiness of his people, and that they may be assured, he should at all times use his endeavours to promote their welfare."

Several of the peruke-makers, who attended on this occasion, gave such offence by their inconsistency in wearing their own hair, that they had it cut off by the mob.

The

The day following, the hatters petitioned his majesty for redress, on account of that business having been engrossed by foreigners, to the ruin of many hundreds of his majesty's subjects.

About eleven o'clock 14th. in the forenoon Mr. John Williams, bookseller in Fleet-street, was brought, in a hackney-coach, No 45, from the King's Bench prison, to stand, pursuant to his sentence, in the pillory, in New-palace-yard, Westminster, for re-publishing the North Briton in volumes. A few minutes after twelve, he mounted, amidst the repeated acclamations of upwards of ten thousand people, who never ceased shouting till his hour of standing was expired. Opposite to the pillory were erected four ladders, with cords running from one ladder to another, on which were hung a jack-boot, an axe, and a bonnet; the last with a label, *Scotch bonnet*; the boot and bonnet, after remaining there some time, were burnt, the tops of the boot having been previously chopped off. In the mean time a gentleman, with a purple purse, ornamented with ribbons of an orange colour, began a collection in favour of Mr. Williams, by putting a guinea in himself; and then carrying it round, gave an opportunity to every one to contribute according to his fancy, by which means it is supposed Mr. Williams got above 200 guineas; one gentleman gave 50. Mr. Williams, at going into the pillory, and getting out, bowed to the spectators: and held a sprig of laurel in his hand all the time. The same coach carried him back,

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and the master of it refused to take any hire.

The right honourable the 18th. earl of Hillsborough, touched with the very mean and deplorable condition, in which he found three Cherokee Indians, lately arrived in London; immediately took them out of the hands of a tavern-keeper and a J-w, who had advertised them to be seen for money, at the tavern-keeper's house, sent his tradesmen and equipped them genteelly in the English fashion at his own expence. And this day they were introduced, by Mr. Montague, the agent for Virginia, to the lords of trade and plantations; and, with their usual solemnity, had four talks with their lordships; the first complimentary; the second, to tender obedience to the great king their father, and to produce samples of gold, silver, and iron ore, found in their country: the third, to complain of the incroachments of some of his majesty's subjects on the hunting grounds, reserved by treaty for the sole use of the native Indians: and the fourth to express their surprise, that, having often heard of learned persons being sent to instruct them in the knowledge of things, none had ever appeared; and to entreat, that some such men might soon be sent among them to teach them writing, reading, and other things. Their lordships dismissed them well pleased, with assurances of representing to the king the subjects of their talk. His majesty was soon after graciously pleased to order them a variety of presents, and to direct that particular care should be taken

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for

for their safe return to their own country. The tavern-keeper and the Jew, who had made a show of them, were brought before a great assembly, and severely reprimanded. On the second of March, the chiefs embarked on board a ship in the Thames on their return home.

The mercury in a thermometer at a gentleman's house, in the south of Kent, sunk within the ball. At the same place, and at ten the same evening, the best Fahrenheit's fell to 10 deg. At half after seven the next morning to 7 deg. which is 25 deg. below the freezing point, perhaps the greatest degree of cold ever felt in England, and within 7 deg. of the cold of Iceland. The same day the difference occasioned by this degree of cold in the refractive power of the atmosphere was very remarkable.

In the morning of the day following icicles could be discerned floating in the air, like very small needles, which sparkled in the sunshine, and made an appearance equally beautiful and uncommon.

On the 22d of November last, just before sun-set, Fahrenheit's scale, by one of Bird's thermometers, was so low as $10\frac{1}{2}$ in Bedfordshire.

Came on to be tried, in 19th. the court of Common Pleas, Westminster-hall, a cause between a private soldier, plaintiff, and his colonel, defendant, for the latter breaking the former from a serjeant to a private man, contrary to the rules of a court-martial; when, the fact being proved, the plaintiff obtained a verdict for 70l. damages.

At Dantzick, between eight and nine o'clock in the evening, there appeared in the firmament two surprizing lights in the likeness of two moons near the real moon, one towards the S. E. and the other to the N. E. with a large circle round them, which was of the colours of the rainbow; soon after nine o'clock the two moons disappeared, but the large circle lasted till after eleven o'clock.

A poor tanner of Battle in Suffex has lately found out a method of tanning calves skins with oak saw-dust instead of oak-bark; which will be the means of saving a great number of oak-trees, which used to be frequently cut down very young, purely for the sake of their bark.—In consequence of this discovery, several mills are already erecting for the grinding of oak chips and small pieces of oak, for the purpose above mentioned; and the society of arts intend to give the inventor a reward of 100l.

A proclamation appeared in the London Gazette for 23d. revoking all the present Mediterranean passes within the term of two years, at which time they are to be exchanged for new passes; except passes granted to ships gone or going to the East Indies, or other remote places, where they cannot be timely furnished with new passes, whose passes are to continue in force for two years after the said term. This is done, as the said proclamation sets forth, to prevent a misunderstanding between us and the governments on the coast of Barbary, several passes of the present form

form having, during the war, or by undue means, fallen into the hands of foreigners, who, being at war with those states, make use of them to cover their property.

An attorney, who some time ago caused lady T——, a peeress in her own right, to be arrested, was brought up to the bar of the house of lords, and, after being severely reprimanded, was discharged, upon his making his humble submission, and paying the usual fees. At the same time their lordships ordered, that himself and the plaintiff should pay the costs of the bailiffs.

The weavers in Spital Fields have invented a method of quilting in their looms, which is much neater than the quilting performed by women in the usual way. This, however, will only be changing hands, and taking the bread from the poor quilters, to put it into the mouths of poor weavers; no very wise scheme, till women have as many ways to get a living as men.

A grain of wheat, sown in the month of October 1763, in the garden of Crisp Molineux, esq; in Norfolk, produced 42 stems, containing 2151 grains.

A sheep, killed some time ago by Mr. Clayton, butcher, had on the right kidney forty-four pounds of fat, though the gut-fat weighed but two ounces: a singularity not remembered by the oldest butcher living.

Mr. Timothy Helmsly, common councilman of Breadstreet ward, has left 10,000*l.* to charitable uses.

A remarkable animal was lately killed at Frohem in Westrogothland. He was about a foot long.

His eyes were small, his ears very short, his upper lip cleft like that of a hare's, and he had a sort of whiskers about the mouth like a cat. He had only four teeth, two above, and two beneath, an inch in length, and bent inwards. The fore-feet were very short, something like a dog's, and the hind ones, which were something longer, resembled those of a goose. The toes were very long, and armed with talons, four before and one behind, and between each there was a fine membrane. The hind-feet were placed very forward under the belly. It is thought the creature was amphibious, and that he used his tail, which was about as large as a hand, in swimming.

A society has lately been formed at New York, on the plan of the society of arts, &c. in London, by the name of the society for promoting of arts, agriculture, and economy in the province of New York, in North America: and they have intreated all lovers of their country, whose situation furnishes them with an opportunity to devote some part of their time to the making of useful experiments and observations, to communicate the result of them.

Some time ago, a negro at Lisbon, named Firmien da Costa, gave the following most surprising instance of fidelity and affection. Hearing that his master, Emmanuel Cabral, was taken up for killing a soldier, he quitted the woods to which he had fled for refuge, and voluntarily surrendered himself into the hands of justice, declaring that he alone was guilty of the assassination, and that his master was innocent. Accordingly, the master, after a long examina-

tion, appearing innocent, he was set at liberty, and the negro hanged.

His most Christian majesty has published a declaration, by which, in consequence of the conduct of the canton of Schwitz in Switzerland, for eighteen months past, he breaks off all alliance with that canton, and declares, that he does not reckon the canton of Schwitz, in the number of his dear, antient, and faithful allies of the Helvetic body, and orders all the Swiss troops and servants of that canton to leave his service, and depart the kingdom within a month.

His most Faithful majesty has lately issued an edict, forbidding any criminal process to be carried on in any court whatsoever, in any part of his dominions, the court of inquisition not excepted, without confronting the witnesses with the party accused; by which means greater justice may be expected in every court, and the terrors of the inquisition must be considerably lessened.

In a solemn and religious procession and thanksgiving made last month at Venice, on account of the ransoming of ninety-one slaves from the states of Algiers and Tunis, each of the slaves was accompanied by a noble Venetian on his left hand, and the patriarch of Venice walked before them. And, after high mass and Te Deum had been sung in the church of St. Salvatore, the slaves were entertained at dinner in the refectory of that convent, and served at table by the noble Venetians that attended them in the procession.

The reason of treating these captives with so much respect, is their having persisted in the Christian

religion, though they might have obtained their liberty by embracing the Mahometan.

On the 7th ult. the Pope signed a decree, by which he confirms and approves the institution of the Jesuits, in consideration of the great services they have done the church; and after alledging the numerous motives which have engaged him to issue this decree, expresses his detestation of the calumnies spread from region to region against the society.

His Prussian majesty has granted his letters patent for establishing a chamber of insurance in Berlin, to subsist irrevocably for 30 years, from the 1st of June, 1765, during which time no other chamber of insurance is to be set on foot in any of his majesty's dominions. The capital of this chamber is to be a million of crowns, divided into 4000 actions or shares, of 250 crowns each.

A chamber of insurance has likewise been lately established at Ham-burgh for ships and merchandize, under the direction of six of the richest and most reputable merchants, to consist of 500 actions of 1000 dollars each; whereupon the stockholder is to advance 20 per cent. This regulation meets with encouragement, and the actions are bought up fast.

A reward of 10,000 crowns has been offered by the court of Sweden for the discovery of the author of a work printed in the Swedish language, and highly injurious to his majesty's person and government. Among other positions of the like kind, this author affirms, *that a minister or royal officer is not obliged to obey the order of the king and senate, when he is per-*

persuaded that they are contrary to the laws.

About twelve months ago the deputies of the two Russian trading companies, one established at Kamtschatka, and the other at the mouth of the river Kowina, gave the court of Petersburg an account of their discoveries. Those of Kowina, setting out from that river, doubled Cape Ischuktshi in 74 deg. lat. and falling down to the south, through the strait which separates Europe from America, they discovered some inhabited islands in the 64th degree of latitude, where they went ashore and settled a trade with the inhabitants, for their finest furs, some of which they brought to the empress, particularly a parcel of the finest black foxes skins that ever were seen. They named these islands the islands of Aleut; some of them are very near America. Those of Kamtschatka went to the northward, and met their companions at the above islands, so that, for the convenience of trade, they fixed a factory at the isle of Beering. When this report was made, the court came to a resolution of pushing these discoveries; and lieutenant col. Blenmer was sent, with several able geographers, with orders to sail from the river Anadit to the same coasts, and even beyond them.

It now appears, by a letter dated the 21st of February 1764, from his most Christian majesty to his governor of New Orleans, that he had ceded, so early as the 3d November 1762, to his Catholic majesty, his heirs and successors for ever, the whole country known by the name of Louisiana, together with New Orleans, and the

island in which that city is situated. All the inhabitants are to remain in the same situation as at present, and know no other difference than that of paying obedience to the king of Spain instead of the king of France. Though, on publishing this letter at New Orleans, the governor told the military officers, that his most Christian majesty had no further occasion for them, he acquainted all persons in general, that ships should be provided for such as chose to remove. For want of the original act, we have inserted the letter relating to it amongst our State Papers.

Mary Dear, of Chermminster, near Dorchester, was lately delivered of two boys and a girl, who died in three days; but the mother is perfectly well.

Mrs. Parsons, wife of a journeyman carpenter in Goswell-street, of two boys and a girl: one of the boys died next day, but the other two children are likely to do well.

Five women of Birtley, near Chester-le-street, Durham, of twins each: and a sixth of three children.

The wife of Ralph Nicholson, a poor labourer, at Slouch-hall, near Chester-le-street, of three daughters.

A woman in the ten-mile bank between Ely and Downham, of a healthy boy, with fourteen toes and fourteen fingers.

A woman of Ditchet, in Somersetshire, of a stout healthy boy, without arms or shoulders.

A widow in Castle-Baynard ward, aged 64, of a son, who lived four days.

A brush-maker of Edinburgh,
[F] 3 extremely

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extremely squat, and so low as to be commonly called the *Town Steeple*, was lately married to a young girl there, so like himself, that they both together measure but five feet eight inches in height, and much about the same in breath.

Died lately. In Maggard-street, St. Giles's, Mrs. Farrel, who, by letting out two-penny lodgings, amassed upwards of 6,000*l*.

At Liege, a woman, aged 100 years, who was but two feet eight inches high, and had never been able to walk without crutches.

In Kennington-lane, Mrs. Lamb, aged 100.

At Bethnal-green. Mrs. Anne Hart, a widow lady, aged 102.

At Newington, Janet Anderson, aged 102, who within two years of her death got her bread by spinning linen-yarn.

At Milan, Joseph Famagello, aged 103.

In St. James's workhouse, Elizabeth Hone, aged 104.

At Mirabel, in France, Louisa Villiet, aged 105.

Near Louth, in Lincolnshire, John Dowse, who had never been in the hands of the faculty, aged 106.

In the workhouse of St. Olave, Southwark, Mary Andrews, aged 107.

At Hamburg, an old sailor, aged 112.

At Carrowbeg, in Ireland, Mr. Dominick Joyce, aged 120.

farer, and the rest of the stewards of the society of Ancient Britons, erected for the support of the Welch charity school on Clerkenwell-green, Middlesex, went in procession to St. James's, where they were admitted to see the prince of Wales, and kiss his hand; and then presented his royal highness with the following address:

' May it please your royal highness,

The members of the society, who have now the honour to approach the presence of your royal highness, do it with hearts full of zeal for the prosperity of your august parents, the person of your royal highness, and every branch of the royal family.

United as they are in their sentiments of loyalty and charity, they hope for the protection and implore the patronage of your royal highness for an institution that educates, clothes, and supports many poor destitute natives of that principality, from which your royal highness derives your most distinguished title.

Your royal parents remember no period of their lives too early for doing good; and when a few years shall call forth your virtues into action, your royal highness may perhaps with satisfaction reflect upon your faithful ancient Britons thus laying themselves at your feet.'

To which address his royal highness made the following answer with the greatest propriety, attended with a suitable action.

' Gentlemen,

I thank you for this mark of your duty to the king, and wish prosperity to this charity.'

His

M A R C H.

Being St. David's day,
1st. Herbert Thomas, esq; trea-

His royal highness was then most graciously pleased to present the treasurer with an hundred guineas for the use of the charity.

A bill of indictment was found by the grand jury of Middlesex, at Hicks's Hall, against a foreigner of great distinction, protected in most cases, in virtue of his employment by the law of nations, for a conspiracy against the life of the chevalier D'Eon, on the evidence, it is said, of the very persons employed to carry it into execution. This event caused no small uneasiness to some persons in high station, till they reflected that the prosecution might be stopt by a *Noli Prosequi*, which it accordingly was. But it is a pity, that the accusers, having owned their having been not only tampered with, but consented to the horrid deed, were not punished on their own confession, since they must be most dangerous villains, whether they swore true or false.

Ended the sessions at the Old 2d. Bailey, when one for forging a receipt for the wages of a seaman in the last war, and four for robbery and burglaries, (one of them a boy about fourteen for stealing a silver watch and nine guineas) received sentence of death; fifty six were sentenced to be transported for seven years, one to be privately whipped: and six were branded. The three cast for burglary, and the forgerer, suffered the middle of the following month. One of the persons sentenced to be transported was, soon after, on the apprehending of the real offender, whom he greatly resembled, found to be perfectly innocent of the crime laid to his charge, and

received his majesty's free pardon.

The reigning prince of Anhalt Dessau was betrothed to the Princess Louisa Henrietta Wilhelmina, youngest daughter of the margrave Henry, the king of Prussia's cousin, at Berlin.

The house of Commons came to a resolution of raising 300,000l. (part of 1,500,000l.) by way of tontine, or annuities upon lives, at 3 per cent. with benefit of survivorship. This sum is divided into six classes, of 50l. each, so that the longest liver may enjoy the whole income. The proprietors of navy and victualling bills, in course of payment, are to have the preference in subscribing to the above supply.

There fell such a quantity of snow in all parts of England, that many persons who happened to be overtaken by it in wild and open places, unfortunately perished. Many places were overflowed by the sudden thaw, that succeeded, particularly Maidstone, the inhabitants of which were driven into their upper rooms,

At a general court of the directors of the bank of England, a dividend of 2½ per cent. was declared on their present capital for the half year ending the 5th of April next.

A parcel of Canada bills, amounting to several hundred thousand livres, was sold at Garraway's coffee-house from 9 to 30 per cent.

Lord Mansfield, as speaker, and the earls Gower and Marchmont, by virtue of a commission from his majesty, gave the

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royal assent to the following bills:

The bill for punishing mutiny and desertion, &c.

The bill for the better regulation of his majesty's marine forces.

The bill for the recovery of small debts at Blackheath, Bromley, &c.

The bill for the recovery of small debts in the hundred of Chippenham, &c. in Wilts.

The bill for permitting the free importation of cattle from Ireland.

The bill for providing a public reward for persons who shall discover the longitude.

The bill for laying a stamp duty in the British colonies in America.

The bill for lighting, cleansing, and paving the streets, &c. in Westminster, and for collecting tolls on Sundays.

And several private bills, to the number in all, of thirty-five.

At an ordination of priests 24th. and deacons at the chapel royal at St. James's by the hon. and reverend Dr. Keppel, bishop of Exeter, a black was ordained, whose devout behaviour attracted the notice of the whole congregation. He was soon after ordained priest.

At an examination of four 25th. boys, detected at picking pockets, before the lord mayor, one of them, admitted an evidence, gave the following account. A man, who kept a public house near Fleet-market, had a club of boys, whom he instructed in picking pockets, and other iniquitous practices. He began by teaching them to pick a handkerchief out of his own pocket, and next his watch, by which means the evidence, at last, be-

came so great an adept, that he got the publican's watch four times in one evening, when the master swore that his scholar was as perfect as one of twenty years practice. The pilfering out of shops was the next art. In this, his instructions to his pupils were, that at such chandlers, or other shops, as had hatches, one boy should knock for admittance for some trifle, whilst another was lying on his belly, close to the hatch, who, when the first boy came out, the hatch remaining on jar, and the owner being withdrawn, was to crawl in, on all fours, and take the tills, or any thing else he could meet with, and to retire in the same manner. Breaking into shops by night was the third article; which was to be effected thus. As brick walls under shop windows are generally very thin, two of them were to lie under a shop window as destitute beggars, asleep, in appearance, to passers by; but, when alone, were with pickers to pick the mortar out of the bricks, and so on, till they had opened a hole big enough to go in, when one was to lie as if asleep before the breach, till the other accomplished his purpose.

His royal highness the duke of York, president of 28th. the London hospital, attended by the marquis of Granby, and several other persons of distinction, and escorted by a party of horse, went, with the governors of that hospital, to St. Laurence's church, where a sermon was preached by Dr. Squire, bishop of St. David's. His royal highness went in the procession to Merchant Taylors hall, where he staid about twenty minutes; and having made a hand-

some

some present to the charity, retired. The Marquis of Granby staid dinner, and sat as president in the room of his royal highness. The collection at this feast amounted to 1333l. 14s. 6d.

The sum of 176l. 10s. was lately paid to the treasurer of the asylum for female orphans, and as much more to the treasurer of the Magdalen charity, by Sir John Fielding, pursuant to the generous direction of John Page, Esq; being the profits arising, in the course of the year 1764, from the sale of Ward's medicines, made up according to the receipt book bequeathed to that gentleman by Mr. Ward.

At the late sittings of *Nisi prius* at Guildhall, came to be tried in the court of King's Bench, a cause between the assignees of a bankrupt, plaintiffs, and a gentleman of Birchin-lane, defendant, upon an action brought to recover back of the defendant a sum of money received by him of the bankrupt at Gibraltar, pursuant to the sentence of the court there, subsequent to an act of bankruptcy committed in England, but prior to the issuing of the commission; when, after many learned arguments, the court being of opinion that the defendant could not be affected by receiving the money at Gibraltar, the bankrupt laws not extending to that place, the plaintiffs were nonsuited.

An account of the annual balances of the dead cash and securities of the bank of England belonging to the suitors in the court of Chancery, from the year 1739 to the 23d of February last, distinguishing the dead cash from the securities in each year, is now before parliament.

—It were to be wished that all the dead cash and unclaimed property in all the funds, and in all the offices of law, and insurance, were to be appropriated by parliament in aid of the supplies, and to be made good when claimed or determined by law, by a vote of the house.

A lady lately deceased has bequeathed a considerable sum to pay the creditors of a nephew of hers, who was formerly a grocer in London, and about twenty years ago failed, and paid only 10 s. in the pound. A remarkable instance of compassion to distress, or at least attention to family honour!

The two gold medals, given annually by his grace the duke of Newcastle, chancellor of the university of Cambridge, for the encouragement of classical learning, were lately adjudged to Mr. Travis of St. John's, and Mr. Shepperdson of Trinity college, bachelors of arts.

Some weeks ago, one William Stanton, day labourer to Mr. Dodfield, of Breedon, near Tukebury, Gloucestershire, threshed upwards of sixty bushels of pulse, between six in the morning and six in the evening of the same day, besides taking it down from the mow himself, and, after it was threshed, helping to winnow it; which was all done, and the grain put in bags, before eight o'clock the same night; an example of useful activity and industry, which we thought it would be a pity not to record.

The number of forces on the peace establishment of France, for the present year, is fixed at 93,970 effective men.

The

The great law-suit, depending before the Parliament of Paris, between the widow and children, &c. of the unfortunate John Calas, and his prosecutors and judges, was decided the 9th instant, being three years to a day after the condemnation and execution of that unfortunate victim to fanaticism. His widow, his son, the maid servant, and Mr. Lavaisse, were discharged of the horrid accusation; the late Mr. Calas, the father, declared innocent; his memory of former good reputation re-established, with liberty to his family to prosecute the judges, called capitouls, who condemned him; the former process to be cancelled, with the sentence of the said judges; and the arret of his innocence to be printed, published, and fixed up at all the public courts and places required.

The parliament, besides, resolved, that the president and his reporter shall write to the chancellor, desiring him to be pleased to request the king to take the family of Calas into his royal protection, and to forbid the judges of Tholouse to make use for the future of proceedings called *Brefs Interdits*.

Instead of seven judges, who are obliged to sit at every chamber, there sat more than forty on this occasion. The said prisoners, who had surrendered at the Conciergerie, were cleared and discharged out of the court by the great stairs, thro' a vast crowd of spectators, some shedding tears, and others clapping their hands for joy; and have been since visited by persons of all ranks and religions, some of whom expressed the interest they

took in their cause by handsome presents.

A committee of twelve eminent practitioners being appointed by the faculty of physic at Paris, to examine into the advantages or disadvantages of the practice of inoculating for the small-pox, have made their report, that the operation has been and may be attended with fatal effects, and that consequently it ought not to be tolerated. On the other hand, public notice has been given there, that 12,000 livres are deposited with the receiver-general of the finances of the generality of Soissons, to be given as a reward to any one who shall prove, in the space of six years, to reckon from the first of last month, that any person inoculated for the small-pox has afterwards had it in the natural way. The magistrates of the Hague, in conjunction with the court of Holland, have forbid any persons being brought there to be inoculated.

The spirit of agriculture begins to break out in Spain. A society for the improvement of it has been lately established at Corunna, and met, for the first time, on the 20th of January last.

The whole number of persons, who died last year at Naples, by the epidemical distemper, appears, by letters from that place, after all that has been said of it, to amount at most to thirty thousand souls.

The antiquities of Pompeii, one of the subterraneous cities discovered near Naples, now appear to be very numerous. Many of the paintings, statues, and mosaics, are capital. The chambers
which

which were painted are preserved. None of them have windows, but receive all their light by the doors, which are very high in proportion to their width.

At Herculanæum two galleries have been discovered, ornamented with paintings. A curule chair was found in each gallery, one of them gilt.

At Aversa, 20,000 pieces of gold coin, each of the value of six carlins, (half a crown) have been dug up. All of them are Saracenic. They were claimed by the fiscal, on behalf of the king.

At Brundisi, a hundred rotoli (a weight of about 33 ounces English) of Roman silver denarii, were lately discovered. These denarii began with Septimus Severus, and come down to Philip, the son. The king had 75 of the rotoli.

At Pesto, many small curious Etruscan vases have been dug up. Mr. Bruce, a Scotch gentleman, caused the three basiliche remaining there to be designed; and signor Ricciardelli, who was not long ago in England and Ireland, designed and painted as much of that city, its walls, towers; and other buildings, as could be represented in one picture.

On the 19th instant, near half the city of Belgrade was reduced to ashes by fire.

The king of Denmark has lately issued an ordinance, by which the first and second lieutenants, both in the foot and horse service, are prohibited from marrying, unless they can make it appear that they have 150 crowns per annum of their own private fortune, exclusive of their pay.

The order of peasants in Swe-

den having lately applied to the general diet of that kingdom, for leave to possess land, and to render it hereditary to their families, a privilege hitherto restricted to the nobles; their demand was rejected, a few days after, by the chamber of nobles, after very great debates.

The inhabitants of Mexico and other parts of Spanish America, begin to use elephants, several of these animals having been landed last year from Africa at La Vera Cruz.

His majesty has been pleased to order that North America be divided into two districts, viz. Northern and Southern, by the river Potomack, and a due West line drawn from the head of the main branch of that river, as far as his majesty's dominions extend; and that a surveyor-general be appointed in each, to make general surveys both of the sea coasts, and the inland country, in order to facilitate the navigation, and promote the speedy settlement of the new acquisitions.

The commissioners appointed to settle the new ceded islands in the West Indies, are first to divide each island into parishes and districts. In every parish they are to trace out a town, its streets, market-place, and other public places, and then to parcel out the ground into proper allotments to build on, with a small field annexed to each. Where the land is cleared, the purchasers, besides the purchase-money, are to pay a quit-rent of one penny per foot in front of each town lot, and six-pence for every acre of the field that accompanies it. If the land be uncleared, it is to be granted by the governor,

governor, upon security given to build on it, inclose and fence it, in a reasonable time, and to pay the same quit-rent.

Certain districts of wood-land are to be reserved to the crown; as woods, by the damps continually exhaling from them, and by the clouds they attract, are well known to furnish a perpetual supply of moisture, and prevent those droughts, which frequently happen in other parts of that climate, where such precautions have been neglected.

All the neutrals, so called, who remained at Halifax in Nova Scotia, to the amount of between five and six hundred souls, except four or five families, who took the oath of allegiance, were lately embarked for Cape François. They had in that province the same allowance of provisions with the soldiers, in hopes of their becoming subjects of Great Britain. As they used to supply the town with firing, their absence is severely felt by the inhabitants.

Some of those people, lately settled in the Western parts of the province of South Carolina, have already begun to apply themselves to the breeding of silk-worms, in which they had made some progress. For their greater encouragement, the governor has promised 500 dollars premium to the first who shall produce 10lb. weight of raw silk, the product of Carolina.

The following public notice, stuck up on several conspicuous places in the little town of New London, in the province of Connecticut, and likewise published in a news paper there, besides being curious in itself, and fur-

nishing an useful lesson, is a proof, that our brethren of North America have such just notions of police, in some respects at least, as might do honour to the mother country.

“ We the subscribers, select men of New London, the current year have diligently inspected into the affairs and business of N. N. of the said new London, and find that through idleness, mismanagement, and bad husbandry, he is likely to be reduced to want, and his family to be chargeable to the said town, if speedy care be not taken to prevent it; whereupon said select men, by and with the consent of the civil authority in said town, and pursuant to a law of this colony, do by these presents put and place N. N. an overseer to said N. N. to order, direct, and advise him in the management of his affairs and business, for and until such time as said N. N. by diligence and steady application to business, and prudent management of his affairs, shall obtain a release herefrom, by the select men then being. Hereby forbidding all and ever person transacting any affairs relating to traffic with him, without the liberty and consent of said overseer, as such proceeding will not be valid in law.

Select men { JER. C—P—N.
NAT. N—G—S.
JOHN H—N—D.

New London, June 14, 1764.

Mary, the wife of Thomas Pointon, a labouring man at Kyrewood about half a mile from Tenbury, Worcestershire, was lately delivered of a still-born female infant, which had one head and two faces,

faces, viz. four eyes, two noses, two mouths, two tongues, four teeth in the upper-jaw of each mouth, and two chins, two back-bones, and two breast-bones; the ears, arms, and the lower parts, from the hips, were natural.

Died lately, M. Eleazer Masses Mordecai, a Portuguese Jew, who lived upwards of 22 years in one apartment near Clapham-common, without ever stirring out of it, or opening his lips to any body but his landlady, who brought him every thing he wanted, and to whom he has left a considerable fortune in ready money.

At Middleton Cheney, Mary Benbowe, aged 103.

Near Aston in Cumberland, Anne Wilton, aged 110.

At Fishkill, near New-York, Mr. Edglebert Hoff, a native of Norway, aged 128. He remembered that he was a boy driving a team, when the news arrived in his country of the beheading of king Charles the first.

or unskilfulness, set fire to the damp, or foul air in the workings, which lie about one hundred fathoms deep below the surface of the ground. The inflammable vapour fired in an instant, and was instantaneously followed by a dreadful explosion, which produced a report at the mouth of the coal-pit as loud as thunder. The poor workmen below were scorched and burnt to a frightful degree; though none of them killed. As soon as it could possibly be done, they were drawn up and sent to the infirmary.—On the day following many others went to examine the state of the colliery, several of whom were of the upper sort of servants, called overmen, reputed to be very expert and knowing in their business; but, through some mistake, or through accident, the fulminating steam took fire a second time, more dreadfully, and with greater vehemence than before. It is said that eight men and 17 horses lost their lives by this second explosion; seven dead bodies have been found which were burnt in a most shocking manner.

Being Maundy Thursday, 4th. the king's bounty was distributed at Whitehall to 27 poor men and women, being the number of his majesty's age. One of those who received it was a woman aged 106.

Twenty soldiers on board 7th. the Speaker Indiaman having seized the waterman's boat, were intercepted by boats from the men of war at Spithead, who carried them back, where, being all put in irons, the rest of the soldiers, in order to release their companions and themselves, formed a conspiracy

A P R I L.

A smart shock of an earthquake was felt in Somerset parish, Bermudas; and did considerable damage.

Wheat having risen at Bear-key market to 48s. per quarter, the bounty ceased on the exportation of that commodity.

A terrible accident happened at Walker colliery, three miles below Newcastle, where some pitmen, not aware of their danger, or, perhaps, through carelessness

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racy to seize the arm chest, kill all the crew that opposed them, cut the cables, run the ship on shore, and make their escape; but being overheard, the ringleaders were seized, put in irons, and afterwards carried to the gangway and lashed. This is the third mutiny that has happened amongst the East-India company's soldiers, on board their outward-bound ships, since the beginning of this year. On these occasions much blood has been spilt, and some lives lost.

8th. The right hon. the lord mayor, aldermen, and sheriffs, with their ladies, went to St. Bride's church, and, after divine service, received the following

Report of the state of the city hospitals for 1764.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S.		
Cured and discharged from this hospital	—	3590
Out-patients relieved with advice and medicines	—	3730
Trusses given by the hospital to	—	21
Buried this year	—	325
Remaining under cure	—	405
Out patients	—	229
In all, including out-patients	—	8300

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.		
Cured and discharged from this hospital	—	6296
Buried this year	—	292
Remaining under cure	—	467
Out-patients	—	191
In all, including out-patients,	—	7246

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.		
Children put forth apprentices, and discharged out of this hos-	—	—

pital last year, ten whereof were instructed in the mathematics	—	137
Buried the last year	—	14
Remaining in the Hospital	—	1016

BRIDEWELL HOSPITAL.		
Vagrants, &c. relieved and discharged	—	392
Maintained in several trades, &c.	—	74

BETHLEM HOSPITAL.		
Admitted into the Hospital	—	203
Cured	—	169
Buried	—	52
Remaining under cure	—	230

At the anniversary meeting of the governors of the small pox hospital, the collection amounted to 846 l. 10 s.

For about nine weeks past, the island of Dominica, one 10th. of the Caribbee islands ceded by France to Great-Britain in the last treaty of peace, and mostly inhabited by French, has been seldom a day without feeling many and repeated shocks, so violent, as even to make the people sailing in the neighbourhood imagine, when in the deepest water, that their vessels had struck. The master of a ship, who landed there the 6th, and sailed from it the 8th, thinks that, in that small interval of time, he felt no less than one hundred and fifty shocks. On this day, the 10th, the windward part of the island, said to be about one half of it, was reported at St. Kitt's to have entirely sunk into the ocean, with all its inhabitants, the number uncertain; but this last account seems to have been greatly exaggerated. Since these shocks, the inhabitants have been frequently incommoded with

with brimstone blasts and a noisome vapour, which prevails most about sun-rising, but goes off with the sea-breeze: and much sulphureous and combustible matter has been found in different parts of the island, which, on being mixed up with pitch, is found to make an excellent coat for ships bottoms, against a kind of worm very prejudicial in the West-Indies.

At a stable in Piccadilly 13th. two coach geldings were sold by weight at 1s. a pound, and amounted to 57l.

The right hon. the lord chancellor, his grace the duke of Bedford, and the earl of Marchmont, by virtue of a commission from his majesty, gave the royal assent to the following bills.

The bill to encourage the cultivation and growth of madder in Great Britain.

The bill for the more effectually preserving of fish in ponds, and coney in warrens.

And also to fifty-two other public and private bills.

The sessions ended at the 20th. old Bailey, when but one received sentence of death, viz. for stealing 1400 dollars, the property of the East-India company, in their dwelling-house in Leadenhall-str. Five to be transported for fourteen years; forty-four for seven years; three to be whipped; and one was branded. Twenty were discharged by proclamation in default of prosecution.

At this sessions ten journeymen taylors were tried, on an indictment for conspiring together to raise the wages, and lessen the hours of work, settled by an order of sessions, pursuant to an act of parliament for that purpose, when

nine of them, who were the principal and committee-men of several of the associations, which raised a fund to support each other in such unlawful meetings, and who had distinguished themselves by the name of Flints, were found guilty, and received sentence according to their several demerits, viz. two to be imprisoned one year in Newgate, five for the space of six months, and two for three months; and were, besides, fined one shilling each, and ordered to find security for their behaviour.

A French quack, named Charles Le Roy, was convicted of an attempt to commit a rape on the daughter of a foreign nobleman, but seven years old, and giving her the foul disease. Another villain, for assaulting his own daughter, a child of nine years with an intent of ravishing her, and was sentenced to 12 months imprisonment, to stand twice on the pillory, and to find securities for his good behaviour.

Between five and six in the morning, three shocks of an earthquake were felt at Genoa; the first of which was attended with some violence.

This day twelvemonth, between eight and nine in the evening, a luminous arch, extending itself from the N. W. to the opposite part of the heavens, somewhat resembling an iris, but of a bright white colour, was observed at Oxford, by the rev. Mr. Swinton and others. It seemed to be almost perfectly semicircular, and consequently in a manner to bisect the hemisphere when completely formed. The meteor was not exactly erect, but ascended obliquely, declining a little to the north

of the zenith, and was in breadth about two degrees. It went off between nine and ten.

24th. His majesty went to the house of Peers, and gave the royal assent to

The bill to confirm all leases already made by archbishops and bishops, and other ecclesiastical persons, of tythes and other incorporeal hereditaments, for one, two, or three life or lives, or 21 years: and to enable them to grant such leases, and to bring actions of debt for recovery of rents reserved, and in arrear, on leases for life or lives.

The bill for enlarging the time limited for executing and performing several provisions, powers, and directions, in certain acts of this session of parliament.

His majesty was then pleased to make a most gracious speech, to acquaint his parliament, that, thro' the paternal affection, which he bore to his children and to all his people, his late indisposition, tho' not attended with danger, had determined him to propose to their consideration, such measures as he thought might tend to preserve the constitution of Great-Britain undisturbed, and the dignity and lustre of its crown unimpaired, if it should please God to put a period to his life, whilst his successor was of tender years. [See the speech at length amongst our State Papers.]

David Garrick, Esq; patentee of Drury-lane theatre, and his lady, arrived in town from a tour thro' France and Italy.

26th. The late contested election for high steward of the university of Cambridge, was determined in favour of the earl of Hardwicke,

and a mandamus was granted accordingly.

The chest of money, containing 20,000 moidores, which was on board the Hanover packet, that was lost the 2d of Dec. 1763, has been lately found, and safely landed at Falmouth.

LENT CIRCUIT.

At Berks assizes, one was capitally convicted.

At Bucks assizes, one capitally convicted.

At Cambridge assizes, came on before a special jury of gentlemen, a remarkable cause, wherein Mr. Mart, an eminent silversmith of that place, and Anne his wife, were plaintiffs, and the late vice-chancellor and proctors of the university, defendants. The case was this:—In November 1763, Mrs. Mart, then a single woman, went into a public-house in the neighbourhood, about seven in the evening, for half a pint of ale; and, whilst the mistress of the house was gone to draw it, the proctor came in, seized her, and forcibly took her to Bridewell, where she was put with a common prostitute, and kept in prison near half an hour. The action was brought for false imprisonment; and after a hearing of more than six hours, in which the privileges of the university were not found a sufficient justification for the defendants, the jury brought in their verdict for the plaintiffs of 20*l.* and costs, to the great joy of the townspeople, who consider it as no small victory gained over the university.

At Coventry assizes Richard Swift,

Swift, a noted felon, was tried for returning from transportation, when the prisoner, pleading poverty, prayed the honourable judge to order him a counsel, which was immediately done; and, in the course of the trial, Swift's counsel found an error in the record, and, notwithstanding the opposition made by Mr. Serjeant Hewitt and another able counsel, the judge declared the error a fatal one, and directed the jury to acquit the prisoner; which being done, Swift was ordered to be discharged: but the attorney for the crown making an affidavit that he stood indicted as accessory to a felony in Middlesex, he was detained, ordered by the court to be removed to Newgate; and being brought to the Old Bailey, was ordered back to Newgate, on his former sentence of transportation.

At Cornwall assizes, none were capitally convicted.

At Devizes assizes none were capitally convicted.

At Devon assizes five were capitally convicted. At this assizes an action was brought by a baker against an exciseman, for an assault in search of smuggled goods, of which the jury brought the exciseman in guilty, and the damages were referred to the court of King's Bench.

At Dorchester assizes, one was capitally convicted for murder.

At Ely assizes, one was capitally convicted.

At Essex assizes, two were capitally convicted, one of whom was reprieved.

At Gloucester assizes, nine were

capitally convicted; five of whom were reprieved.

At Hereford assizes, two were capitally convicted.

At Hertford assizes, none were capitally convicted.

At Huntingdon assizes, two were capitally convicted for horsetealing, and one for the highway.

At Kent assizes, two were capitally convicted.

At Lancaster assizes, six were capitally convicted, one for murder, and a boy of seventeen for burglary.

At Monmouth assizes, two were capitally convicted; but both reprieved.

At Norfolk assizes, four were capitally convicted; but reprieved.

At Northampton assizes, one was capitally convicted; but reprieved.

At Oxford assizes, five were capitally convicted; but three of them reprieved.

At Salisbury assizes, seven were capitally convicted.

At Shrewsbury assizes, eight were capitally convicted, but four reprieved.

At Somerset assizes, five were capitally convicted; but were all reprieved, except Mary Norwood for poisoning her husband, who was burnt at Ivelchester on the 11th of May.

At Southampton assizes, one was capitally convicted for sheep-stealing.

At Stafford assizes, four were capitally convicted; one of them for designedly shooting at another.

At Suffolk assizes, two were capitally convicted.

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At Surrey assizes, seven were capitally convicted; one for the murder of his wife, who, some time after, on some circumstances appearing in his favour, was pardoned; and three of the other criminals were reprieved. Two indictments were preferred against Sam. Berry, one for an actual rape on his wife's grandmother, and another for an assault, with an intent to commit a rape. The old woman, who is 91 years of age, would have sworn to the first; but the grand jury, thinking at that time of life she might not know what was necessary to be proved to constitute the first offence, dismissed the first bill, and found the other on which he was tried and found guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of 3s. 4d. three months imprisonment, and 40l. security for his good behaviour for three years. The old woman was so weak, that she was held up by her two sons, one aged 65, and the other 58: it was to the daughter of the former that Berry, who was 43 years old, was married.

At the same assizes a remarkable action was tried between a reputable tradesman of London, plaintiff, and a noted bailiff to the sheriff of Surrey, defendant, for ill treatment under an arrest, by carrying the plaintiff to the defendant's own house, &c. contrary to the statute of 32 George II. when, after a long trial, the jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiff, of 50l. and treble costs, to general satisfaction.

Likewise a cause, before a special jury, wherein Mr. Greenaway Jacques, bargemaker, at

Wallingford in Berks, was plaintiff, and the collector of the toll at the towing-path at Ham, defendant, for taking 2s. for the passage of eight horses over the path. in order to try the right of such toll, when a verdict was given for the plaintiff. This is the second toll Mr. Jacques has defeated.

At Sussex assizes, two were capitally convicted for highway robberies, and one for burglary; one of whom was reprieved.

At Warwick assizes, three dragoons were convicted for murder, and were executed as usual.

At Welch Pool assizes, a young man was capitally convicted for the murder of his sweetheart, and the next day executed. It is 20 years since an execution happened there before, and that was for murder.

At Winchester assizes, five were capitally convicted; but reprieved.

At Worcester assizes, five were capitally convicted; but reprieved.

At York assizes, eight were capitally convicted, five of whom were reprieved.

Several pieces of counterfeit gold coin have been lately discovered at Birmingham, so nicely finished as hardly to be distinguished; most of them 36s. pieces. Those are of a pale colour, and the date 1750: the top of the 5 is larger than in the true ones. The guineas are of his present majesty, extremely well struck in silver, and milled, and so neatly covered with leaf gold, that no eye can discern any difference. To obviate any objection which might be made in

in the sound, which is very dull, a small crack has been contrived in each of them, and to this their not ringing well is attributed. However, the fraud may be easily discovered by rubbing the edge smartly upon any thing hard; for then the leaf gold, which is very thin, will rub off, and leave the silver visible to the naked eye.

The subjects for the prizes given annually to the senior and middle bachelors of Cambridge, by the hon. Edward Finch Hatton, and Thomas Townshend, esqrs. representatives in parliament for that university are:

For the senior bachelors,
Utrum Civitati perniciosior sit Epicuri an Zenonis Philosophia?

For the middle bachelors,
Quomodo intelligendum est effatum illud, Recte sit quodcunque evenit?

The following anecdote is related of the reverend Mr. Sterne when he was at Paris. A French gentleman asking him, if he had found in France no original characters that he could make use of in his life and opinions of Tristram Shandy: "No," replied he, "the French resemble old pieces of coin, whose impression is worn out by rubbing."

In clearing the foundation for the sixth pier of Black-friars bridge, so many human skulls have been dragged up, as to give just reason to believe that that spot was an island in the Thames with a place of worship on it. The river, at least, was of old a great deal wider than now, and Westminster-abbey, when begun, was upon an island.

Forty-eight couple of blood-hounds were lately shipped from Bri-

stol for North America, where, it is thought, they will be very serviceable in discovering the tracks of the hostile Indians.

A lifeguardman of Poland, celebrated for his great voraciousness, was lately presented to the court of Saxony, and in the presence of it devoured near twenty pounds of beef, and half a calf roasted, besides other things.

A lad of fifteen years old, apprentice to a carman in White-chapel, eat, at a public-house, for a wager of two guineas, seven pounds of beef-steaks, all solid meat, a quartern loaf, and drank two quarts of porter. He had two hours allowed him to finish this his supper, but devoured the whole in less than an hour and an half.

Letters from Gottingen, of the 6th instant, positively insist, that Dr. Klarich, belonging to the university there, had actually cured upwards of 54 persons of the tooth-ach by the application of a load-stone. [For an authentic account of the same experiment being successfully tried in England, see the last article of our Natural History.]

We are told from Hamburgh, that a woman at Altena, after losing nine children in the cutting of their teeth, saved six others by rubbing their gums with virgin honey on the first sensation of pain, either with her finger, or a bit of linen cloth, and repeating the operation whenever the child was found uneasy. The same experiment was tried with success on other children.

A few days ago Mrs. Merritt, in Bull and Mouth-street, aged [G] 2 between

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between 60 and 70, after being laid out as dead two or three days, shewed some symptoms of life, and is since perfectly recovered. This is one instance, among many, of the great danger there is of killing people in good earnest, by stripping and laying them out; and, what is still more shocking to think of, burying them alive, by committing them too hastily to their coffins. Putrefaction is the only sure sign of death in many cases,

There is now in the parish of Braunston, in the county of Rutland, an ewe, which has had seven lambs, all alive, within less than a year; and, when fat, does not weigh above fourteen pounds and a quarter.

There has been lately shewn, at the fair of St. Germain's, in France, an extraordinary Indian bird called the cassawary. He has no tongue, is not covered with feathers, but with bristles like a hog, and has on each side of his breast sharp quills, which serve for his defence. His legs are very large, but proportionable to the size of his body; and he runs as fast as a horse. His forehead is armed with a horn; and when he moves, his skin shews of different colours, all very bright.

A gentleman of South Carolina, of great honour and veracity, declares, that he saw last February a cabbage plant, at a gentleman's garden, near Savannah in Georgia, which rises from one root, spreads over a circumference of 30 feet, measuring ten feet over every way; had stood three winters, and seeded annually. [For an account of two extraordinary kinds of this

useful plant, see our articles of Natural History and Projects for this year.

His most christian majesty has granted a gratification of 12,000 livres to the widow Calas, 6000 to each of her two daughters, and 3000 to one of her sons, without depriving them of the expectative on their first judges. On the other hand, the parliament of Tholouse has appointed commissioners to draw up a remonstrance to the king on the affair of that unfortunate family, and have forbid the arret in their favour to be stuck up. The heads of this remonstrance are, 1. That no evocations be granted for the future without an absolute certainty of the facts. 2. That where they are found necessary, they be made only from one parliament to another. 3. That no regard be paid to the judgment of the court *des Requetes de l'Hotel*. And 4. That the actual procession of the 17th of March may not be abolished.

The same monarch has not only bestowed on M. de Bellay, author of a celebrated tragedy, called *The Siege of Calais*, the gold medal for some years intended for the person who should write the best tragedy on that subject, but has ordered him a gratuity of 1000 crowns, and permitted him to dedicate his piece to him. And hearing that the magistrates of Calais had invited the French players at Paris to come to their ancient city to represent it, during their recess in the holy week, and that the magistrates of that place generously proposed to defray their expences, which they as generously declined accepting, his

most

most christian majesty interposed, and ordered the whole expence of the journey and representation to be defrayed out of the royal coffer.

The king of Prussia has lately founded an academy, in which fifteen young noblemen are to be educated, according to his majesty's own plan. The tutors and professors are all French, of whom the celebrated M. Touffaint, author of the treatise entitled *Les Mœurs*, teaches philosophy.

The emperor of Morocco, proposing to break with the Danes, has been so uncommonly kind as to give the merchants of that nation three months notice to retire with their effects. But perhaps this was done in order to leave room for an accommodation, which might produce more than the seizing of their persons, and the confiscation of their effects. At least, matters were again made up by the 9th of March.

The following is the result of the council of war established in Spain, to enquire into the conduct of the officers employed in the defence of the Havannah, and of the island of Cuba. The marquis de Real Transporte, commander in chief of the fleet there, and member of the council of war; the Count de Superunda, lieutenant general, and president of the council of war; and Don Diégo Tabares, a member of the said council; deprived of all their military employments, and banished forty leagues from court for ten years, and their effects to be employed in making satisfaction for the damage occasioned by the loss of the above-mentioned place,

to his majesty's finances, and his subjects. The chief engineer deprived of his military employment for two years, and banished, during that time, forty leagues from court; the secretary of the council of war declared to be unfit for that employment for the future, on account of his want of exactitude in minuting the several proceedings of the said council.

Some time ago a man at Carnor, about two leagues from Carlstadt in Transylvania, who had been a few months married to a young woman of eighteen, of whom he was exceeding jealous, having taken some exceptions to her conduct, locked himself up one evening with her and her mother; he then stripped his wife, and having fastened her to the wall with wooden pegs, he cut off her ears, nose, and two breasts, and drove a stake into her belly. He then cut open her side with a knife, and not finding her heart, which he wanted, opened her other side, from which he took it out. He then loosened the poor wretch, laid her on the ground, to which he fastened her with three pegs, and afterwards laid himself down by the dead body; and, as if the being fatiated with barbarity produced the same effects with drunkenness, he fell into so profound a sleep, that his mother-in-law, who expected the same fate, easily opened the doors, and escaped into the neighbourhood, where she gave an account of the shocking scene she had been witness to. Upon this proper persons were dispatched, who seized him while still asleep. The punishment inflicted on him was, according to the manner of

the ancient Scythians, proportioned to so unheard of a crime. The wretch was conducted on foot to the gallows, where he was stript; after which his nose, ears, and the flesh of his breast were torn off with hot pincers. He was to have had his eyes plucked out, but this was omitted, because from a schismatic he became a Catholic. He was then fastened to the tail of his own horse, and dragged three times round the gallows; after which his two hands were cut off, one after another, by slow and deliberate strokes. His head was then cleaved, and his breast being opened, his heart taken out, and cut into several pieces. At last his limbs were nailed to the gallows, so low that the dogs and wild animals might reach them; and they were in fact devoured before night. This wretch bore those severe torments with incredible firmness and resolution. On the same day a neighbour of this inhuman wretch was taken up for cutting off his wife's breast, from a like principle of jealousy.

The following instance of gratitude deserves to be remembered. Nicholson Woolley, esq; of Blenington in Cumberland, who died lately, left the best part of his estate to his footman, who saved his life about two years ago.

Mr. Richard Jordan of York, merchant, lately paved, for a considerable wager, 100 square yards with common stones, in less than nine hours.

Died lately. The reigning prince of Anhalt Bernburgh, duke of Saxony, aged 64.

The learned and pious Dr. Young, author of the Night

Thoughts, &c. [For some account of his life, see our Characters for this year.]

At Salisbury, in an advanced age, Mrs. Barbara Wyndham, a maiden lady of a considerable fortune, the bulk of which, we hear, she has left for the endowment of a charity to be called Wyndham-College, for the support of ten poor men, natives of the city, and fourteen poor women, whose husbands are either dead or otherwise so abandoned as not to allow them a sufficient maintenance.

At Barbadoes, Christopher Irwin, esq. inventor of the marine chair, a most ingenious and useful contrivance for observing the heavenly bodies, in the most turbulent seas, with as much steadiness as they can be ashore. This gentleman was still more remarkable for the mildness and uniformity of his temper, as he was never known to be but once out of humour in all his life-time.

David Mallet, esq; a gentleman well-known in the literary world.

Mr. Hitchcock, a wealthy farmer at Weston-stony, Bedfordshire, who being prepossessed on his death-bed that he should come to life again, gave orders, that his body should be put into a coffin, slightly nailed, and placed at the top of the inside of his barn; which was done accordingly.

In Hog-lane, St. Giles's, one Duncan, who within a few years had amassed above 1200l. by letting out barrows to poor people at sixpence per week.

At Harlston in Norfolk, Mr. Colton, who by two wives had 43 living children.

Mrs. Anne Hardford, aged 92, whose

whose issue amounted to 181 children, grand-children, &c.

At Poulincourt, Glamorgan-shire, the reverend Mr. Driene, aged 102.

At Nenthead, near Alston, in Cumberland, Anne Wilson, aged 110 years: She came from Derbyshire, about seventy years ago, to work in the lead mines there.

In the county of Dublin, Judith Cooley, aged 116.

At Kingston in Jamaica, the celebrated Constantia Phillips, who, though once so engaging, had not a single friend of either sex to attend her to the grave.

to that of the sun, and greatly surprized the inhabitants; but it soon disappeared.

The question, whether the 8th. act of Parliament for securing the property of engravings, &c. to the inventors and designers of them, extended to portraits, was argued in the court of Common-Pleas; when, after a full hearing, the judges being unanimously of opinion, that portraits were entitled to the benefit of the said act, gave judgment accordingly.

At the anniversary meeting of the sons of the clergy at St. Paul's, the collection amounted to 191 l. 10 s. 6 d. which with 253 l. 18 s. 10 d. collected at the rehearsal, and 636 l. 18 s. 6 d. at the feast, amounts to 1082 l. 7 s. 10 d.

The right hon. the lord chancellor, as speaker, the 10th. earls of Sandwich and Gower, by virtue of a commission from the king, his majesty being indisposed, gave the royal assent to the following bills.

The bill to vest the Isle of Man in the crown.

The bill to improve the harbour of Ramsgate, and the haven of Sandwich.

The bill for regulating the postage of letters, &c.

The bill for repealing the duties on raw silk, and granting other duties in lieu thereof.

The bill for rendering more effectual in America the act for punishing mutiny and desertion.

The bill for appointing additional commissioners of the land-tax.

The bill for providing a public reward for discovering the longitude.

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At the anniversary meeting of the governors of the Magdalen charity, the collection amounted to upwards of 800 l. Some time before, the queen was pleased to declare herself the patroness of this institution, permit the vice president, &c. to wait on her with a book of rules, &c. when they had all the honour to kiss her majesty's hand, and has since presented them with the donation of one hundred pounds.

The Thunderer man of war's 3d. long-boat, with seventy men on board, unhappily foundered in Portsmouth harbour, and only sixteen out of the whole number were with difficulty saved.

A globe of fire, of very large diameter, was seen at Rome, one evening the beginning of this month, the light of which, at ten o'clock, it is said, was nearly equal

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The bill for obliging prize agents to account for unclaimed monies.

The bill for encouraging the herring fishery.

The bill for laying additional duties on the importation of silks and velvets, &c. and otherwise encouraging the silk manufacture of this kingdom, and preventing combinations amongst journeymen.

The bill for granting duties on the exportation of coals, &c.

The bill for supplying the export trade to Africa with coarse callicoos, &c.

The bill for encouraging the importation of bugles.

The bill for granting annuities and a lottery out of the sinking fund.

The bill for augmenting the income of masters in chancery, &c.

The bill for repealing the laws relating to the width and length of woollen cloth, in the county of York, and preserving the credit of the masters of the said manufacture, &c.

And to several other public and private bills.

The special verdict in the cause between the Rev. Mr. Entick, and Mr. Carrington and other messengers, on the point whether a secretary of state was a justice of the peace, within the meaning of the act of the 25th of the late reign, was very learnedly argued in the court of Common-Pleas; by Mr. Serjeant Leigh, on the behalf of the defendants; and the same is to be argued again next term by Mr.

Serjeant Glynn, on behalf of the plaintiff, and some of the king's serjeants on the part of the defendants. This case has some resemblance to that of Mr. Beardmore and his clerk.

Mr. Blake, superintendent of the land carriage fishery, declared his intention before the Society of Arts, &c. of declining that now hopeless though most laudable project, the success thereof having been frustrated by those for whose benefit it was undertaken. It was then moved, that the society should return Mr. Blake thanks for his care in conducting this scheme; but after some warm opposition to the paying of that compliment to him, on account of his not having met with the desired success, Mr. Blake, to prevent further altercation, declined accepting it.

His majesty went to the house of peers, and gave the royal assent to the following bills.

The bill to provide for the administration of the government, in case the crown should descend to any of the children of his majesty being under eighteen years of age.

The bill to prevent the illicit trade now carrying on to and from the Isle of Man.

The bill to apply the sum granted to pay and clothe the militia, for the service of the present year.

And to several other public and private bills.

A dreadful fire broke out in Narrow-Street, Shadwell, which consumed upwards of sixty houses, and burnt so rapidly that few of the

the inhabitants had time to save their effects. It is supposed, that this dreadful calamity happened by the villainy of some persons who intended to defraud the insurance offices.

16th. At the anniversary sermon and feast of the Asylum charity, the collection amounted to 219l. 6s. 9d.

19th. About eleven in the morning, an earthquake was felt in the Pyrenean mountains, which divide France from Spain. The first shock, which extended seventeen leagues round, lasted near a minute with great violence, and terrified the inhabitants to such a degree, that they ran out of their houses, and the priests abandoned the altars where they were performing divine service, lest they should be buried in the ruins of their churches. The shepherds left their flocks, and ran about in despair, not knowing where to find shelter from the falling rocks. Several churches were damaged, the furniture in some houses thrown down and broken, and a great number of cattle killed. This shock was followed by seven less violent ones, and at very different intervals, within the space of 24 hours.

Upwards of 500 fellows assembled in a riotous manner near Battle- Bridge, the bottom of Gray's-Inn-Lane, insulted several persons passing by both on foot and horseback, and, under pretence of their being distressed weavers, extorted money from several. But it appeared at length, that no weavers were amongst them.

A numerous body of the clergy within the bills of 21st. mortality met at Sion college, and entered into a subscription for the relief of widows and children of deceased clergymen within those limits. It were to be wished that schemes of this kind extended to all ranks and places.

At the anniversary meeting of the governors of the Middlesex hospital at Almack's great room, a new wing was proposed to be built, estimated at 3362l. 14s. towards which 1690l. 14s. has been already generously subscribed; and it is hoped, that the extension of this most useful charity will meet with the further encouragement of the benevolent and humane.

A blacksmith at Redriffe, sitting at dinner with his family, was killed by a cannon ball, from a cannon which the people of a neighbouring foundry had put into the furnace, without examining whether it was charged or not.

Fifteen coach and saddle horses, from his majesty's 22d. stud at Hanover, were brought to the Mews at Charing Cross.

His majesty's most gracious 23d. letter of the 20th of April last, to the general assembly of the church of Scotland, was read before the right honourable the earl of Glasgow, his majesty's high commissioner and the master of that venerable body. In this letter his majesty tells them, " We need not recommend the avoiding of all contention and unedifying debates, to those who have no other object in their view than the suppressing licentiousness, immorality, and vice, and who are actuated by no other

other zeal, than that which tends to the advancement of true religion, and consequently to the general peace and happiness of society.

No religion can be sincere which does not require a conscientious discharge of the duties it prescribes. No government can be steady, which is not founded upon maxims of public liberty under the influence and restriction of wholesome laws. The purity of the christian faith is distinguished by the first; the happiness of the British constitution is derived from the second. It is by infusing into the minds of the people committed to your care, these civil and religious principles, so essential to their happiness, both here and hereafter, that you will be effectually entitled to our favour."

25th. His majesty went to the house of peers, and gave the royal assent to the following bills.

The bill for granting a certain sum out of the sinking fund, for the service of the present year.

The bill to amend the laws relating to the militia.

The bill to prohibit the importation of foreign manufactured silk stockings, gloves, and mits.

The bill to prevent the inconveniencies arising from the present method of issuing notes and bills in Scotland.

The bill to alter the duties on gum senega and gum arabic, to confine the import to Great Britain, and to lay a duty on the exportation thereof.

The bill for better preserving the public roads throughout the kingdom.

The bill to amend the acts for

paving the city and liberties of Westminster.

The bill for regulating the woollen manufactory in Yorkshire.

The bill for the relief of insolvent debtors.

[From the end of the former act, to the commencement of this, there is an interval of no more than one year three quarters and six days, the shortest period between the passing two insolvent acts ever known in this kingdom.]

The bill to enable his majesty, with consent of the privy council, to prohibit the exportation of corn, during the recess of parliament.

The bill to allow the free importation of corn, and to discontinue the bounty on corn exported.

The bill to redeem one fourth part of certain annuities.

The bill to enlarge the fund for paying the judges salaries.

And to several other public and private bills.

After which, his majesty was pleased to put an end to the session by a most gracious speech, which the reader will find amongst our State Papers.

By the bill for remedying the inconveniencies of the present method of issuing notes in Scotland, no bank or banker can issue notes after the 15th of May, 1766, containing optional clauses; but such optional notes as are then in the circle may freely pass from hand to hand during any after period, and are as good, and entitled to as ready payment as if they were payable on demand.

All notes, after the passing of this act, are liable to the same diligence,

ligence, if not either paid or marked immediately on presenting, as if they were bills of exchange; and one single protest narrating the numbers, dates, and sums of each note, with a copy of one note, is sufficient to raise a horning for the whole sum.

No bank or banker can issue notes under 20 s. after the first of June next. But such of these, as are then on the circle, may freely pass from hand to hand, until the first of June 1766, and are entitled to as ready payment as if they were for larger sums, during any time hereafter.

Hence, those who consider any small notes as of service to themselves or benefit to the country, will circulate them so as they do not return upon the issuer; because they can never afterwards be sent back to the circle.

Several objections have been raised to this bill; and as paper credit is a thing of great importance, and of a very delicate nature, the reader may not be displeased to know them.

First, the abolishing of the optional clause will, it is said, occasion runs on all the banks, which they are by no means in a condition to answer; and the limiting of the quantum of these notes to sums not less than 20 s. will spread an universal distress all over the country. In the remote parts of Scotland, the seat of the linen manufacture, the want of silver had become a great interruption to business, which was in a great measure remedied by these little notes, an incredible number of which has been issued for that purpose: if these, therefore, are sud-

denly abolished, the paper credit of Scotland will receive at once its death's wound.

The value expressed in every note is due by somebody to the banks; if the banks are called upon to pay such notes, they have no other method of answering the demand than by forcing it out of their debtors; so that it is not the banks, but the inhabitants of the country that will suffer the distress; and one may safely aver, that there is not a single man of Scotland who will not find himself involved in the calamity. Every man must, in that event, expect to be prosecuted for every shilling he owes, and to meet with insolvency where money is due to him. Where nobody has the means of paying, it will be in vain to call upon tenants for rents; they themselves will be prosecuted and imprisoned for their own particular debts, or their engagements for others, a situation too common in Scotland.

The expectations of those who hope to receive money where they now receive notes, are vain; the money does not exist in that country; and till time and patience has brought it back, they must expect to receive nothing but excuses.

Ended the sessions at the Old Bailey, when a servant-maid, for robbing her mistress, received sentence of death; twenty-three to be transported for seven years, two for fourteen years; and one was burnt in the hand.

Was tried in his majesty's court of King's Bench, Westminster, an action brought by a captain in the 95th regiment of foot, against a tradesman,

tradesman, for a groundless and malicious prosecution for murder, on which charge the officer was confined near two months in the Gatehouse, Westminster, and afterwards obliged to surrender himself at the assizes held for the county of Cork in Ireland, in April 1764, when, no prosecutor appearing against him; he was acquitted. The jury, after a trial of seven hours, brought in a verdict for the plaintiff, with 400 l. damages.

Some days ago, a shock of 31st; an earthquake was felt in Tiano and Migniano in the Terra di Lavoro, between 30 and 40 miles from Naples. At Migniano it was so violent as to drive out the inhabitants; three houses were thrown down, and two churches much damaged.

About the same time the tides rose so high in the neighbourhood of Canton, in China, that 4000 houses were swept away, and a whole city, in the next province, where the waters rose thirty feet, was swallowed up with 10,000 of its inhabitants.

It is very remarkable, that we had scarce done exporting wheat to foreign parts, when the Dutch and Flemish began to pour in upon us, so that bread in London was suddenly lowered, the 21st instant, 2d. in the peck; ships with wheat having arrived in the Thames by the 17th, in order to wait the port of London being opened. The extraordinary duty laid upon coals exported to any other than his majesty's dominions, has likewise contributed to lessen the distresses of the poor, who, in the mean time, were relieved dif-

ferent ways in different places. At Lyme, in Dorsetshire, some gentlemen of the corporation imported a cargo of wheat, and sold it at prime cost to the poor, who had liberty to grind it at the town mills, without any expence, till it should fall to four shillings a bushel. At Bristol, they had rice distributed amongst them. In London several thousand journeymen weavers, with their wives and children, were relieved by a plentiful collection.

But however laudable these methods of relieving the distresses of the poor may be, perhaps the method taken by the university of Cambridge to prevent it is more so. The vice-chancellor of that university, and the mayor of the town, have directed the churchwardens and overseers of the poor of the several parishes in that place, to inform the poor that are spinners, that the family who shall produce the greatest quantity and best quality of spun wool, to the master of the workhouse in that town, shall be intitled to the premium of 40s. the second in degree 30s. the third 20s. and the fourth 10s. to be paid at Christmas, and a register to be kept for that purpose; and as a farther encouragement to such families who shall distinguish themselves by their industry, if any of them have a child to put out apprentice, and can produce a master or mistress of good character, the vice chancellor and the mayor will give an order to the treasurer for money sufficient for that purpose.

Two new machines for raising water, one invented by Mr. Charles Douglas Bowden, deputy-marshal of

of the admiralty, the other by Mr. Erskine, have been lately tried, in presence of committees of the society of arts, against common chain pumps; and are both said to have been found greatly superior to them, but how much, it is impossible to tell by the accounts published of their performance. As the principle upon which Mr. Erskine's machine is built, or at least the application of that principle to the useful purpose of raising water, is not only quite new, but extremely ingenious, we have given an account of it in our *Projects*.

The society of arts have voted a premium of 60 guineas to Mr. Hamilton, for the best historical painting; and 50 for the second, to Mr. Romney. The subject of the first is Boadicea going to be scourged by the Romans, while her two daughters are forced from her by the guards. Of the second, the death of king Edmund.

Mr. Pingo, of Great Kirby-street, Hatton-garden, has obtained from the society for the encouragement of arts, &c. the first premium of thirty guineas for engraving a medal on the battle of Plassey.

The directors of the Million Bank are resolved to increase the dividend on the capital stock of that bank to 4 and a half per cent.

Five houses in Hat-and-Mitre-court, in St. John's-street, Smithfield, lately fell entirely to the ground; but a large crack, a little before, giving an alarm, no person was hurt: and a few days after, two houses fell down in George-alley, near Fleet-market, which hap-

pening to be empty, and the alley clear of passengers, no person was hurt, though the fall damaged the opposite houses. We think it our duty to mention these accidents, in hopes of awakening the attention of those, whose duty it is to remove such nuisances.

The beginning of this month, Ellen, the wife of Abraham Taylor, of Pendlebury, near Liverpool, was brought before the court of King's-Bench by Habeas Corpus, from the house of correction at Manchester, to which place she had been committed by two justices, for disobeying an order made for the maintenance of her bastard child, before her marriage. Her council moved the court for her discharge, insisting upon the illegality of her commitment upon two accounts; first, that being a married woman, she was not an object of the justices jurisdiction; secondly, supposing her to be under their power, she ought to have been committed to the common jail. After a full hearing of three council on each side, all the judges were of opinion, that marriage does not exempt the mother of a bastard child from the power of the law, and that the commitment to the house of correction was legal; they therefore remanded Ellen Taylor to the said place, and applauded the justices for the propriety and regularity of their proceedings.

The executors of the late Mrs. Henrietta Wolfe, mother of the brave general Wolfe, have paid a legacy of 1000*l.* left by her to the incorporated society in Dublin, for promoting English Protestant working schools in Ireland.

The attestations of a numerous body of Highland ministers, and gentlemen of unquestionable veracity, have been lately collected in confirmation of the genuineness of the works of Ossian, and other Highland poems lately translated by Mr. Macpherson. The collector of these attestations concludes his report in the following words :

“ It has been thought worth while to bestow this attention on establishing the authenticity of the works of Ossian, now in possession of the public ; because whatever rank they are allowed to hold as works of genius ; whatever different opinions may be entertained concerning their poetical merit, they are unquestionably valuable in another view ; as monuments of the taste and manners of an ancient age, as useful materials for enlarging our knowledge of the human mind and character ; and must, beyond all dispute, be held as at least one of the greatest curiosities, which have at any time enriched the republic of letters. More testimonies to them might have been produced by a more enlarged correspondence with the Highland countries. But I apprehend, if any apology is necessary, it is for producing so many names, in a question, where the consenting silence of a whole country was, to every unprejudiced person, the strongest proof, that spurious compositions, in the name of that country, had not been obtruded upon the world.”

The royal college of physicians at Edinburgh, have come to a resolution, to admit none as fellows of their body, but prescribing

physicians ; by which all who practise the manual arts of midwifery, surgery, lithotomy, inoculation, &c. are wholly excluded.

Crowds of emigrants are every day flocking to St. Jean de Luz in France, to embark for the French plantations. Let a man land in any part of France he will, and express a desire of going abroad, the magistrates are obliged to furnish him a carriage and proper necessaries to St. Jean de Luz, where he is received by proper officers, and decently maintained at the expence of the government, till a ship is ready for some part of their settlements. By this judicious conduct their plantations become extremely populous, and produce fresh advantages every day to the mother country.

M. Nadau Detreuil, late governor of Guadaloupe, has at length obtained justice. The sentence of the court-martial, pronounced against him at Martinico, the 15th of January 1761, and executed at Rochfort in Sept. 1762, was broke by a brevet, signed by the king's own hand the sixth of this month, and registered the 15th instant, in the court-martial held for that purpose at the hotel des Invalides, by which he is discharged from all the penalties, pronounced against him in the first court-martial, and re-inflated in his honours, reputation, and all other prerogatives.

M. d'Ambournay, intendant of the physic garden at Paris, has produced a piece of cotton, dyed with the roots of a plant called *Latifolia Glabra flore albo*, which was of a more beautiful and lasting red, than any dyed with madder.

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This plant is said to be of very easy culture, and stands the cold of winter much better than madder.

A French ship, the name not mentioned, commanded by M. Michon, being lately driven off the coast of Senegal, very short of provisions, had the good fortune to reach the island of Martinico, though 1200 leagues distant, in twenty-four days, of which twelve were calm. The day before her arrival the captain had determined to throw 37 negroes overboard to preserve his crew, but was happily taken so ill, that the order was not executed.

The duke de Praslin, a French East-Indiaman, which sailed from L'Orient the beginning of last year for the Isle of France, with a machine on board for making seawater fresh and drinkable, according to a method invented by M. Poissonier, having been five months on her voyage, would have been in want of water but for this resource, which supplied the crew with sixty barrels of sweet water, of which they drank for near two months, without the least bad effect. We should be glad to have an opportunity of communicating to the public some account of this method, or to be informed, that it is no other than that long known in England.

The empress of Russia having learned that monsieur Diderot, so well known for his share in the *Encyclopedie*, intended to part with his library, valued at 16,000 livres, immediately ordered 1000 livres more to be paid him for it, insisting at the same time on his keeping the books as her libra-

rian, with a handsome salary for his trouble.

A baker in the Faubourg St. Laurent, of Paris, name Malisset, has lately discovered a new method of grinding wheat, by which a sixth part more flour may be obtained, than can in the common way. The hospitals of Paris have tried this method, and can by means of it make an annual saving of 120,000 livres. Malisset, hearing that the king had some wheat laid up in magazines, which was often spoiled, and was, besides, attended with large expences, proposed to the comptroller-general, that this wheat should be delivered to him, offering to furnish all the flour, without salary or reward: and his method having been examined, the king ordered all the corn in his magazines to be delivered to him.

The pope has in form acknowledged the election of the king of Poland.

A terrible fire happened lately at the town of Nibe in Jutland, which laid in ashes the whole town, consisting of 127 houses. This town is famous for its herring fishery, sending many thousand barrels to foreign countries every year.

The present empress of Russia has founded an orphan-house in Moscow, which the beginning of this month portioned out twenty-five couple, that had been brought up in it, giving each of them sixty rubles. It is said, that, with the same view of increasing population, the punishment of adultery has been changed in that country from a severe penance, (it was formerly burying alive up to the waist) to an ordinary fine. This method,

method, however, cold as the country may be, appears so very absurd in many respects, that we can scarce believe that to have been the intention of it.

The grand signior has signified to the bey of Tunis, that all prizes taken from the Christians, not excepting the Neapolitans and Spaniards, beyond the bounds heretofore specified by the divan, must be restored without delay; and that no captures would be allowed, unless made within the proper limits.

A new Turkey company is established by charter at Berlin; and one million of rix-dollars already subscribed to carry on that trade.

A fire broke out in the quarter of Tophana at Constantinople, the last day of March last, and in its progress consumed upwards of six hundred houses towards Pera. The foreign ministers palaces fortunately escaped; but several lives were lost. To complete the calamity, numbers were daily carried off by the plague.

At Pontefract in Yorkshire, there are now living a labouring man and his wife, whose ages together make 213; his age being 108, and her's 105.

A chimney-sweeper at a village in Hertfordshire, has sixteen children, sons, who all follow the occupation of their father.

Some time ago a young woman, whose age and that of her husband put together, do not exceed forty-five years, presented his Prussian majesty with nine fine boys, born in lawful wedlock; whereupon he gave her a gold medal of fifty ducats value.

Sarah Banks was lately delivered at Barnham near Thetford, of three boys and a girl.

The child of one Stanell, in Watergate-lane, Cork, born on Whitfun-Monday, last year, had, in eleven weeks from that time, two teeth: in a fortnight after it had two more, and never had another from that time till the second week of this month, when the mother, examining it, found that in one night's time it had, besides the four teeth already mentioned, got all the rest as uniform and regular as those of any full grown person.

Died lately. At Daverdiffe in Ardenne, near Liege, John Goffet, mayor of the town, aged 108 years, retaining all his senses till the last minute of his life. Last summer he mowed a part of his meadow.

Lord Albemarle Bertie, brother to the Duke of Ancafter, who, though he lost his right eye when an infant, took great diversion in hunting, fishing, and other sports, to enjoy which that sense seems to be most requisite.

At Amsterdam, William Vandelure, shoemaker, aged 112 years.

J U N E.

The English colours were hoisted on the castle of Castletown, the capital of the Isle of Man, the sovereignty of that island being now annexed to the crown of Great-Britain; and a few days after his majesty was proclaimed throughout that island, when John Wood, esq; the new governor named by his majesty, made a very polite speech to the people,

people, and greatly to the purpose. By his majesty's proclamation relating to the purchase of this sovereignty, for which his majesty has caused 70,000*l.* to be paid into the bank of England, for the use of the duke and duchess of Athol, all persons (except those employed by the late proprietors in collecting the revenues) are continued in their respective places and employments; and are to take the oaths to his majesty, within one calendar month after the publication; and all jurisdictions, authorities, forms of law, acts of state, &c. are from the 21st of June instant, to be executed and issued in his majesty's name.

The inhabitants are to have six months allowed them to dispose of their stock in hand, and after that time are to be subject to the same taxes, customs, and duties, as the people of England, and to be under the same regulations and restrictions; for which purpose an excise-office and custom-house will be immediately established.

By an abstract of the clear revenue of this island, from 1754 to 1763, the medium was 7293*l.* per annum, of which the land revenue for the last year was 1409*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* and the income of the lands in the hands of the lord of the isle 107*l.*

It is to be lamented, that these people were to be thus so suddenly not only deprived of their usual trade, but saddled with new duties, before any new branch of trade or manufacture was introduced amongst them, to enable them to bear so great a burthen. For want of this precaution, all those strangers, amongst whom

were some men of property, who could get away, left the island in a month or five weeks; and those who continued behind had nothing to do; but one ship, besides the packet-boat, and that a coal ship, having touched at the island between the middle of May and the latter end of June.

In the evening, between six and seven o'clock, a dreadful fire broke out in a mast-yard adjoining to the river near Rotherhithe church, which in a few hours consumed 206 houses. As the wind providentially drove the flames off from the water-side, there was no other damage done to the shipping (which otherwise would probably have greatly suffered) than burning one vessel, and some lighters. The fire is said to have been occasioned by some boys, set to look after a pitch-kettle, running away to see some dancing bears, and the kettle's boiling over in the mean time. Though no lives were lost on this occasion, the flames were so rapid, most of the houses being of timber, there being great scarcity of water, and the wind so violent as to blow the lighted flakes to a considerable distance, and thereby elude, in a great measure, the power of all the engines brought against it, that the damage was computed to amount to 100,000*l.* of which about 3000*l.* was suffered by 240 poor families and their servants, who were not insured. But their loss was soon made up to them by a collection, which exceeded it by upwards of 300*l.*

The Crown inn at Ware, the oldest in the county of Hertford, was begun to be pulled down, in order to be rebuilt for a gentleman's

man's feat. It was at this inn the remarkable large bed, known by the name of the large bed of Ware, was kept, in which, it is reported, twenty-six butchers and their wives lay one night for a wager, in the year 1689, when king William came to the crown. It was lately used for lodgings for soldiers.

4th. Being the anniversary of his majesty's birth-day, who then entered into his 28th year, it was solemnized with unusual grandeur, though not a single French suit of cloaths appeared at court. The illuminations made on this occasion, at the French ambassador's in Soho square, exceeded any thing of the kind that had ever been seen in London.

This day twelvemonth some violent shocks of an earthquake were felt on the banks of the Ganges, by which a great number of houses, and some mosques, were overturned, and a great number of men and cattle perished.

Major Sherlock, of his majesty's forces, delivered the earl of Halifax a letter from Meer Jaffer Cawn, the present nabob of Bengal, written in Persian characters, and directed to his majesty. This gallant officer came home in the *Boscawen* Indiaman, from Bengal, with a detachment, and the colours of his majesty's 79th regiment, which regiment, from its leaving England in April 1759, to January 1764, buried 34 commissioned officers, one surgeon, four mates, and upwards of 1300 men.

5th. A copy of verses, sixty-eight in number, chiefly satirical, and complaining of the hardness of the times, &c. on a

broad sheet of writing paper, were found stuck on the pedestal of the beautiful statue of king James II. at Whitehall.

A committee of the grocers company waited on his royal highness the duke of Gloucester, with the freedom of that company, as a necessary preparation to his receiving that of the city of London, which the lord-mayor and a committee of the common council, as soon as the committee of grocers were withdrawn, had the honour to present to his royal highness, who returned the compliment in the following speech.

"My lord, and gentlemen;

"I return you my best thanks for this mark of your duty and loyalty to the king, and of your affection to me. I am very thankful for your good opinion, and shall try in all times to deserve it, by my hearty wishes for the prosperity of this great city, and by laying hold of every opportunity that shall offer to promote the trade and manufactures of my native country."

His royal highness the duke of York set out for Harwich, on a tour to Holland and part of Germany, where he visited Hanover, Prussia, and Brunswick, and was received with all the marks of affection and respect due to his high rank and personal merit.

An account has been received, that the poor German emigrants, who last year gave this nation an opportunity of shewing its hospitality in a manner that has done it so much honour, are not only all, except a few who died on the passage, arrived in *Charlestown*,

town, South-Carolina, but settled at a place called Hillsborough, 150 miles up the country, where they were well received by the inhabitants, and met with great encouragement. The collection made in London for these poor people, exclusive of what was given privately into their own hands at their camp near Whitechapel, amounted to 4072l. 8s. 9d.

At Lower Brails in Warwickshire, there was a violent storm of hail, rain, and thunder. Some of the hail-stones measured seven inches and a half in circumference, and lay fourteen inches deep in the open fields; by which may be guessed the damage done to the fruits of the earth, and several kinds of fowl, as pigeons, &c.

Seventy houses, with the 12th. chapel and hospital, were consumed by fire in about two hours time, at Heytesbury, in Wiltshire, in spite of three engines, that kept constantly playing on it; the loss, exclusive of what was insured, amounted to 13,000l.

The sieur d'Eon, who in 13th. last Trinity term was found guilty of printing a false and scandalous libel, highly reflecting on the honour of the count de Guerchy, ambassador extraordinary from the court of France to this kingdom, having absconded from justice, and not surrendered himself to the court of Kings Bench to receive judgment for the said offence, was declared to be outlawed by the judgment of the coroners of the county of Middlesex. *London Gazette.*

A fire broke out in the stables of the Talbot-Inn, Surry-Street, in the Strand, which entirely con-

sumed the same; and all the houses between it and Somerset-house, and back from Surry-street to Strand-lane.

Copy of a letter from vice 15th. admiral Sir Wm. Burnaby, commander in chief of his majesty's Squadron, stationed at Jamaica, to Philip Stephens, esq; secretary of the admiralty, dated Active, off the river Balize, in the Bay of Honduras, the 26th of March, 1765.

SIR,

Having this day received the governor of Jucatan's answer to my dispatches, inclosing the duplicate of the order from the court of Spain, I herewith send his answer and a translation thereof, and desire you will communicate the same to their lordships; acquainting them likewise, that the log-wood cutters in the bay of Honduras, have had possession given them in form, by the commandant at Baccalar, agreeable to an order he received from the governor of Jucatan, to reinstate them at Rowley's Bite, the New River, and Rio Hondo, the places from whence they had been driven.

I have the pleasure to assure their lordships, that I have strictly obeyed their orders, in seeing his majesty's commands punctually executed; and likewise to assure them, that the inhabitants of the bay are perfectly satisfied.

Don Philip Ramirez de Etenos, late governor of Jucatan, who was the cause of the disturbances in the bay, is dead. The present governor seems greatly concerned at the conduct of his predecessor; and

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expresses

expresses the highest regard and esteem for his Britannic majesty's subject, and assure us he will endeavour, in every instance, to manifest, by his future conduct, the truth of his assertion, by living in the strictest harmony with them.

I have ordered the ships with the troops that came down with me, back to Jamaica, and am myself going to Penacola, to execute their lordships orders.

I am, Sir,
Your most humble servant,
W. BURNABY.

Translation of a letter from the governor of Jucatan, to Sir William Burnaby, in the Bay of Honduras.

SIR,

I received, by the hands of lieutenant James Cook, the esteemed favour of your excellency's letter, dated the 16th of January, and with it the duplicate of the royal order of the king my master, in which he disapproves the measures taken by my predecessor Don Philip Ramirez de Estenos in disturbing the logwood cutters in their occupation in Rio Hondo, and that they should be re-established in those places where they cut before. Your excellency assuring me, that the intention of his Britanic majesty is to preserve perfect harmony and friendship with the court of his catholic majesty and his subjects, and in this intelligence, and in obedience to his royal order, I have wrote to the commandant of Baccalar, that, without the least demur, he put the subjects of his Britannic majesty in possession of logwood cutting in Rio Hondo, where he is to

permit them the free use of that trade without incommoding them, treating them with the utmost politeness, as they are subjects of a nation at friendship with us. And for my part, I have the honour to assure your excellency, that under no pretext whatsoever there shall be the least extortion offered to the subjects of his Britannic majesty employed in cutting logwood; being assured his majesty would be greatly concerned at any change that might interrupt the good harmony that subsists between the two crowns.

I rejoice at your excellency's safe arrival at the Balis, and hope at the receipt of this your excellency may be in perfect health.

I remain at your excellency's service with all affection, desirous that God may preserve the very important life of your excellency many years. I am, &c.
Merida in Jucatan, ALWÁREZ.
of March, 1765. *Lond. Gaz.*

We are informed by another channel, that Sir William, besides reinstating the baymen in their possessions, immediately issued regulations for the better government of them; limited their trade up several rivers, agreeable to treaty; and got the inhabitants to associate and meet together, in order to fix and appoint proper persons for the holding courts of justice quarterly, with the assistance of a jury, and to try and determine all disputes whatsoever; which determinations are to be enforced by the commanding officer, for the time being, of any of his majesty's ships of war which may be sent thither. After this, his excellency sent dispatches to the several Spanish governors in
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the neighbourhood, such as Jucatan, Guatamel, &c. acquainting them of his fixed resolution to have affairs carried on amicably between all parties at the Bay, in conformity with the last treaty of peace and friendship, and to establish with that view a station ship, to be relieved every three months.

We are sorry to be obliged to observe, that, if some other accounts are to be credited, all these precautions in our court, and all the complaisance in the Spaniards, are likely to be attended with very little advantages to the nation. For not only the place is said to be very sickly, but that numbers of the baymen's slaves desert daily to the Spaniards; whereas, all the wood in the old tracts, within the reach of the floods, being cut down, their labour is more wanted than ever to bring it to these tracts, from whence, on the rising of the rivers, it might be as easily as heretofore floated aboard ship. If this is really the case, would it not be worth while to look out for logwood forests in Florida, or at least, for some spots where logwood may be planted? By this means never-ending disputes with the Spaniards might be avoided, and something valuable might be obtained in exchange for that which does us little good, yet to them must be, if not a great loss, at least a very disagreeable eye-sore.

A cause which has been 17th. long depending in the court of Chancery, between the attorney-general, at the relation of the reverend Doctor Blair, rector of Burton Coggles in Lincolnshire, plaintiff, and John Cholmley, esq;

proprietor of the said parish, defendant, with regard to the validity of a composition for the tythe, established by a decree in Chancery, in 1677, was determined by the lord chancellor in favour of the plaintiff, after a full hearing of two days; the said decree, as far as it regarded the composition, though acquiesced in by different incumbents for upwards of eighty years, being declared by his lordship to be void in law, and contrary to certain acts of Parliament, intitled, *the disabling acts*.

The special verdict in the 18th. cause of the reverend Mr. Entick against Nathaniel Carington, and three others of his majesty's messengers, was very learnedly argued a second time in the court of Common Pleas at Westminster, by Mr. Serjeant Glynn, on behalf of the plaintiff, and Mr. Serjeant Davy on behalf of the defendants. At the conclusion whereof the court declared they were ready to give judgment, unless the defendants earnestly desired a third argument, which the court would be ready at any time to hear; and desired that the defendant's council would give the court their answer with all convenient speed.

At the same time came on to be argued in the court of King's Bench, in the cause brought by Mr. Leech against Mr. Money, and several others of his majesty's messengers, the special matter upon the writ of error and bill of exceptions, brought in this cause, which was very learnedly argued by Mr. Dunning on the part of Mr. Leech, and Mr. Solicitor-general on the part of the messengers.

[H] 3

Mr.



19th. Mr. Pitt was near three hours in conference with his majesty.

At a general court of the million bank, a dividend of five per cent. on their capital was agreed to.

As a carpenter was going to repair a well belonging to the parish of St. James's, Clerkenwell, at the bottom of the green, which had not been used for a long time, he found, to his great surprise, the water reddish, and extremely hot; and on further examination discovered a large drain made into the well, through which the water flowed a considerable way from a distillery erected in an old house in that neighbourhood, and so contrived that one man might do the business of many, and that very privately, by conveying the smoke into several different chimnies, and letting the waste water into the well already spoken of.

21st. The new seals of his present majesty were delivered to the great officers of state.

The following articles, part of the curious collection of Egyptian, Roman, and other antiquities made by Ebenezer Muffel, esq; lately deceased, sold by auction, viz.

King Charles II'd's hat button for 2l. 13s. The curtana of James II. of England, and the sword of James IV. of Scotland, taken at Floddenfield, 1l. 12s. A scymitar taken from the bashaw of Damascus at the siege of Vienna, 5l. 5s. King of Madagascar's shirt, the queen's shift, their fashes, belts, &c. 1l. 3s. Queen Elizabeth's gloves, knife and fork, work-bag, pincushion, and toothpick; Mary queen of Scot's hair-

cap, Oliver Cromwell's night cap, camp-pillow, silk sash, tobacco-stopper, and King Charles II'd's night-cap, 2l. 12s. Queen Elizabeth's striking-watch, given by her to one of the warders of the Tower, when she quitted her imprisonment there, 2l. King Charles I's watch, given by him to bishop Juxton the morning of his martyrdom, 2l. 17s. An earthen can of St. Thomas a Becket, finely wrought, 16s. Sir Edmundbury Godfrey's dagger, a large parcel of curious ancient gloves; star and garter worn by the duke of Marlborough at Blenheim battle; ditto of James II. William III. and queen Anne; and a piece of fringe-work made by Mary queen of William III. 2l. By this the curious may form some judgment of the price of virtue in England.

About ten o'clock at night, a dreadful fire broke out in the sail-cloth warehouse of Mr. Bevan, at Gun-dock, Wapping, which in a few hours destroyed that and about thirty dwelling-houses, besides warehouses, and other out-buildings. A ship in Gun-dock took fire; but by cutting away the masts, &c. was saved. Most of the poor inhabitants lost their all, and several had their arms and legs broke in endeavouring to save their children.

At night, and the night following, it blew so violent 23d. a tempest at Pescara, a city of the hither Abruzzo, in the kingdom of Naples, and forty leagues from the capital, that the vessels anchored in that port were near foundering. The quantity of rain, which fell throughout that district during this storm, and

and the two preceding days, formed so violent a torrent, that all the earth in the territory of the rock of Montepiano, situated between the towns of Chieti and Lanciano, at three leagues from Pescara, belonging to the family of Collonna at Rome, was carried away by it, leaving the buildings to tumble into an abyss two miles in length, and half a mile in breadth. The inhabitants, to the number of two thousand, escaped towards the fields, but the summit of the mountain of Montepiano, being of earth, fell upon them, and became level with the very ground beneath it, inasmuch that there is no discovering at present the place where it stood. Five religious were immediately sent from Chieti to give absolution to the dying, who cried out amidst the ruins in a most pitiable manner, some of them caught fast in the earth up to the waist, and others up to the neck. The bells rolling down with the ruins rang, from time to time, of themselves, but with a doleful sound. On the 23d the ground gave the inhabitants sufficient warning of what was to be expected, by opening in several places, but they unhappily took not the alarm. A river, two miles from this place, was so long stopped in its course by the earth, trees, and dead bodies carried down by the torrent, that its water became green, so as to threaten an infection, if not speedily given a free issue. Terror spread throughout all the environs, especially as the canton named Serra met nearly the same fate.

By a general act of parliament, passed last session, all

waggons and carts, with nine-inch wheels, passing through any turnpike gate or bar, after this day, are to pay full toll, unless they are so constructed as to roll a surface of sixteen inches, and in that case only half toll; and all narrow wheels are to pay one-half toll more than the nine-inch wheels, except carts and carriages drawn by one horse and two oxen, and no more; or with two horses or four oxen, and no more, having six-inch wheels. And no person, by virtue of any act of parliament, is to have, claim, or take the benefit or advantage of any exemption from tolls, unless the felloes of the wheels are nine inches broad.

Between two and three o'clock in the afternoon, a 26th. terrible storm of thunder and lightning happened at St. Mary Cray in Kent, by which a boy was killed, and four other boys struck senseless on the ground, one of them with a very long and deep wound on the inside of his right thigh. But what is extremely remarkable, those boys, when come to themselves, were not conscious of what had happened to them, but said they had been asleep.

Two mowers near Wells, in Somersetshire, cut down four acres of grass in an hour and seventeen minutes, for a wager of 20l. which they won by performing it only one minute within the time; two to one was laid against them.

The workmen employed 28th. in paving the Strand, upon digging up the posts in the footpath near St. Clement's church, discovered a large leaden pipe, weighing, it is said, 112 lb. per yard, and reaching quite to Temple-

ple-bar. It appears, from Stow's, and other histories of London, that this was part of one of the mains conveying water from Bayswater into the city, and laid down in 1336. The continuation of this pipe, from Temple-bar, through Fleet-street, was dug up about 20 years ago.

Was determined a wager between two noblemen, for 1000 guineas, that a boat should go 25 miles in an hour. For this purpose, a large circular trench of 100 feet diameter, and nine feet wide, was dug in a field behind Jenny's Whim, near Chelsea-bridge; and in the centre of the land surrounded by this trench was fixed a post, with a radius extending to the middle of the canal, so that the boat being tied to the moveable end of the radius might be moved, with great velocity, by a very slow motion in a horse fastened to some point of the radius between the boat and the centre. The wager was, however, lost, by part of the tackling giving way, though the trial had succeeded perfectly well the day before.

A tender from the Shetland herring fishery arrived in the river Maes with $52\frac{1}{2}$ barrels of herrings, most of which sold from 23 l. to 12 l. the barrel. The common price is 40s.

The tide in the river Thames was so remarkably low, that the ferry from Somerset-stairs to Cuper's-bridge could not work, the sand banks being entirely bare. Is not the increase of those sand-banks, so hurtful to the navigation of the Thames, owing to the stoppage of the water, by the numerous and broad piers of Lon-

don-bridge. If so, how unwise must it be to increase that obstacle by the water works?

Some days ago, a shock of an earthquake was felt at Tiano and Migniano, in the Terre di Lavoro, between thirty and forty miles distant from Naples. At Migniano it was so violent, as to drive out the inhabitants; three houses were thrown down, and two churches much damaged.

We think it our duty to acquaint the public, that the governors of, and subscribers to, the Welch charity-school in Clerkenwell-Green, have just published, for the benefit of that laudable institution, the third part of their British Zoology, though composed by themselves, or at their own expence; a work deserving, if possible, as much encouragement; on account of the masterly manner in which it is executed, as the exalted purpose to which the profits of it are to be applied. How happy would it be, if more gentlemen spent their leisure hours in the same manner? The letter-press, and several plates of the 4th part, are, we are assured, already executed, and the remainder of the work will be delivered with all expedition. This seems to be a proper place for mentioning, that there are some societies of ladies in Dublin, who meet alternately at each other's houses; and, at the same time they are spending their time in agreeable conversation, contribute to the relief of the poor by employing their needle in the service of them, particularly the children in the foundling hospital.

The prizes of fifteen guineas each,

each, given annually by the honourable Mr. Finch Hatton, and the honourable Mr. Townshend, members for the university of Cambridge, are adjudged this year to Mr. Paley of Christ's, and Mr. Chamberlayne of King's college, senior bachelors; and to Mr. Moore and Mr. Lambert of Trinity college, middle bachelors.

A seventy-four gun ship was lately launched for his majesty's service, at Milford haven.

Nine white boys were lately killed, and twenty made prisoners, in a skirmish with a party of dragoons near Dungannon in Ireland.

The royal academy of sciences at Paris have proposed an extraordinary premium this year, for the discovery of the best manner of lighting the streets of a great city during the night, so as to combine together brightness, facility of execution, and cheapness. Both the subject and the fund for this premium, which is 2000 livres, are furnished by M. de Sartine, lieutenant general of the police.

The society of sciences at Haerlem have proposed the following prize-question, for the year 1766; Whether it is permitted, in our conduct, to profit from the ignorance of our neighbour; and, in case of the affirmative, in what circumstances, and in what degree it is permitted?

Dr. Joosten has obtained the prize of thirty ducats offered by the electoral academy of sciences of Manheim, for restoring a drowned person to life in the Palatinate, by means of beds of ashes mingled with salt, and proper frictions, &c. The subject, upon whom the doctor made the experiment, was

the son of a baker of that city, named Meyer, about three years and a half old, when he fell into the water, which happened the 27th of April last. He had been carried by the water two hundred paces. He had no respiration, his pulse did not beat, his head and hands were swelled, his eyes closed, his lips livid, his body cold, and for three quarters of an hour he appeared to be dead. But being rubbed with hot cloths for about fifteen minutes, he made a motion with his mouth; and, after fourteen minutes more rubbing, &c. he was found to breathe, his pulse beat, and he recovered the use of his senses. The water in his belly was discharged downwards.

On the 11th instant, the king of France, by his commissaries to the assembly of the clergy now sitting, made a demand on them of 12 millions of livres by way of free-gift; to which the archbishop of Rheims answered, that the love of the clergy for their king had not hitherto permitted them to inform him how all their means were exhausted by the enormity of their engagements; and that they expected the king would have regard to the representations, which had been made to him in the late assemblies, and that he would use his authority to maintain the rights, privileges, and immunities of the church, whereof he is the eldest son. The commissaries then retired into another hall, to wait the deliberation, which lasted from twelve to three, and the conclusion was, "That as a last effort, the clergy would grant eight millions, hoping the king would be favourably disposed to receive
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the remonstrance, which they were preparing to lay before him."

M. de Marbœuf, commander of the French troops, now garrisoning those places in Corsica, which the Genoese still retain, has had a private conference with Paoli; since which that chief has ordered his Corsicans to treat the French with respect, to permit them the diversion of hunting in the neighbourhood of the places where they are in garrison, and on certain days to hold markets for their convenience. Paoli has caused the vessels and statues of gold and silver in one of the churches to be coined into money, bearing the arms of the island, which, together with the French coin, passes current among the troops of the two nations.

Two violent earthquakes were lately felt in the Eastern Bothnia, part of the kingdom of Sweden; but we do not hear of any considerable damage being done by them.

On the 31st ult. a French squadron of ten ships, commanded by M. du Chassaut, arrived in sight of the port of Salée, and the day following began its operations against that place by bombarding the old and new towns, together with the forts, into which, between that and the 14th instant, it threw about 400 bombs, but without any other damage than demolishing part of seven houses and the roof of a mosque. They then bombarded Larrache, with as little success. However, the Moorish troops of the garrison, and the environs, under the Bacha Habil, made a feint of retiring, in order to impose upon the French, who finding the fire

of the Moorish cannon to slacken, and seeing none of the Moors appear, sent sixteen boats up the river, and set fire to a French prize, equipped for cruising. Upon this the Moors divided into two bodies, and concealed themselves behind their fortifications on both sides of the river. They might have prevented the burning of this prize, but the Bacha thought it better to suffer the French to continue their expedition. Accordingly they advanced for some miles, and set fire to several vessels at anchor, when the Moors suddenly presented themselves on both sides of the river. While two hundred among them were employed in extinguishing the flames, the rest fired with so much briskness on the French boats, that they struck their flags, and demanded quarter, which was granted them by the Moors, two thousand of whom threw themselves into the river, with their poinards in their mouths, in order to get to the French boats. The French, upon this, rehoisted their colours, and began to fire upon the swimmers, in order to prevent their boarding; but the Moors ashore plied them so warmly on all sides, that they obliged them to strike their flags a second time, and demand quarter. Many of the swimmers by this time got on board their boats, and killed there near a hundred and fifty of the crews; when the Bacha refused to listen to any further propositions, yet gave orders to save the prisoners. On this occasion the French had about five hundred men killed, and lost all their boats; the Moors had but one hundred men killed and wounded.

wounded. Other accounts say that the French destroyed Lar-rache by bombs and bullets, and likewise two corsairs, with the loss of only 30 officers and 174 men killed and wounded, whereas the Moors lost 2,000 men; and that the French Squadron took a Danish vessel destined for Sallee, laden with 500lb. of powder, 1500 bullets, 10 pieces of brass cannon, and a quantity of masts.

On the 12th of April last, the grand vizir was beheaded at Constantinople, afterwards his head was exposed three days. The grand vizir seemed inclined to save him: but nothing could satisfy the divan and populace, but his death; so enraged were they against him, for not quelling in its infancy a revolt in Georgia, occasioned by the Georgians refusing to yield the usual tribute of their finest girls to the seraglio.

By advices from Bassora of the 10th of February last, the affairs of Persia have been in a state of perfect tranquillity for these two years past, under the prudent government of Kerim-Kan; there have been but two trifling revolts, which he suppressed as soon as they broke out. All Persia is subject to him, except the Corassan, which is under the dominion of Ahmet Chah, king of Agvan, who has peaceably enjoyed, upwards of ten years, a most extensive country in India and Persia, besides the province of Candahar, his native country. It may with truth be asserted of him, that he is the richest king in Asia, for all the treasures of Nadir Chah, Thamas-Kouli-Kan, and Delhi, have fallen into his hands. Kerim-Kan is at present in the neighbourhood

of Bassora, at Kormava, in the Loristan, with an army which is said to consist of 60,000 men; and it is pretended that he will go, as soon as the season will permit, to chastise some pirates which are cruising in the Persian gulf. This prince likewise proposes to set to rights the affairs of the provinces of Fars and Loristan.

There have been within these eight months some very warm disputes between the governor and assembly house of Jamaica, concerning the privileges of that house. The question in dispute seems to be, whether the house's privileges actually extend, or if they don't, whether the house has a right to extend them, especially by an *ex post facto* vote, from the persons of its members and their servants, to their coaches, horses, and other things requisite for their attendance upon the house. As this is a matter of too much importance to be left out, and yet the only account we have got of it is too long for this part of our work, we shall give it in our Appendix.

There is advice from Philadelphia, that some of their back-settlers, supposed to be the same who the year before murdered the innocent Indians, settled in the heart of that province, some time ago surprised, in their way to Fort Pitt, a convoy of eighty horses loaded with goods, part on his majesty's account, as presents to the Indians, with whom there is no making or maintaining peace without such demonstrations of friendship, and part on the account of the merchants for the Indian trade, killed some of the horses, and carried off all the goods. A party of the king's troops being called from

from Fort London, apprehended some of these lawless people, but they were soon rescued. The soldiers afterwards picked up three others, and carried them into the fort; but the rioters assembled about it in such numbers as to render it dangerous for the few soldiers in it to hold out against them; and threatening fire and sword, if their companions were not given up, which was complied with, on their promising to appear at the next court.

The following plan for introducing episcopacy in North America, as laid down by bishop Butler in 1750, has been for some time past, it is said, under consideration of the government.

1. No coercive power is desired over the laity in any case; but only a power to regulate the behaviour of the clergy who are in episcopal orders; and to correct and punish them according to the laws of the church of England, in case of misbehaviour or neglect of duty, with such powers as the commissaries abroad have exercised.

2. Nothing is desired for such bishops, that may in the least interfere with the dignity or authority or interest of the governor, or any other officer of state. Probates of wills, licences for marriages, &c. to be left in the hands where they are; and no share in the temporal government is desired for bishops.

3. The maintenance of such bishops not to be at the charge of the colonies.

4. No bishops are intended to be settled in places where the government is in the hands of dissenters, as in New England, &c. But

authority to be given only to ordain clergy for such church of England congregations as are among them; and to inspect into the manners and behaviour of the said clergy, and to confirm the members thereof.

The wife of a collier at Sitzroda, near Torgua in Saxony, was lately delivered of five daughters who were all baptized, but died soon after. In the year 1732, a woman of the same village was twice delivered, in the space of eleven months, of three children at a birth.

Died lately. At Wells, Mrs. Deverel, aged 105.

Near Basingstoke, John Edwards, a ploughman, aged 105.

J U L Y.

The Lord Clive Indianan, 1st. arrived this day at her moorings in the river Thames, had the misfortune to lose in her voyage 78 of her crew, among whom are all the officers, except the captain and second mate; a most remarkable mortality, as the same voyage is sometimes performed without the loss of a single man.

A cause was tried in the 2^d. court of King's Bench, upon the statute of usury; when a person who had taken 16s. for discounting a note of hand for 30l. that had but six weeks to run, had a verdict given against him for 30l. costs, being treble the sum lent.

An action upon a policy of 4th. insurance, against an underwriter of goods shipped in a general ship, at Montserrat, for London, was tried before lord Mansfield.

field, at Guildhall; when it appearing that the ship was not *seaworthy* to undertake the voyage, the cause was determined in favour of the insurer. By this decision it appears, that, when a ship proceeds on a voyage, for which she is not sufficient, all policies of insurance, whether on the ship or goods, are discharged; and that it is to the owners of the ship the owners of the goods on board her must in that case apply for the satisfaction of their losses. This determination, it is to be hoped, will have the good effect of making owners of ships more attentive to the goodness of their ships, thereby to prevent very heavy losses.

At the anniversary sermon and feast of the city of London lying-in hospital, 350*l.* was collected for that charity.

Seven female quakers, very neatly dressed, being desirous to see their majesties come to court, were admitted into the royal apartments; when her majesty was so condescending as to order the lady in waiting to make each of them a compliment, which they returned in a very sensible and modest manner.

The Jury sat on the body 6th. of the D. of B. at the King's Arms tavern in Bond-street, and brought in their verdict lunacy. It appeared on the inquest, by the testimony of an eminent physician, who attended H. G. that he had for some time past been afflicted with a nervous disorder, which preyed greatly upon his spirits. The ball went in at the right ear, came out at the upper part of the left side of the head, and was found in the night-cap.

At the admiralty sessions held at

the Old Bailey, Captain Loreda, late master of the vessel called the *Principe de España*, was tried for wilfully casting away the said ship on the high seas, within the jurisdiction of the admiralty of England, with intent to defraud divers merchants who had underwrote policies of insurance on the said vessel, and her cargo, consisting of woollen cloths and hides, to the amount of above 5000*l.* when it appearing that the ship, though run on a reef of rocks about a mile from Falmouth harbour, in her voyage from Exeter to Spain, was not cast away or destroyed, in the strict sense of the word, pursuant to the statute 11 George II. she having been afterwards recovered and brought into Falmouth harbour, by the people of that place; and it being the particular prerogative of that court either to condemn capitally or wholly to acquit, he was acquitted, and immediately discharged. A new charge, however, was immediately preferred against him for a misdemeanor, but he found means to escape, and get back to Spain, where, as soon as discovered, he was condemned to a dungeon for life.

A great council was held 10th. at St. James's, when a general alteration in the ministry took place.

Was tried at Guildhall, before the right hon. Lord Mansfield, a cause, wherein Messrs. Carr, Ibbetson, and Co. eminent mercers on Ludgate-hill, were plaintiffs, and several custom-house officers defendants, for entering and searching the house of the plaintiffs, under pretence of their having a large quantity of prohibited goods in their possession: when it appearing

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however, before he died, the small pox had manifested itself by very evident tokens.

His royal highness was born the 15th of March 1720. He has left issue by the late madame of France, a prince and princess, viz. Ferdinand, born January 20, 1750; and Louisa Maria Theresa, born Dec. 9, 1751, since married to Charles Anthony, prince of Asturias, heir to the crown of Spain.

A board of longitude was held at the admiralty, when the marine-table for finding the longitude at sea, by the lunar method, invented by Mr. Witchell, was taken into consideration, and approved, and a thousand pounds ordered to be advanced to enable the inventor to carry it into execution; and that gentleman, Mr. Israel Lyons, jun. Mr. William Wales, of Greenwich, and Mr. Mapson, were appointed computers of a Nautical Ephemeris for the use of navigation and astronomy; and Mr. Richard Dunitorne to compare and correct the same from the press.

23d. In Lapland, 120 head of rein-deer in one herd, were struck dead by lightning.

The centre of one of the middle arches of the new bridge at Blackfriars was entirely struck, and the arch cleared. This arch is 22 feet wider than the widest arch of Westminster-bridge, 28 feet wider than the great arch of London-bridge, 3 feet wider than the boasted Rialto at Venice, yet 2 feet less than the widest arch of the same bridge, whose diameter is 100 feet.

25th. Was read in common council a petition from the

magistrates of the city of Königsberg, in the dominions of Prussia, addressed to the most illustrious, noble, learned, and venerable, the Lord Mayor and senators of the most renowned city of London, setting forth the immense loss that city sustained by the dreadful fire that lately raged there, praying assistance; when it appearing, that the loss amounted to 600,000l. so as to be above the faculties of any single corporation, their agent was advised to apply for a general brief. The collection made for their relief in the city of Hamburgh, amounted to 11181.

Letters dated this day-- 28th. twelvemonth, from Truxillo, about fifty miles from Vera Cruz, in Mexico, bring a most shocking account of the mountain Mano Blanco, in that neighbourhood, opening, and throwing out flames, inflamed matter, and black stones, some of great sizes. As there never was a volcano there before, it terrified the inhabitants to such a degree, that a great number died of the fright. Many people were destroyed, with 118 Indian huts. Lions, tygers, deer, &c. left the forests, and came for refuge into the town, where sixty three of them were shot in the streets.

A violent hurricane happened at St. Eustatia; the 31st. small vessels got to sea in time; but the storm reaching to Martinico, thirty-three ships were lost; at Guadalupe, six ships and ten small vessels, with a large quantity of coffee on board, were drove on shore and lost.

The power of juries having been so often and so much controverted,

troverted, many of our readers, who do not deal much in law books, may be glad to know, what was the opinion of that great lawyer, the late Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, upon that interesting point. In the reports of cases in his time, p. 16. are the following remarkable words of his: "The thing that governs greatly in this determination is, that a point of law is not to be determined by juries. Juries have a power by law to determine matters of fact only; and it is of the greatest consequence to the law of England, and to the subject, that these powers of the judges and jury be kept distinct; that the judge determine the law, and the jury the fact; and if ever they come to be confounded, it will prove the confusion and destruction of the law of England."

Great numbers of incendiary letters, threatening fire and destruction, have been lately dropt in different parts of London, many of them, it is thought, with a design of committing the threatened mischiefs; at least, no less than seven or eight trains laid for this desperate purpose, have been discovered and defeated within a few weeks.

An old walnut-tree, which flourished before the door of Shakespeare's father, at Stratford upon Avon, at the birth of that poet, having been lately cut down, several gentlemen had images, resembling that in Westminster-abbey, carved from it.

The rage, or at least hurry of building is so great at present, that the bricks are often brought to the bricklayers, before they are cold enough to be handled;

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so that some days ago the floor of a cart, loaded with bricks, took fire in Golden-lane, Old-street, and was consumed, before the bricks could be unloaded.

A journeyman baker in Old-street, lately ran from Old-street turnpike to Shoreditch turnpike, and back again, which is reckoned a mile and a half, for a wager of twenty guineas, in seven minutes and a quarter. He had been allowed nine.

A few days ago a young woman near Cockermouth, walked seventy-two miles in one day, viz. from Blencogo to within two or three miles of Newcastle.

They write from New-York; that one Godfrey Swan, a man in good circumstances, fearing he should not be saved, took the opportunity, while his wife was at market, to murder his own son, an infant of three months old, which he laid on his left arm, and then cut its throat with a penknife. The neighbours being alarmed came in, and found him with the child yet bleeding in his arms; but, instead of being disconcerted, he deliberately wiped his bloody hands, and the knife with which he did the execrable deed, and with perfect composure said, "He had long been greatly distressed in mind, was weary of life, and had taken this method of making the soul of his innocent infant happy, and dying himself by the law, for which he hoped God would have mercy on him, as on a repentant sinner." He talked very religiously, and, except on the particular subject of his uneasiness, very sensibly.

The king of France has already
[1] forbid

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two tongues, and two necks; the body and legs as usual. It lived several days, seemingly in good health, and was observed at different times to suck with each mouth. A curious gentleman in that neighbourhood gave a guinea for the skin, in order to have it stuffed and preserved.

A red cow, the property of Mr. Thomas Stubbing, of Hempsted in Essex, lately brought forth three milk-white cow calves, with red ears.

A woman named Mathea de Orellana, thirty years of age, wife of Dominick Gonzales, of Rocca in Estramadura, a province of Spain, was lately delivered there, in the space of one year, of six children, at two different births, the first time of four, three of which were baptized; the fourth was still-born eight days after the others; the three first died successively 24 hours after each other. At the second delivery she had two, which are now living.

Susan, the wife of John Guttridge of Hadleigh, near Ipswich, pensioner, of three children; the two first, a boy and a girl, joined together from the breast to the umbilical vessels, who died almost as soon as born; the other, a girl, lived about eight hours.

Died lately. At Shield Dykes, near Alnwick, Eleanor Anderson, aged 107.

In Norfolk, Thomas Grant, aged 111.

At Overysfel, George Maerton, a fisherman, aged 118.

AUGUST.

By the letters from colonel Desmaretz, his majesty's commissary at Dunkirk, we are assured, that orders were given by the French ministry, for immediately setting about the demolition of the jettees which are the support of the harbour of Dunkirk. *London Gazette.*

It has been since reported, that the greatest part of the materials used in the fortifications of this place have been sent to repair those of Cherbourg.

A most violent storm happened at Senderidge, in Kent, and its neighbourhood, which damaged, at least, one third of the crops of corn and hops. The roads were filled in some places with hail and ice three feet deep.

The archduke Leopold of Austria, son to their Imperial majesties, was espoused at Inspruck, to the infanta Donna Maria Louisa of Spain.

One Carr, a waterman, having laid a wager, that he and his dog would both leap from the centre arch of Westminster-bridge and land at Lambeth, within a minute of each other; he jumped off first, and the dog immediately followed him; but the faithful animal not being in the secret, and fearing his master should be drowned, laid hold of him by the neck, and dragged him to shore, to the no small diversion of the spectators.

Several persons riotously assembled to pull down the house of industry, lately erected at Nacton, near Ipswich, and carried their boldness to such length, that

neither

neither the expostulations of the magistrates against the illegality of their design, which they openly avowed, the consequences of the riot proclamation act being read, which were explained to them, nor the appearance of a body of regular horse and foot, called in as part of the *posse comitatus*, seemed to make the least impression on them; nay, though the proclamation was then read to them with an audible voice, and they seemed to hear it with attention, not a man stirred. After some time, orders were given for eleven dragoons, that were mounted, to move round and form in the rear of the rioters, in hopes that seeing the dismounted dragoons in their front, and the horse in their rear, they might be induced to disperse without force, and within the time required by the riot-act; but instead of doing so, the moment the horses stirred, or rather before, they fell upon both horses and men with such arms as they had, pease-makes, hedge-stakes, cudgels, &c. but in five minutes the affair was over. Seven men were apprehended upon the spot, five of whom were wounded, but not one of them mortally; so strictly did the dragoons observe the humane orders that were given them. When this happened, there might be four or five hundred persons scattered in knots about the heath, but not above an hundred were in the party that attacked the soldiers. It appears that these unhappy men were deluded by their leaders, who had persuaded them, that the military forces could not fire, or act against them. Many more persons might have been apprehended with ease,

but seven were thought enough to make an example of.

Twenty minutes after ten, P. M. there appeared in the air, over Greenwich, a large ball of fire, about ten inches diameter, of a very luminous aspect, and somewhat redder than the moon at the full. Its course was south-east, and the duration of its appearance about a quarter of a minute; when it seemed on a sudden to fall, as it were, over Blackheath, and became invisible in an instant.

The great cause of the 14th. Manilla ship Santissima Trinidad was determined by the lords of appeals for prizes, the sentence affirmed, and the Spanish claim wholly rejected.

A porter, having carried a parcel from the Bell-Savage inn to a linen-draper's in Newgate-street, put it down on the counter, and then, on the master of the shop refusing to pay the portorage demanded, took the parcel up again, in order to take it back; when the linen-draper charged him with a robbery, and carried him before the sitting magistrate. But Sir Robert Ladbroke, on hearing the merits of the cause, dismissed the porter, ordered satisfaction to be made him, and gave it as his opinion, that a parcel is not properly delivered till the portorage is paid.

A little mare about 27 inches high, though between four and five years old, lately brought over from the East Indies in the Medway, captain Tinker, as a present to the duke of Gloucester from captain Douglas, in the East India company's service, was this

day presented to her majesty by his royal highness.

This little animal is remarkably well proportioned, of a dun colour, the hair somewhat resembling that of a young fawn; has fine ears, a quick eye, and a set of exceeding fine teeth; with a handsome long tail, mane, and foretop; her legs differ from the rest of the body in colour, being quite black; she is remarkably good-natured, will suffer herself to be stroked and played with like a lap-dog; and goes up and down stairs with the greatest familiarity. She was brought from Portsmouth to London in a Post-chaise. In coming over from India, for want of her natural food, they were obliged to give her water-gruel, biscuit, &c. and some time before she arrived in England, she would eat almost any thing that the seamen lived upon. However, by living thus, in a manner contrary to her nature, she was reduced very low; but by the care which is now taken of her, begins to recover her natural beauty and sleekness of skin. Her food now is chiefly bread and water-gruel, with some grass of the tendereft fort.

It is said that this little animal was deemed so great a curiosity even in the East-Indies, that one of the nabobs offered a thousand pounds for her. Yet there is some reason to believe, that there are as small horses, nearer home, in some of the Scotch islands. At least in the month of November following, a little black horse, measuring but 33 inches, was landed at New-castle from Shetland.

The stone of the centre building of the new lying-in

hospital, on the Surrey side of Westminster-bridge, was laid by Brice Fisher, esq; in the absence of the right honourable lord Warkworth. The following inscription was engraved on the stone,

Sub nobilissimi Hugonis Piercij, baronis Warkworthij, præsidio, Levamen Solatiumque Puerperis, exurgit hoc Edificium, A. D. 1765.

About 3 h. 41 m. P. M. 16th. began an eclipse of the sun, which was of two digits and a quarter, and lasted till about one minute after five.

Being the birth-day of his royal highness prince Frederick, bishop of Osnaburgh, gold and silver medals were given at court, in commemoration of his election to that dignity. These pieces have, on the face, the figure of Hope resting on a shield, his royal highness's arms and coronet, with the mitre, crossier, and sword, on a pedestal, and round them the words SPES PUBLICA. On the reverse is the following inscription:

FREDERICUS M. BRIT. PR.
EPISCOPUS OSNABRUG
D. BR. ET LUN,
ANNUENTE
GEORGIO TERTIO
M. BRIT. FR. H. R. F. D.
D. BRUNSW. ET LUNEB.
S. R. I. A. ET ELECT.
PATRE ET REGE OPT.
POSTULATUS EPISC.
XXVII FEBRUARII
M.DCC.LXIV.

An express, which left 17th. governor Palliser in St. Laurence harbour, Newfoundland, on the 16th of July, brings advice, that on the 11th of June, getting in with the coasts of New-found-

foundland, between St. John's and Cape Race, he found two French ships of war there; they were to the windward of him, so that he could not get up to speak with them off Cape Pierre, and gave chase to them, but lost them in the night. He immediately dispatched an officer to look into St. Pierre, and along the coast, for getting informations of the state of things there. The first brought him accounts of two French ships of war, named the *Thetis* and *Outard*, being at St. Pierre; and the other a great many informations of the French fishing where they were excluded from it by treaties. That he had seized some of the French boats, and made some prisoners of the French asking in contravention to treaties. He first intended to send the men to England for a clearer information of the matters above-mentioned; but the facts for which they were arrested being admitted by the French governor, and their ships of war having retired agreeably to a remonstrance of Mr. Palliser's on that subject, he made that a reason for releasing the men.

Every thing was quiet when the express came away; and it is hoped the proper conduct of the governor will preserve peace and good order there. *London Gazette.*

The Spaniards, it seems, begin to be as jealous of their fisheries as we of ours. About five months ago, captain Glas, author of the history of the Canary Islands lately published, from which we gave two very curious extracts in our sixth volume, one relating to the fountain tree, and the other to a very extensive and abundant fishery

between these islands and the African main, till then unnoticed by any but the Spaniards, having, in consequence of an act of parliament, made a settlement at a port of that main favourable to such a fishery, was, on his going afterwards to Lancerote, one of these islands, with his wife and family, seized by the Spaniards, carried to Teneriffe, and thrown into jail, on pretence of his being come on his own account to spoil their fisheries, and carry on a trade with the Moors.

Perhaps the captain had neglected to provide himself with a commission from the king. Acts of parliament being things, that foreigners on these occasions cannot be supposed to know any thing of; and, for that reason alone, were there no other, cannot be expected to pay any regard to.

The vessel, with the captain's wife and family, put back to the new settlement, where, in a short time after, the master dying of a wound he received by the bursting of a gun, the Moors thinking this a good opportunity to defeat the enterprize, began to fire on the ship, and, after a warm attack of four or five hours, obliged the crew, with the captain's wife and family, to betake themselves to their boats, in which they had the good fortune to reach one of the Canary islands; from whence they were sent by the governor to Teneriffe.

Mr. Mullins, a watch-case-maker in Shoreditch, near fifty years old, lately walked, without shoes or stockings, from Shoreditch church to St. George's church in the borough, and back again, being about four miles, for

a wager of six guineas, in the space of forty-six minutes and a half, having had fifty allowed him.

On the 6th and 7th of this month, some soldiers and the liberty boys (that is, journeymen weavers living in the earl of Meath's liberties adjoining to the city) broke open Newgate, the common gaol for felons in Dublin, and turned every prisoner out, to the great terror of all the inhabitants. What induced them to this extremity, we are not told; but only, that a man happened to be shot the Sunday morning before, by a soldier who was patrolling to quell a mob; and that the serjeant who commanded the party, the soldier, and a cobbler were sent to Newgate, though bail had been offered for them, which probably incensed the soldiers; several of whom being soon after tried for this dangerous riot by a court martial, nine of them were severely punished, in the presence of the whole garrison; one of them received 800 lashes, seven 600 each, and one of them 200.

On this occasion his majesty was pleased to order the lord lieutenant of Ireland, to signify his pleasure to the lords justices, that it be given out in public orders, in every quarter of Ireland, and the lords justices have accordingly directed it to be given out in orders,

"That his majesty received with the utmost surprize and displeasure, the accounts of the late behaviour of the garrison in Dublin, of such dangerous tendency to the peace and safety of society, and so utterly subversive of all military discipline; that his majesty

expects and requires from his army in Ireland, that they do, upon all occasions, demean themselves quietly and peaceably, and in perfect obedience and submission to the laws; and that it is his majesty's fixed resolution to shew the highest marks of his displeasure to all military persons whatsoever who shall, in any respect, act contrary thereto."

His majesty also commanded, that, as his third regiment of horse, or carabineers, had not been any way concerned in those riots, the good behaviour of the regiment be particularly noted in the above-mentioned orders.

All this, however, does not seem to satisfy the grand jury of the city of Dublin, who have made very warm remonstrances to the lord mayor of that city on the informations relating to this affair not having been returned into the proper offices from the castle, where they were brought to be laid before the lords justices and privy council.

Eight ships long expected from New Spain, and another from Buenos Ayres, arrived at Cadiz the 21st of this month. The cargoes of these ships are valued at eleven million of dollars, of which the registered gold and silver amount to near nine millions.

The pope has issued a brief, which deprives all murderers of sanctuary in churches, and other holy places, to which they may fly for shelter, and enjoins the superiors of such places to deliver them up immediately to justice.

The khan of the Tartars has lately had an audience of the grand signior at Constantinople, when the sultan caused him to sit at the grand
visier's

visier's right hand, immediately under the royal throne. The khan presented the grand signior with twelve beautiful Tartar girls, and in return, received six Arabian horses, richly caparisoned. The motive of his journey is not known.

The beginning of this month, the greatest part of the ancient city of Casan, the capital of the kingdom of that name in Tartary, was consumed by fire, together with great quantities of corn, peltries and other merchandize.

SUMMER CIRCUIT.

At Abingdon assizes, none were capitally convicted.

At Bedford assizes, one ; but reprieved.

At Cambridge assizes, one.

At Chelmsford assizes, four ; two of whom were reprieved.

At Coventry assizes, one.

At Croydon assizes, one ; and three villains, for stealing goods from the sufferers by the late fire at Rotherhithe, were sentenced to be whipped near the spot.

At Derby assizes, two ; but reprieved.

At Devon assizes, five.

At Dorset assizes, one.

At Gloucester assizes, one.

At Hereford assizes two ; but reprieved.

At Hertford assizes, one.

At Huntingdon assizes, one ; but reprieved.

At Lancaster assizes, three ; but reprieved.

At Leicester assizes, two.

At Maidstone assizes, eight ; two of them Italians for forging seamen's wills.

At Newcastle assizes, none.

At Norfolk assizes, one ; but reprieved.

At Northumberland assizes, one.

At Oxford assizes one ; but reprieved.

At St. Edmund's Bury assizes, three.

At Salisbury assizes, three.

At Shrewsbury assizes, none.

At Somersetshire assizes, four ; but two reprieved.

At Stafford assizes, one for returning from transportation.

At Warwick assizes, one for stealing from his master, Mr. Townshend, of Withibroke, about 150 l. He refused to give any account of the money that was missing, though he might have obtained a pardon by doing it.

At Winchester assizes, one.

At Worcester assizes two ; but reprieved. At the quarter sessions for this county, one Pilkington, who, on his examination for forgery about two years ago, was struck with such an extreme horror of mind, as deprived him at once of the faculties of speech and hearing, and has ever since remained in that condition, incapable of taking his trial, and to all appearance, past recovering his senses, was released by order of the judge, and sent home to his parish as an object of pity and wonder.

At York assizes, three ; but reprieved.

On the 7th, about three in the evening, as five of the malefactors condemned at the last assizes at Maidstone were going to prayers, through a room where the arms hung, Simon Pingano, one of the Italians convicted of forgery, gave the signal for executing a scheme formed

formed by them to escape, by jumping into a chair, notwithstanding his fetters, and being without head-cuffs, (as unfortunately they all were) snatched a hanger from Mr. Stephens the jailor, with which he mortally wounded him. They then seized the arms of that room, consisting of pistols, blunderbusses, and cutlasses; got the jailor's powder and ball, called out to the other felons, knocked off each others' fetters, and obliged Mr. Holden, the turnkey, to bring them both wine and beer, which was plentifully distributed amongst them. In the mean time, the rev. Mr. Denne, the chaplain, and another person, who were in the next room, bolted it, and remained there above two hours, during which they could hear the felons consulting whether they should force the door, and kill all. The town's people being alarmed, one of them, knowing whereabouts Mr. Denne would probably be, determined to make a hole in the wall, and get him out; which he effected, notwithstanding the thickness of the wall, and his being frequently fired at by the felons. Mr. Denne too was not only fired at by the felons, but by a man in the street, who took him for one of the desperadoes. The town's people fired several shot into the prison, which was rather inconsiderate, as they could take no aim; whereas the prisoners, who could not fail being exasperated thereby, easily could; and they accordingly killed one of the town's men at his own door. About eight o'clock, the whole body of the male felons, having several times before put out a blanket wrapped up somewhat in a human form, sallied out at the

gate, except a quaker, the Italians, swearing, that they would murder the first man that attempted to desert; and being intoxicated, fired at random, and marched off. But a party of soldiers arrived from Chatham, in about half an hour, and soon coming up with them in Rosewood near Sevenokes, took five of them without resistance, who were brought back to Maidstone jail, and chained down to the floor; but the two Italians, who would not surrender, and fired several times, were killed. Pingano, when wounded so as not to be able to stand, sought upon his knees, till he was shot through the head; five more were soon after fortunately retaken in different places.

The three surviving ringleaders in this scheme were, next term, brought up to the court of King's Bench, and their identity being proved, were sentenced to be executed by the appointment of the sheriff of the county, which they accordingly were the 4th of December following.

When these felons had resolved upon breaking the gaol, they applied to the above quaker, who had been capitally convicted of horse-stealing, but respited, as was supposed, for transportation, to accompany them; but he refused, telling them that he was determined to be obedient to the laws. They tried every method to make him alter his resolution, by threatening and beating him, and at last potting a pistol into his mouth, but all to no purpose. At last when the time came for making their escape, they obliged him to lead the way, in order to take the first fire of those who opposed them, which, however, he happily

happily escaped by throwing himself flat upon the ground. When his companions were gone off, he immediately went back to prison. This his good behaviour, and that of two others, having been represented to the king, his majesty was pleased, in consideration thereof, to grant them a free pardon.

Francis I. emperor of 18th. Germany, departed this life, at Inspruck. His imperial majesty was in good health the greater part of the day, and assisted at divine service; but between nine and ten in the evening, he was attacked by a fit of apoplexy, and expired a few minutes afterwards in the arms of his son, the king of the Romans.—He was born Dec. 8, 1708; succeeded to the duchy of Lorraine March 27, 1739; yielded that duchy to king Stanislaus Sept. 24, 1736; was made grand duke of Tuscany July 9, 1738; married Feb. 12, 1739, to Maria Theresa, queen of Hungary and Bohemia; elected emperor of Germany Sept. 13, and crowned Oct. 4, 1745.

On this occasion the following letters were written:

By the empress dowager to the archduchesses her daughters.

"Alas, my dear daughters, I am unable to comfort you! Our calamity is at the height: you have lost a most incomparable father, and I a consort, a friend, my heart's joy for forty-two years past. Having been brought up together, our hearts and our sentiments were united in the same views. All the misfortunes I have suffered within these twenty-five years last past, were softened by this support. I find myself under such deep affliction,

that nothing but true piety, and you, my dear children, can make life supportable, which, during its continuance, will be spent in acts of devotion. Pray for our good and worthy master. I give you my blessing, and will always be your good mother.

MARIA THERESA."

By the reigning emperor to the same princesses.

"Pardon me, my dearest sisters, if, overwhelmed with the most dreadful sorrow, and charged, moreover, with all the dispositions to be taken, I address you all at once. We have lost the most tender of fathers, and our best friend. Bow the head to the decrees of the Lord!—Let us pray without ceasing for his soul, and be more than ever attached to the only happiness we have remaining, your august mother. Her preservation is my only care in the present dreadful moments. If all the friendship of a brother, who cannot now offer it you, as you possessed it long ago, appear to you of any service, command me; I shall be comforted in being able to serve you. I embrace you all. I ask only pity for the most unhappy of sons. Your very humble servant and brother,

JOSEPH."

It likewise appears by the London Gazette, that her majesty wrote a very pathetic letter of condolence to the dowager empress, on the same melancholy event; and the king, with his own hand, a congratulatory epistle to the emperor on his accession to the imperial crown.

The apartment in which the emperor

emperor died, was converted into a chapel, where the Recollects are to say every day three masses, beginning from the 4th of October.

On the 28th of August, his remains, after lying some days in state at Inspruck, arrived from thence, by the Danube, at Vienna, on board a vessel, escorted by four hundred men on board another vessel, carrying black and yellow colours. Two urns, with the emperor's heart, arrived in a coach and six by land. They were all received at the palace by some of the nobles in deep mourning; at the entry were the Swis, and within the palace to the knights hall, the Hungarian body-guards were posted. In the Hall, the coffin, with the body, covered with black velvet and gold, with the two urns, were placed on a fine bed of state, raised four steps, and also covered with black velvet and gold. On the right and left sides were placed six tables covered with cloth of gold worked with black. On the two first were two imperial crowns, with the sceptre and globe; on the third was the ducal crown of Lorrain; on the fourth that of the grand duchy of Tuscany; on the fifth, the grand order of knighthood of the golden fleece, and the order of Mary Theresa; on the sixth, the hat, sword, truncheon, and gloves. The bed of state was surrounded by a prodigious number of burning wax-candles; and masses were continually saying at altars, erected in the said hall for that purpose. The empress dowager, and the two archduchesses, retired to a nunnery, till the solemn ceremony of interment was performed.

The gold and silver medals,

struck in commemoration of this event, represent, on one side, the effigy of the late emperor, with the following legend; *Franciscus, D. G. R. I. S. A. G. H. R. L. B. Et M. H. D.* on the other side, a tomb placed against an Egyptian pyramid, adorned with garlands, at the top of which is a medallion, bearing the bust of his imperial majesty, and edged round with laurels and olive branches. Religion and Justice appear before the tomb in a mournful attitude. The legend on the reverse is, *Aeternitati August. Principis optimi Patris Patriæ*; and below the tomb are the following words; *Nat. 8 Dec. 1708. Obiit Omnipotenti 18 Aug. 1765.*

The emperor and the dowager empress queen have not only united their courts in such a manner, that they form but one; but the latter has admitted the former to the co-regency of all her hereditary dominions, by an act, which the reader may see in our State Papers.

It is said, that amongst the late emperor's papers was found one containing these remarks.

First, The true interest of the house of Austria consists in a close alliance with England; the people of Great Britain being the first nation in Europe, not only in power but integrity.

Second, The more Irish officers in the Austrian service the better our troops will always be disciplined. An Irish coward is an uncommon character; and what the natives of Ireland even dislike from principle, they generally perform through a desire of glory.

Third, The less connection with France the better. The God of the French is convenience. They have

have been so often tried, and have always proved unfaithful.

Fourth, All intercourse with the Dutch and Prussians, if possible, should be avoided; for they are equally dangerous in the character of enemies or friends.

The present emperor, Joseph Benedict Augustus, is eldest son of the deceased emperor, was crowned king of the Romans, April 3, 1764, and is in the 25th year of his age. He was married on the 15th of January last to the princess Josephina Antonia, sister to the elector of Bavaria.

About two in the morning, her majesty being taken in labour, messages were sent to her royal highness the princess dowager of Wales, his grace the archbishop of Canterbury, the two secretaries of state, the earl of Hertford, and several more of the privy council, to acquaint them therewith, who all attended with the utmost expedition; and a quarter before four her majesty was safely delivered of a prince, who was, on the 20th of the following month baptized in the great council chamber at St. James's, by his grace the archbishop of Canterbury, by the name of William Henry, in the presence of their majesties, the whole royal family, and a very illustrious assembly of the nobility and foreign ministers. The sponsors were, his royal highness the duke of Gloucester, prince Henry Frederick, and the princess of Brunswick.

A most dreadful fire broke out about one in the afternoon, at Honiton in Devonshire, and burnt till eight at night, in which time it consumed upwards of 150 houses, and a well-built stone chapel, in

which many of the sufferers had put their goods for safety. Providentially but one life was lost. A similar misfortune happened here no longer ago than the year 1747. His royal highness the duke of Gloucester having soon after occasion to pass through this place, was pleased to order 50l. to be transmitted for the relief of the poor sufferers. Sir George Yonge, bt. their member, sent them 300l.

At the annual meeting of the sons of the clergy, at Bristol, the collection amounted to 185 l. 17 s. 6 d.

About four o'clock in the morning, a fire broke out at a house opposite the Ship tavern, Ratcliff-crois, which consumed between twenty and thirty small wooden houses, and did considerable damage to about ten others, besides out-houses, &c. Water being wanting, the flames became so rapid, that most of the inhabitants lost all their effects, to the amount of 20,000 l.

On the ebb of tide in the Thames, great numbers of fish were taken up dead on the sandbanks, occasioned, it is thought, by the excessive heat of the weather.

In the dead of the night a fire broke out in Theobald's court in the Strand, which consumed and damaged several houses before it could be got under.

The city of London waited on his majesty with a very remarkable address on the birth of the young prince, which, along with his majesty's most gracious answer, the reader will find amongst our State Papers. On this occasion, his majesty, after admitting them to the honour of kissing his hand,

was

out at a linen-draper's near Sadlers-hall, Cheapſide, which entirely conſumed it and two other houſes in front, all likewiſe linen-drapers; and then ſpreading with inconceivable rapidity backwards and forwards, deſtroyed two dwelling houſes, and ſeveral warehouses; and burnt as far as the Half-moon tavern, which happily eſcaped. This fire is ſaid to have been occaſioned by a young man's falling aſleep in the compting-houſe, with a lighted candle by him; at leaſt, a young man, who happened to be in the compting-houſe, with a lighted candle by him, when it broke out, unfortunately periſhed in the flames.

Two gentlemen, who had 11th. long been very intimate friends, being met to fight a duel in a field near Kenſington, one of them taking his will out of his pocket, ſhewed his antagonist a legacy of 1000 l. he had before bequeathed him; and which, notwithstanding their duel, he had determined not to take from him. But they fought notwithstanding; and both were wounded, before a gentleman, who happened to be at ſome diſtance, could get up to part them.

An eminent tradesman in 13th. Alderſgate-ſtreet was ſummoned before the ſitting magiſtrate, in order to ſhew cauſe why he ſuffered his aged mother to languish in a workhouſe, and be a burthen to the pariſh, when he was able to maintain her: when, making but a trifling defence, he was ſeverely reprimanded, and ordered to make a decent provision for her, agreeable to an old ſtatute in the reign of queen Elizabeth.

Mr. Green, attorney, in 17th. Mark-lane, and Mr. Philips,

haberdasher in Grace-church ſtreet, executors of Jennix Dry, eſq; deceased, paid to the treaſurers of the five following hospitals, viz. St. Thomas's, St. Bartholomew's, Bethlehem, St. Luke's, the London, and the London workhouſe, 840 l. a piece; which, with 2000 l. a piece before paid them, make 17,040 l. and is in full of the reſidue of the teſtator's perſonal eſtate, bequeathed to the ſaid hospitals and workhouſe, except 1000 l. Old S. Sea Ann. veſted in truſt during the life of a widow gentlewoman, 70 years of age.

Ended the ſeſſions at the Old Bailey. At this ſeſſions nine 24th. criminals received ſentence of death; James Grief, a thief-taker, and another man, for the murder of Mr. John Smith, a clerk of the bank; a ſervant girl, for the murder of her baſtard child; two men and two women, for thefts; a woman for forgery, and one for highway robbery, received ſentence of death; two to be tranſported for 14 years; 27 for 7 years; one to be whipped; and two were branded. The murderers were executed as uſual; and in about a fortnight after the highway robber, and one of the men convicted for theft.

A ſingle pea, planted this year in a garden at High- 30th. Wycomb, Bucks. produced 516 pods, containing 1236 peas. The branches of this plant, when in bloom, meaſured upwards of four yards in circumference.

At Frome, in Somerſetſhire, John Bowles, eſq; having planted nine grains of wheat laſt October, obtained from them one hundred ears, containing 365½ grains.

At Namptwich, in Cheſhire, Mr.

Mr. Samuel Jackson of that place, had, this year, a crop of oats, of about eight statute acres, which were six feet high and upwards. It is supposed, that almost every grain produced eleven or twelve stems, and that most of the stems produced about two hundred and eighty grains, the razoms or ears being covered eighteen inches long; and though it is common for one chaff to contain two grains, it is very remarkable, that, in this crop, one chaff frequently contained three, the least of which had a good kernel in it. Upon threshing and winnowing a thrave, or twenty-four sheaves, the produce was seven measures of fine marketable corn, and half a measure of light corn, thirty-six quarts to the measure. The above were Dutch oats, and had been sown but once in this kingdom.

A gardener near Fulham lately cut out of his ground an extraordinary large pumpkin; the circumference of it being upwards of six feet, and the weight above eighty pounds. The cavity of it, when the pulp was taken out, contained fifteen gallons.

The stupendous cliffs to the south-west of the great island of Arran, in the mouth of the bay of Galway in Ireland, which, from time immemorial, have been the place of resort, or rather the natural habitation of such numbers of rock birds or puffins, as is almost incredible, were at once deserted by them, on the 24th of June last, though their nests were full of eggs, and have not since been revisited by any of them. This event is said to have been foretold, or the like, at least, to have happened, about forty years ago.

VOL. VIII.

Samples of velvet, lately brought to town from the manufactory at Exeter, have been found equal in goodness to any made at Genoa.

A fine whole length picture of lord chief justice Pratt, now lord Camden, has been put up near the court of Husting, in Guildhall, with the following inscription under it.

Hanc Iconem
Caroli Pratt, eq.
Summi Judicis C. B.
In Honorem Tanti Viri,
Anglicæ Libertatis Læge Assertoria
Fidi,
S. P. Q. L.
In Curia Municipali
Poni Jusserunt,
Nono Kal. M. A. D. MDCCCLXIV.
Gulielmo Bridgen Ar. Præ. Urb.

The price of milk has been raised in London, since Michaelmas-day last, from three halfpence to two pence a quart; which, along with the lowering of it by water, and the selling of it in short measures, seems to deserve, considering the great usefulness of that article, especially for the bringing up of children, the most serious attention of the legislature, next to the adulteration of it; all abuses, at this time, there is great reason to think, but too prevalent.

Thomas Scot, a peruke-maker of York, lately rode his own horse from that city to London in 32 successive hours and 40 minutes, being 192 miles.

James Hardy and William Bennet, confined for felony in Newgate, lately broke, though loaded with irons, through the floor of their apartment into the cellar, and from thence made their escape into the Old Bailey-yard,

[K]

and

and got clear off, carrying their irons with them.

A golden cup of antique form, and curious workmanship, was lately discovered under the ruins of king John's palace in Shore-ditch, supposed to have been made use of by that monarch.

On the opening of Drury-lane play-house for the ensuing winter, the audience were agreeably surprized to see the stage illuminated in a clear and strong manner, without the assistance of the rings hitherto used for that purpose. This is done by the disposition of lights behind the scenes, which cast a reflection forwards, exactly resembling sun-shine, greatly to the advantage of the performers, but more to that of the spectators, who have now no longer the air they breathe tainted by the noxious smoke of between two and three hundred tallow candles, nor their sight obstructed by them and the riags supporting them. The French theatre has been long illuminated without these offensive riags, though not to that perfection attained by Mr. Garrick, who, however, is supposed to have taken the hint from it.

About this time last year, a gentleman or two, upon a river in the neighbourhood of Newcastle, being in great want of pitmen, endeavoured to obtain these useful men by tempting them with extraordinary binding money for one year, as far as two three, and even four guineas, instead of one shilling, which was heretofore all they used to get. This encouragement made the men in the other collieries work with great reluctance all the year; and, as the time was approaching when the above-men-

tioned gentlemen would be again in want, it was natural for the several coal-owners on the Tyné and Wear to consider of some method to prevent such proceedings for the future. They, therefore, had a meeting, at which it was agreed, that no coal-owner should hire another's men, unless they produced a certificate of leave from their last master; and, as no coal-owner would grant such a certificate, it was by the pitmen called a binding during the will of the master; and was, consequently, a species of slavery not to be endured in a free country.

This notion spreading like wild-fire, on or about the 14th of August last, all the pitmen on the two rivers left off work, and have continued so ever since, notwithstanding the coal-owners have repeatedly declared they had no intention of hindering them from hiring with whom they pleased, and earnestly exhorted them to return to their work till the expiration of their bonds, at which time they should have a regular discharge in writing, if required. But the pitmen, made sensible of their importance, in order to be revenged of their employers, rose in their demands, as often as any new proposal was made to them; so that though they in general earn from 12 to 14s. a week, they in one colliery insisted upon an advance of wages equal to 75 per cent. But the grand article they latterly insisted on, was, that all their bonds be given up, though some of them have till Christmas to go; which demand the coal-owners determined not to agree to; for they have always avoided binding too many at one time, lest it should be in their power

power to distress the trade, by refusing to work till their demands were satisfied.

Other accounts represent this affair in a different light. But all seem to agree in charging the coal-owners, in general, with very harsh usage towards the pitmen, whom, it seems, they have made a custom to bind but for 11 months and 15 days, to prevent their obtaining a settlement, though this year they attempted to keep them at work for 14 months.

But whatever the causes of this disagreement might have been, the consequences of it had like to have proved fatal to that trade, so useful to the kingdom. The pitmen on the Tyne and the Wear burnt and otherwise destroyed the utensils of many coal-pits, set fire to the coals both above and below ground, and broke up the coalways, notwithstanding the vigilance of the soldiers placed there to prevent them; in consequence of which, the waggons were stopped, the keels laid by, upwards of six hundred ships kept idle at Newcastle and Sunderland, and 100,000 men out of bread in Newcastle, Sunderland, and London, from near the middle of August last to the end of this month; when the difference between the pitmen and their employers was happily compromised, and coals fell in the port of London to 32s. per chaldron.

As we cannot help considering those, who are best friends to the working poor, as best friends to the public, of whom, indeed, the working poor constitute the greatest part, besides supporting the rest, we think it our duty to take notice, that, during those commo-

tions, not only the pitmen of the Hartley colliery, in the county of Northumberland, belonging to Thomas Delavall, esq; continued peaceably at their work, on account of his humane treatment; but even the discontented pitmen at other places were not only continually sending him assurances of their being so satisfied with his behaviour to his own people, that the said colliery should not be molested, but great numbers of them strove who should be foremost to enter into his service.

The reverend Mr. Dingwell, an eminent mathematician in Scotland, has lately invented a set of astronomical tables calculated for discovering the variation of the compass in any latitude; a discovery, next to that of the longitude, of the greatest consequence to navigation.

A very profitable pearl fishery, after being neglected sixty years, was revived this summer in the river Spey, in Scotland; for, tho' most of the country people, who applied to it, earned about six guineas apiece, the adventurers, who are from London, are said to have made, proportionably, a great deal more by it.

The excessive heat felt in Brandenburgh, during the present dog-days, having made the inhabitants very anxious to find out precautions against the fatal effects of being bit by mad dogs, M. de Sydow, of Stolzesfelde, near Soldin, has communicated the following easy remedy, by which ten persons, above one hundred head of cattle, and some dogs and pigs, bitten by mad dogs, have been cured. It is the *Matrisylva*, well known in the shops. The patient may take as

[K] 2 much

much as he pleases of it; either green or dry, in milk, or in bread and butter, and twice a day made into tea.

His Prussian Majesty has, by his letters patent, dated July 10, established an East-India company at Embden, with the same liberty to trade in all parts there, as was given to the first East-India company established by the same monarch. The capital of this company is to consist of 125,000 crowns, but only two thirds of that sum to be advanced; foreigners as well as natives may subscribe, but the adventurers in the first established company are to have a preference to all others to subscribe in this new one.

A general amnesty, in favour of the persons exiled from Sweden in 1756, for conspiring to render the crown absolute, is at length agreed to, notwithstanding all the opposition of those Swedes, who wish well to the present constitution of their country, which still, however, seems to require great amendment, as may be seen by turning back to p. [68 and [57.

His most Christian majesty, from a consideration, that it was impossible for English ships to sail to and from the English Islands, as well as for French ships to sail to and from the French islands, in the West Indies, without often coming within a league of the shores belonging to the other, and even sometimes touching at their ports, has, by a letter to the governor and president of Martinico, dated the 16th of December, 1764, suspended the orders which he had formerly given, to seize and confiscate ships and cargoes in these circumstances, with a view, as his or-

donnance sets forth, to prevent the illicit trade heretofore carried on between his subjects and the English; observing, at the same time, that such a restriction, as that now abolished by him, on the part of the court of London, would be equally prejudicial to the French.

A gentleman of Paris has invented a machine, which by means of some engraven cylinders, and the help of three workmen, prints 200 ells of callico in an hour, the doing of which before employed 15 men. A machine of the like kind has long been invented in England, a model of which may be seen by the curious at St. John's gate.

The late assembly of the clergy of France having written a letter to the bishops who happened not to be present at that assembly, exhorting them to adhere to every thing therein regulated, which it is said all of them except two accordingly did; the parliament of Paris have condemned to the flames, as fanatical and seditious, the printed paper that contained the said letter. But the arrest for this purpose was soon after suppressed, by an order of council.

This time twelvemonth, a wild beast began to make its appearance in the south of France, especially in the Vivarais and Gevaudan, so uncommonly wily, as seldom to attack any but children, or women when he could meet them alone, and of such uncommon speed, as to be seen in the same day, in many and very distant places, so as to prevent people's travelling, and greatly obstruct all country business heretofore carried on by children or single persons.

Several

Several parties of dragoons having been sent against him to no purpose, the king, in February last, offered a reward of six thousand livres for killing him; and even public prayers were put up in several churches to be delivered from this terrible animal, which the coming up of the corn now rendered it almost impossible to discover or pursue, without doing more damage than could be apprehended from the creature itself, whom several traps had been laid for to no purpose, and many of the dragoons, by dressing themselves in women's apparel, had in vain endeavoured to entice to a fair engagement. Having once attacked seven boys, the eldest not eleven, and seized on one of them, the three eldest, by beating him with sticks armed at the end with iron, obliged him to part with his prey; but not till he had bit off part of the child's cheek, which he devoured in their presence. He then seized another of the children, but his companions pursued him to a marsh, where he sunk up to the belly, and they belaboured him so, that he let go the child, who, though under his paw, received but one wound in his arm, and a scratch in his face. At length a man coming up to their assistance, the animal thought proper to retreat. These children were rewarded by the king, and ordered to be provided for. At last, after having devoured more than fifty women and children, he was, on the 20th of this month, discovered in the wood of Pommieres, by monsieur Antoine de Beauterme, a gentleman of a distant province, remarkable for his skill and boldness in hunting, and the goodness of his

dogs, who had come of himself to the assistance of the terrified country, and shot by him in the eye, at the distance of about fifty paces. But, though the creature fell on receiving the wound, he soon recovered himself, and was making up to M. de Beauterme with great fury, when he was shot dead by the duke of Orleans's game-keeper, named Reinhard. Several inhabitants of the Gevaudan, who had been attacked by him, having all declared him to be the same animal, which had caused such terror and consternation in that country, M. de Beauterme set out with the body for Versailles, in order to present it to the king. This animal was 32 inches high, 5 feet $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, 3 feet thick; and weighed 130lb. The surgeons who dissected him, say, that he was more of the hyena than the wolf kind. He had forty teeth, whereas wolves have but twenty-six. The muscles of his neck were very strong; his sides so formed, that he could bend his head to his tail; his eyes sparkled so with fire, that it was hardly possible to bear his look; his tail was very large, broad, thick, and bristled with black hair; and his feet armed with claws extremely strong and singular. When killed, he sent forth a very disagreeable stench. In his body several sheep's bones were found. The king ordered him to be embalmed, and stuffed with straw; and to remain in the custody of young monsieur de Beauterme.

The accounts received of this animal were for a long time considered by many persons in England as a mere allegory, contrived to represent the state of popery and protestantism in France.

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Advice has been received, that the ships bound to India, with lord Clive, &c. and which by missing the season were obliged to put into the Brazils after a five months voyage, have since arrived safe at the Cape of Good Hope; both passages were extremely healthy. His lordship was received at the Cape with great respect, and sailed from it on the 13th of January.

A French family at Haerlem, consisting of the master, his wife, son, a man and maid servant, were poisoned the 16th instant by eating champignons.

At the solemnization of the last feast of Tabernacles, attended Rabbi Shamey, a fine old Poland, six feet four inches high, who, though in the 102d year of his age, walks without stooping, and can read the smallest print without glasses. He eats no flesh, and lives chiefly upon rice-milk.

A woman in Piccadilly was lately delivered of a boy three feet in length and weighing 27 lb.

The wife of a coal-heaver on Salt-Petre-Bank, of three girls.

A porter's wife in Berwick street, Soho, of three girls and a boy.

Died lately. The reigning prince of Hohenloe, in the 83d year of his age, and 63d of his reign. The deceased prince, and the prince his father, reigned 122 years, and their joint lives amounted to 168 years.

In Prussia, a soldier, aged 106.

At Indian Creek, in Virginia, William Whitehurst, aged 107. He served in the militia in every reign from Charles II. to George II. and even bore arms when his present majesty was proclaimed.

In Zealand, Jurgen Nielson, aged 119.

At Lantwit Major, in Glamorganshire, Mary John, aged 128.

OCTOBER.

At the clearing of prisoners for debt at Guildhall, it was again debated by several eminent lawyers, whether spunging-houses were to be deemed prisons, and finally determined in the negative; whereas, at the quarter-sessions at Guildford, a gentleman of the army, who had been arrested in December last, and did not surrender to gaol before March, was cleared, the court at that place being of opinion, that a spunging-house was a prison; by which opposite determination it appears, that what is law on one side of the Thames, is not so on the other. [See p. 111.]

Between nine and ten in the morning, after a very heavy rain, a large ball of fire was seen to arise from a swampy meadow, in the neighbourhood of Brilhac, in the diocese of Limoges, in France, whose grass, as well as that of the neighbouring fields, it immediately dried up. And at the same instant there arose a most impetuous typhon, which reached Nouit; and the whole way, which is upwards of two leagues, and for fifty yards in breadth, left not a tree, shrub, bush, or vine, standing; it even carried away parts of houses and barns, and swept a woman to a most incredible distance.

The earl of Hertford, lord lieutenant of Ireland, set out for that kingdom; arrived at Dublin on the 13th; and, on the 22d, opened

opened the sessions of parliament in that kingdom.

8th. About nine at night, an extraordinary phenomenon was seen in different parts of England, under very different appearances. At London it appeared over the city; at first, a light was observed on the gravel and paved walks of the Temple, bright enough to pick up a pin; then a globe of ruddy fire, as large as the full moon a little after rising, was seen descending from a great altitude over Temple-Bar, and taking its course obliquely towards the Thames, as if it would have fallen therein; but having just reached the water, it shot itself into a sheet of fire with one edge turned towards the river, in the form of a boy's kite, with head, wings, and tail, appearing half as long, and in one part twice as broad, as Fleet-street. It fell, or vanished, on the Southwark side of the water, in a yellow fire.

At Chichester, in Sussex, it appeared about the size of a man's head; its course was rather undulating from north west to south east, in the form of a curve. At about south west a part separated from the rest, about the size of a man's hand, and kept the same course with the main body, and at a small distance from it, till it came nearly due south, when it burst into several parts like stars, and disappeared. For about a quarter of a minute it was nearly as light as when the sun shines. The whole was immediately followed by a rumbling noise, much like that made by a coach driving hastily over the stones, which lasted about a minute. The atmosphere was all the while very clear.

At Portsmouth, it was observed to come from the west, and was thought to burst over the town. The light was very pale; but the explosion surpassed in noise the loudest clap of thunder.

At the last general quarter-sessions held at Exeter, came on a trial on the late cyder act, (the first tried in that county) wherein Ephraim Carter, of Otterton, was appellant, and Edward Ellard, the collector of excise, respondent; when the court, after hearing counsel on both sides of the question, were unanimously of opinion to reduce the fine of ten guineas, laid on the appellant by three justices in the eastern part of that county, for removing one hog-shead of cyder without a permit from the exciseman, to five shillings, to the general joy and satisfaction of the whole county.

The hereditary prince of Courland was espoused to 13th. the princess Carolina Louisa, at Arolsen, but without pomp, on account of the court's being in mourning for the emperor.

The princess Sophia Dorothea Maria, sister to the king of Prussia, and consort to the margrave of Brandenburg-Schwedt, died at Schwedt, in the 47th year of her age.

At a court of common council held at Guildhall, a 15th. motion was made, that all the members of common council should be possessed of a certain qualification; but it was doubted whether the court had power to enforce such an order. This qualification is, we suppose, to be understood entirely of fortune. But, perhaps, that of education might be equally requisite, especially in a place where

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where people of the meanest education often make the greatest fortunes.

17th. Ended the sessions at the Old Bailey, when two men, for forging seamen's wills, received sentence of death, which one of them only suffered, in about a month, the other having been respited at the intercession of the jury; nineteen were sentenced for transportation for seven years; one fined and imprisoned; and one was branded.

At this sessions a young woman was tried for stealing seven guineas from a sailor; the proof not being sufficient, and the evidence of the sailor very favourable, she was acquitted; upon which the prosecutor caught her in his arms, and eagerly kissed her, swearing it was damned cruel to keep all, but that she was welcome to half. The smacks were so hearty and loud, that the court was much surprised, and could not help smiling at the oddity.

19th. The brick-work of the new sewer in Fleet-ditch, from Bridewell-bridge down to the Thames, which Mr. Egerton had agreed with the committee of Black-fryars bridge to build for 1350*l.* in fourteen weeks from the time he should be ordered to begin it, was completed within two or three weeks of the time allowed him by the contract; and the remaining void almost entirely filled up. This new sewer is 12 feet broad, and higher than the highest tide ever known in the Thames. The same day, the beautiful arch over the ditch, opposite Briewell hospital, was taken down. This arch was exactly the figure of those built over the ca-

nals at Venice; and had along it a Fascia on the north front of it, with this inscription, "This bridge was built An. Dom. 1672, Sir George Waterman then maior." The building of it, and some others, together with making the said Fleet-ditch navigable, was the only part executed of that noble plan proposed by Sir Christopher Wren for the rebuilding of London, after the great fire in 1666.

At a court of common council, it was agreed to grant to ^{22d.} the Society of Arts and Sciences, in the Strand, the sum of 500*l.*

Came on the trial of an action brought at the expence ^{23d.} of the farriers company, in the name of the chamberlain of the city, against Mr. Cole, of Thames-street, for exercising the trade of a farrier, not being a freeman of London. It was proved upon the evidence, that Mr. Cole was employed under Mr. Warrington, the contractor for artillery horses, and paid by him; and that by order of the board of ordnance, as a farrier in the train of artillery; that in some cases all the farriers, &c. were subject to military laws; that the said Cole had obtained a regular discharge from the board of ordnance, and had likewise obtained a licence to work in the city of London, from the chamberlain. But it was also proved that none of the farriers, drivers of carriages, or other such persons, employed in the train of artillery, were ever considered as a part of the military establishment, or were enlisted or ranked as soldiers; but that they were only occasionally employed, and discharged when such occasion ceased. Upon which, after a long hearing,

hearing, in the course of which some officers of rank were examined, the recorder very impartially and judiciously summed up the whole evidence; and the jury, after a short absence, brought in a verdict for the plaintiff. By this first judicial determination upon the late act for permitting soldiers to set up in every corporation in the kingdom, this most extensive privilege is justly confined to those, who, alone, can have any just claim to it: and which otherwise would, no doubt, be claimed by persons, who perhaps had not been employed a single week, even as menial servants, in the army.

Some days after, a special trial came on in the lord mayor's court, Guildhall, wherein the chamberlain was plaintiff, and one Harris defendant, for keeping a lottery-office in the city, not being free; when a verdict was given for the plaintiff, with five pounds damages and full costs of suit.

Between seven and eight 31st. o'clock, his royal highness the duke of Cumberland died suddenly, at his house in Upper Grosvenor-street. His royal highness was at court in the morning, dined with lord Albemarle in the afternoon, and drank tea with the princess of Brunswick at St. James's; from whence he came to his own house in the evening, to be present at a council to be held on affairs of state. As soon as he came in, he complained of a pain in the shoulder, with a cold and shivering fit, and desired to be laid on the couch, which was done; and Sir Charles Winttingham, the king's physician, being sent for, advised, it is said, bleeding; but in about 29

minutes his royal highness expired without the least struggle.

On opening his royal highness, there was found, in the right ventricle of the brain, a coagulation of extravasated blood, about the size of a pigeon's egg, which was the cause of his death. All the noble parts were found, except the membrane between the lobes of the brain, which was ossified. His royal highness, indeed, had been afflicted with an hydrocele in the scrotum, from which a quart of water had been taken.

It is said that his royal highness gave near 6000*l.* a year in private charity. But it is well known, that, though he did not allow his workmen at Windsor greater wages than the rest of the country, he allowed them every day at noon table beer, and bread and cheese: and generally twice a week a hot dinner. This his royal highness called old English hospitality.

The court mourning ordered on this occasion by the lord chamberlain, was, the ladies to wear black silk or velvet, fringed or plain linen, black or white fans, and white gloves. The men to wear black full trimmed, fringed or plain linen, black swords and buckles. But, in pursuance of his majesty's command, the earl marshal published, that it was expected, that all persons should put themselves into decent mourning. Of the officers of the army, marines, and fleet (except those of the horse and foot-guards), nothing was required, when they wore their uniforms, or did not come to court, except their wearing a black crape scarf round the arm, and a black crape sword-knot.

His royal highness dying intestate,

tate, the earl of Albemarle administered to him, by virtue of his majesty's sign manual.

John Mezo, one of his royal highness's hussars, having got from one of the pages a suit belonging to his royal highness, with all the visible pockets turned out, afterwards discovered a private pocket, containing a pair of gloves and a small morocco pocket-book, with twenty bank notes in it, amounting to 175*l.* which he was so honest as to return to the gentleman in waiting.

A quantity of pearl ashes, the manufacture of Minorca, has been lately imported, and is esteemed little inferior to those brought from Trieste in Italy.

A golden eagle of an enormous size was lately shot at Ryhope, near Sunderland. It measured between the extremities of its wings 7 feet 6 inches; from the bill to the tail 3 feet; its largest claws were six inches and a half long, and its heart nearly as large as that of a sheep.

The river Cocket has opened for itself a new channel to the sea, about a mile from the old one; but this alteration is looked upon as beneficial to the neighbouring country, as the new channel is found to deepen every day, and with a little expence may be made to receive vessels of 150 tons burthen.

Some days ago an uncommon large fish, generally supposed to be of the grampus kind, came ashore on the sands of St. Fergus, about four miles from Peterhead, in Aberdeenshire. It measured 25 feet and a half in length, 7 in breadth, and 6 in thickness. Its head pretty much resembled that of a sea-dog: it had four large fins on

the belly, one on the back, and two things like feet on the centre of the belly. To the depth of four inches it cut like the flesh of a turbot; and, from thence to the bone, red like raw meat. In the belly, were two roes, or roans, each nine feet long, and fourteen inches in thickness.

At Avranches, in France, a woman, who had been long afflicted with vapours and convulsions, which at last degenerated into a palsy, having been lately bled by order of her physician, and in his presence, the blood ran freely a little while, and then stopped; when, upon examining the orifice, there appeared in it a small white body, which, on being drawn out with the point of a pin, proved to be a live worm with two eyes, which were very visible, and a muzzle, with long hairs upon it, like a cat's whiskers. This curiosity is preserved in spirits of wine.

The pope's bull in favour of the Jesuits has been suppressed by the parliament of Paris; and likewise by letters patent under the sign manual of his Portuguese majesty; notwithstanding which, there was an *auto de fe* at Lisbon, on the 27th instant, when forty culprits appeared in the procession. Amongst them were several priests and monks convicted of irreligion and impiety, and a religious hypocrite, who pretended to have the power of working miracles, and who had dispersed mystic writings, importing that the misfortunes of Portugal ought to be attributed to her trading with foreigners; a peasant, and some old women, who pretended to cure maladies by supernatural means; some Jews, and a blasphemer; but none of them were condemned to the flames.

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The foreign ministers saw the ceremony from a gallery, which was prepared for them. The secretaries of state attended; but neither the king nor any of the royal family appeared. Two thousand soldiers lined the streets through which the procession passed.

The present king of Spain, finding that the two millions of reals per annum, assigned by the late king, for the payment of his predecessor's debts, was insufficient to satisfy the creditors as fast as they had a right to expect it, has resolved to pay this year 25 per cent. with an observation of the usual formalities.

Though the election, or rather nomination, of his majesty's second son to the bishoprick of Osnaburgh has not been contested, there has been a warm dispute between H. M. and the chapter of that see, concerning the administration of the temporalities thereof during the minority of his royal highness; and all measures taken to terminate it in an amicable manner having proved fruitless, it is now before the supreme judicature of the empire.

The king of Prussia, by an edict dated at Schweidnitz the 8th of August last, has granted to all his vassals and subjects, who have possessions in Silesia and the county of Glatz, a respite of three years for the discharge of debts which they may have contracted: and he has, at the same time, appointed that the interest to be paid shall not amount to above six per cent. These debts are probably debts due to himself, and by the immediate payment of which the country might be ruined.

There has been lately a petty war

between the Teutonic order and the sovereign house of Oettingen-Spielberg, in Germany, on account of the mourning for the emperor Francis I. The house of Oettingen pretended to a right of fixing, in the district of Reiss, the time during which the bells should ring, and the other ceremonials of mourning should be observed; but the Teutonic order disputed that right, maintaining that the district belonged not to the house of Oettingen, but to the circle of Franconia, by which its taxes are collected. On this, the churches of the Teutonic order were opened by force, in order to ring the bells in them at the hour appointed by the house of Oettingen. A detachment of the troops of the order, running up immediately, obliged the Oettingen soldiery to lay down their arms; but the latter, being soon assisted, became victorious in their turn, and carried off M. de Zobel, a probationer of the order, and an officer in the service of the emperor, as also several other Teutonic officers, and kept the rest of the combatants of the order blocked up, threatening to reduce them by famine, if they would not capitulate on the conditions which should be imposed on them. The order, at last, arming on all parts, already demanded succour of the circle of Franconia, when, by supreme authority, both sides gave over the war.

At a little distance from the city of Ancona is seen an ancient temple called the Great Church; and at fifteen paces distant from this temple is a great oak, commonly called the Giant's Oak. In digging lately about this tree, a small flint stone was found with these characters

characters engraved on it : CAV. SOT. CROC. TROV. M. The next day a large brick chest was found full of ashes and charcoal, afterwards an earthen pot, containing also charcoal, and somewhat lower an entire skeleton of a prodigious size. Under the feet of the body, was a sort of chest made of bricks, which being broke open, was found also to be filled with charcoal. Near the right foot was a bowl as large as a common bottle, but of what materials it consisted none have been able to determine; at the instant, however, of its being discovered, it was observed to reflect objects as a looking-glass, but lost that property as soon as it had been exposed to the open air. Near this skeleton were found eleven entire bodies, separated from one another, placed in the same position, and all nearly of the same size. These eleven bodies were laid on the back, with the face turned towards heaven; but the first mentioned was the only one that lay stretched on the belly, and his size exceeded that of the eleven others, for he measured ten Roman palms in length, and his teeth were exactly like those of a large horse. There were besides found some very large pieces of charcoal, two bowls like the former, and a stone wrapped up in linen rags, shaped in the form of a serpent's head: this stone was perforated, and reflected objects like a looking-glass, but its quality and other properties are still unknown.

Two Spanish ships of war, the Achilles and Astrea, arrived the beginning of last month at Cadiz from New Spain, and brought above two millions of dollars in

gold and silver, besides many valuable effects; about one half of the money for the Catholic king's account; and the remainder for the commerce.

About the beginning of this month, there was brought from Angermandland to Stockholm, and shewn by one Garney, a book-keeper, a small hound, which not only utters whole words, but whole sentences one after another, in the French and Swedish language; and, among other expressions, says very plain, *Vive le Roy*.

On the 18th inst. a fire broke out at Calmar in Sweden, which raged till the 21st, and reduced 160 houses to ashes.

In the garden of Peter Floyer, esq; at Shinkfield, in Berkshire, there are some raspberry trees in perfect leaf, and so well stocked with ripe fruit, that they have been gathering from them every day this month past. There are likewise, in the same garden, very fine full-blown jessamines, pinks, honey-suckles, and a very fine carnation near blowing.

A gentleman died lately in the neighbourhood of Ludlow, Shropshire, by eating a mess of broth boiled in a kettle, wherein cucumbers had been pickled, and verdigrease had been used to give them a green colour. This is inserted as a caution to others.

A party of Cherokee Indians, ten in number, in their way through the western parts of Virginia, about the beginning of May last, with a pass, and a pair of colours furnished them by colonel Lewis, were attacked by a number of lawless people, and five of them killed, to the great terror as well

as shame of that province, whose assembly have voted it a flagrant violation of the peace between these Indians, and the English, addressed the governor to issue a reward for apprehending the murderers, and caused the resolutions of the house to be made known to the Cherokee nation, with assurances that no other steps shall be omitted to apprehend and punish the offenders.

A very singular method of obtaining sugar and melasses has been lately introduced in New England, especially at a place called Bernardston, almost twenty miles from Athol; and as the vegetable, from which that valuable article may be obtained by this new method, grows in the coldest climates, it promises great advantages to mankind, especially in those countries which, like New England, are already plentifully stocked with it by the hand of nature. This vegetable is no other than the maple-tree. The process in Bernardston is as follows. Having chosen out a large tree, suitable for the purpose, they, with an axe box it, much after the same manner, that they box that kind of fir, which produces turpentine. This being done, they prepare a kind of trough, extending from the trunk of the tree on each side, in order to retain the sap as it runs down. By this means they have obtained upwards of thirty gallons from one tree in a day; which, being treated like the syrup proceeding from the sugar cane, produces a sugar equal in fineness of grain to the Jamaica sugar, and as pleasant to the taste; and the makers insist that it is as medicinal, and very proper to give to chil-

dren for the chin-cough, at this time very prevalent in New England. This sugar produces melasses, or treacle, very little, if any thing, inferior to West-India melasses. Of this sugar, above 600 lb. was made by one man during the last season, that is, from February last to April last inclusive; and several hundred weight of it were in the end of July last brought for sale to Boston in New England, from various towns situated on the eastern and western parts of that province.

Jeremiah Marlow, esq; who died last June in Hackney, has left to St. Thomas's and London Hospitals, 1000l. each: and to St. Bartholomew's, St. Luke's, Bethlem, and Christ's, 500l. each.

A black merchant, who died some time ago at Fort St. George, has left 4000l. to the foundling hospital, and likewise 4000l. to the Magdalen charity; and the gentlemen there have collected above 250l. more for the last-mentioned charity.

A middle-aged lady in Suffex, happening to be much involved in debt, married a felon, who was capitally convicted at the last assizes for that county, but had his sentence changed to transportation.—The marriage was celebrated in Horsham gaol, the bridegroom being in his irons, and consummated in the same place: but his irons were taken off in a few days. His lady, being by this stratagem freed from the prosecution of her duns, is to furnish him with cash sufficient to transport himself to any part of the globe.

A few days ago one Scotney, a deserter, and his wife, tied themselves together with a cord, and

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afterwards jumped into a pond at Yaxley in Huntingdonshire, where they were immediately drowned.

A woman, in the lying-in hospital in Brownlow-street, was lately delivered of a fine girl, whose body, from the pit of her stomach to the middle of her thighs, is of a fine jet black; her face, breast, and legs, quite white.

A girl, about 14 years old, belonging to the orphan-house at Wandsworth in Surrey, of a son.

A woman, at Foligno, in the pope's territories, of a strong lively child, on the 28th of April last, and on September the 16th, of another child, perfectly formed, sound, and hearty.

The wife of Mr. Kintley, spring maker in Cold-bath fields, of two fine boys and a girl, all three likely to live.

Died lately. At Hanover, the countess of Yarmouth.

In Southwark, Mr. John Blackwell, a considerable glover; in a day or two after the widow received an account from Fendering in Sussex, that the deceased's brother died the same day: they were twins.

In the Park, Southwark, Mr. John Brickley, a master brazier, aged 101; he retained his senses till within ten days of his death.

At Powick, in Worcestershire, Mr. Tidmarsh, aged 108.

Near Haltwhistle in Northumberland, Hugh Martin, aged 109.

In the county of Caithness, Scotland, Elizabeth Macpherson, aged 117; during which she retained her senses till the last three months. She lived chiefly on butter-milk and greases.

At Langport in Somersetshire, it is remarkable, that of between seven

and eight hundred inhabitants, not one died during the last twelve months.

The following anecdote relating to the august house of Brunswick, is known but to few in this kingdom. The late duchess of Blakenburgh, great grandmother to the hereditary prince, now in England, who died some years since in a very advanced age, had the singular happiness to reckon amongst her posterity sixty-two princes and princesses; (fifty-three of whom she saw at one time alive) and amongst them three emperors, two empresses, two kings, and two queens; a circumstance, that, probably, no sovereign house, but that of Brunswick, could ever produce any thing like it.

NOVEMBER.

A few days ago the Rhone 3d.
swelled suddenly at Avignon along with the Durance, that runs about half a league from that place; spread over the adjacent fields, and threatened the city itself. However, a strong wind having arisen, the waters of both rivers returned into their beds; but on this day, though the weather was serene, the Rhone swelled again, and next day the rain came in such abundance, that the sky seemed to be pouring down; and it continued so, almost without intermission, every day till the 8th, in the evening. The Rhone entered Avignon, and overflowed two thirds of it, insomuch that, for six days together, there was no going abroad but in boats; and extended in such a manner, that the inhabitants apprehended such another

another inundation as they had ten years before: Happily, there was time to remove, into the upper part of the city, such effects as were most worthy of being preserved; and to drive the cattle into the higher grounds. The vice legate, the first day of the inundation, dispatched couriers to the neighbouring cities, in order to bring meal and bread, which were distributed to persons in want. By the 14th the rivers were almost entirely withdrawn, leaving the streets covered with mud. But the adjacent country still remained under water. Most of the towns situated near these rivers shared the same fate, though in a less degree.

4th. In a violent storm, which raged all along the east coast of Great Britain, a great number of fishing boats were overset, and many of the fishermen perished. The morning was fine when the boats went out, but the storm came on with such violence and rapidity, that no assistance could be given them; and numbers perished in the fight, and even within the hearing of their families and friends, whose cries and lamentations on the occasion are not to be described.

Spital alone, near Berwick, lost 24 fishermen, who have left as many widows and fifty children; the loss has been proportionably in every place along the north coast; many ships were likewise wrecked, particularly at Holy Island, Bulmer, South Shields, and Sunderland.

On the 12th, the west coast was visited in the same manner.

7th. At about three o'clock in the morning, a most dreadful fire broke out at the house of Mr. Rutland, a peruke-maker, in

Bishopgate-street, next door to the corner house of that street, and Cornhill; and, the wind being high, and assistance slow, soon spread to said corner house, from thence to the corner house of Bishopgate-street and Leadenhall-street, the corner house of Gracechurch-street and Cornhill, and the corner house of Gracechurch-street and Leadenhall-street, so that all the four corner houses were burning at one time. The corner house of Gracechurch-street and Cornhill was greatly damaged, and the three other corner houses destroyed, as likewise all the houses from the corner of Cornhill and Bishopgate-street, to the church of St. Martin's Outwich, the corner of Threadneedle-street, and Bishopgate-street, except the parsonage-house. The church likewise took fire, and part of the steeple was soon burnt down, whereby the great bell in it fell with a prodigious noise: the inside of the church was next consumed, and the flames spread to the back of Threadneedle-street, where several houses were entirely burnt to the ground; particularly, every house in White-lion court, among them the White-lion tavern, which was bought but the evening before, at nine o'clock, for between 2 and 3000l. The back part of Merchant-Taylorshall received some damage. About seven the wind shifted to the west, and drove the flames back, by which five houses on the Exchange side of Cornhill, and upwards of twenty in Leadenhall-street, were consumed. On the whole, it is computed, that this fire destroyed upwards of one hundred houses, and did more damage than the memorable fire, which broke out opposite

opposite the Royal Exchange on the 25th of March 1748, the loss being reckoned at 100,000*l.* of which a considerable part was unfortunately uninsured. At nine, parties of guards arrived from the Tower, and soon after the lord mayor, who gave orders for lodging what goods could be saved in the Royal Exchange.

The cause of this misfortune is variously related. Some pretend that the workshop of Mr. Marjoram, a tinman, being under the house of Mr. Rutland, the peruke-maker, and the men having some work in hand that required great expedition, they sat up very late on the preceding night, in order to complete it: and that the boy, going to a jar for a fresh supply of oil for their lamps, let a snuff of candle drop into it. Others say, that Mr. Rutland's boy, who lay in the shop, sitting up late to let in a lodger, and falling asleep, the candle caught some of the wig-boxes.

A gentleman who attended at this fire, thinking that many persons might be still alive under the rubbish, ventured amongst them the next day, before the fire was quite extinguished, and, waving his hat from the top of a pile of ruins to engage the attention of the spectators, declared that he was sure many were actually so under the spot upon which he stood. Upon this, the firemen, with their pick-axes, came to their assistance, and dug out alive, two men, three women, a child about six years old, a dog and two cats. The next day, as some workmen were clearing out the cellar of a tobaccoist, whose house had been burnt, a stack of chimnies fell

suddenly, by which eight persons lost their lives, and several had their limbs crushed in a most shocking manner. Subscriptions were immediately set on foot for the relief of the uninsured sufferers by this fire, and soon produced 3000*l.* of which his majesty was pleased to contribute 1000*l.* the grocers and ironmongers company 1000*l.* each, and the lord-mayor 50*l.* a handsome part of which was distributed amongst the unfortunate widows and children of the men who were killed by the falling of the stack of chimnies.

It is surprising, that, frequent as fires are in this metropolis, there should always be a complaint of the want of water. We find that, on this occasion, the flames raged for several hours, before any water could be got, and consequently the engines and firemen that came there in good time, could be of no service to the distressed families for want of it. Yet no city is better furnished with water on any other occasion. But, as fire and water are jarring elements, one would imagine they communicated their spirit of enmity to the water companies and the insurance companies.

We see the parade of F. P. in almost every street, lane, and alley; but what purpose is answered by pointing out the fire-plug, if there is no water in the pipes? It would be much to the interest of the insurance offices to have inspectors over the turncocks, and see that they constantly performed their duty; or even be at the expence of building a reservoir for their own use, in some convenient elevated place near the town, which might

might supply the pipes, when they could not be supplied in the usual way.

Mr. Yeoman, having observed this deficiency of water, which many attribute entirely to the great increase of buildings in the neighbourhood of London, has posited out a very easy supply, by improving the river Lee in such a manner, that a fiftieth part of the water now used should suffice for the purpose of navigation, and that of working the mills upon it, so as to afford a large quantity for other purposes. This seems to be a hint worthy of parliamentary consideration; and of consequence the hint of it intitled to parliamentary reward.

In the mean time, as there are always more engines ready to assist at every fire, than can find water on the spot to throw upon it, should not those, that cannot be so employed, be made to supply with water those who are, by being disposed in a line to some place, where water is to be had in plenty? In this manner, though there were no water pipes, fires might be much more readily stopt than they generally are; and that, too, in places at a considerable distance from the river.

The judgment obtained by 8h. Mr. Dryden Leach in the court of Common Pleas, in consequence of his verdict found at Guildhall, in December 1763, aginst messrs. Money, Watfon, and Blackmore, three of his majesty's messengers; (who entered his house and arrested and imprisoned him, as the printer of the original North Briton, No. 45.) under a general warrant issued by the right honourable the earl of Halifax, late one of his

majesty's principal secretaries of state, was affirmed by the unanimous opinion of the court of King's Bench, upon the writ of error and bill of exceptions brought by the defendants. By this important decision, Mr. Leach recovers his 400l. damages, with all costs of suit. This is the first final determination of the numerous actions, which have been commenced against the secretaries of state and messengers, &c.

George Nelson, esq; the lord mayor elect, accompanied only 9th. by Sir William Stephenson, the late lord mayor, the aldermen, and recorder, went in a private manner to Westminster-hall to be sworn; and, after the usual ceremonies there, returned in the same private manner, in consequence of a letter from the lord chamberlain, requesting that their ceremony might be conducted with as little show as possible on account of the death of his royal highness the duke of Cumberland.

Between three and four in 11th. the morning, the heavens, at Höchst, about two leagues from Francfort on the Maine, emitted so bright a torrent of fire, that the smallest characters could be read by it. This torrent, in about five minutes, assumed a serpentine form, then a globular one, and divided into a number of little stars, which gradually disappeared.

The reigning count of 12th. Buckeburg was espoused to Maria Eleonora, of Lippe-Sternberg, countess of the holy Roman empire.

Two bricklayers were fined, 13th. one in a hundred, the other in fifty pounds, for suffering rubbish to remain a long time before some buildings

buildings carrying on by them near Red-lion-square.

A new species of forgery has been lately practised at Newcastle, by Mary Cockburne, who, it is said, can neither read nor write. Under various pretences she got some persons to draw up notes, and drafts, and then, by folding down the writing, contrived to make others set their names to them. These she negotiated, and raised large sums of money upon them.

The right. hon. the lord 27th. Camden gave his opinion upon the granting of general warrants by secretaries of state, which some days before had been learnedly argued before him. After enlarging upon, and explaining numbers of cases, which lasted two hours and twenty minutes, his lordship declared it as the unanimous opinion of the court, that such warrants (except in cases of high treason) were illegal, oppressive, and unwarrantable.

A violent shock, like that of an earthquake, happened at Long Benton, within four miles of Newcastle. All the houses in that town, which are built of stone, upon a free-stone rock, being disjointed by it, the inhabitants fled into the street; but the street opened and closed again from end to end. They then betook themselves to the fields; where a gentleman's garden sunk above two feet, and likewise many parts of the great Killingworth moor, to the extent of two miles square. But, providentially, no lives were lost. It is a custom in working collieries, to leave as much coal as they dig away; but that of the Long Benton colliery, being a coal of great character in London, the owners had the coal pillars dug

away, and wooden ones fixed in the room of them, which not being able to support a rock seventy-five fathoms thick, being the depth of the coal pit, the whole sunk down together.

At a general meeting of the royal society, their president, the earl of Morton, presented their prize-medal to Mr. Canton, of Spital-square, for his experiments to prove the compressibility of water.

There are actually several nests of young rooks, in the 30th. rookery belonging to Mr. Nathaniel Knot, in the parish of Merkland Avery, Sherborne, Dorsetsh. likewise strawberries ripe, and in full blossom, in the garden of St. Barbe Sydenham, at Exeter; and, on the 19th, a large quantity of roses, in as full perfection as in the month of June, likewise honeysuckles and jessamine trees in full blow, were to be seen in the garden of Dr. Moffet, at Shefford, in Bedfordshire.

Edmund Welch, gardener to colonel Richard Morris, of Tralee, in Ireland, on the 28th of April last, planted a small melon plant in a basket 16 inches diameter, in a stove of 25 feet by 8; which plant, after extending and spreading itself the entire length and breadth of the stove, and covering very closely an area of 200 square feet, to promote its luxuriancy, he nailed the shoots and vines to the back part of the stove for want of room, when it extended back where it was first planted, and produced 18 brace of melons, from 12 to 14 lb. each, besides abundance of young fruit, full set and very promising. The weight of the large melons alone amounted to 468 lb.

At Ludlington in Lincolnshire, Mr. Wedd having made a seizure for rent on Mr. Howard, a school-master, and expostulating with him on his way of life, was answered by the application of a loaded gun to his breast, which Howard instantly discharged. Some lucky circumstances, however, having prevented the mischief intended, Howard retired to his closet, and cut his own throat in such a manner as to divide the windpipe; notwithstanding which he wrote, the same night, a large sheet of parchment, full of directions to his sons for their conduct in life. He died the next day, or the day following, and the coroner's inquest brought in their verdict *fib de se*.

A soldier at Plymouth, servant to an officer of Marines, being lately detected of theft, hanged himself, having first wrote to his master, that his propensity to thievery was such, that he could not restrain it, and therefore chose that method of putting a period to his life, rather than the more public one of dying on a gallows.

Mark Fisher, the master of the workhouse at Bluntham, in Huntingdonshire, and several of the poor under his care, being troubled with the itch, he mixed a quantity of arsenic, Roman vitriol, glass, and soap, into an ointment, and anointed himself and five women with it. But this his infernal medicine proved so violent, that himself, and two of the women, soon died of it, leaving the other three in a very deplorable condition.

A few weeks ago, a child at Portislan, near Weymouth, not two years old, discharged a worm,

out of one of her eyes, about an inch and a half long.

To prevent the many accidents that happen in cleansing foul wells, through the badness of the vapour lodged at the bottom of them, the following method has been discovered and recommended by Mr. Millington, of the city of Worcester. Let down an iron pot, with a few ounces of gunpowder in it, to the surface of the water; then toss a shovel full of live coals into the well, some of which will probably fall in the pot, and set the powder on fire, the explosion of which will effectually dispel the noxious damps, and thereby render it safe for workmen to go down into it.

Some weeks ago, one Walter Willy, a brewer's servant, devoured, at a public house in Aldersgate-street, a roasted goose, that weighed six pounds, and a quartern loaf, and drank three quarts of porter, in an hour and eighteen minutes, for a wager of two guineas. He had an hour and a half allowed him to do it in.

A few days ago, a mare started from the fox and hounds in Tottenham-court road, to draw a single horse chaise, with a person in it, to Lincoln, in twenty hours, but performed the journey with ease, in nineteen hours and a quarter. The distance is upwards of 130 miles.

A new thread manufactory has been attempted in Scotland, and has already succeeded so well, as to produce some fine enough to sell for 40s. an ounce.

Great encouragement, and worthy of being imitated, is offered for the establishment of a new colony

lony of manufacturers at Ferros in Scotland. The undertaker, captain Urquhart, has marked out, upon the banks of a pleasant river, ground plats for building houses, and making gardens for all linen weavers who shall offer; allows three-pence a mile for travelling charges; builds each family a house at his own expence; and furnishes a loom, to be paid for in easy proportions.

The lord mayor and board of aldermen of Dublin, having refused to concur in a petition, sent to them by the sheriff and commons, relating to a law for limiting the duration of parliament, the sheriffs and commons, after a resolution glancing on the lord mayor and aldermen, resolved to draw up instructions to their representatives, to use their utmost endeavours to procure an act to limit the duration of parliaments in Ireland; where now they last till the king's demise, or till dissolved by him.

The society of arts at Hamburg have published premiums for two very useful discoveries; the first, for refining sugar without lime, or bullock's blood; the second, for dyeing cotton equal in beauty to the Turkey scarlet.

The difficulties, which attended the acknowledgment of the present king of Poland by the court of Vienna, being removed, prince Poniatowski, his Polish majesty's brother, has lately had an audience of their imperial majesties, and the empress queen dowager, in quality of minister plenipotentiary, to notify the accession of that monarch.

The wife of Moses Copeland, footman to the late earl of Hard-

wick, was lately delivered of three sons.

Died lately. At Muleck, in the county of Clare, Ireland, Mrs. Burton, aged 100.

At Waltham Abbey, Mrs. Carter, aged 101; what is remarkable, she used, till within a few months of her death, to walk five or six miles a day with ease, and retained the use of her senses to the last.

At Darham, Margaret, Green, aged 102.

In Abingdon buildings, Mr. Southby, gardener to the Abbey, aged 102.

In the bishoprick of Liege, Charles Williams, aged 102.

In the Bowling-green, Southwark, Mrs. Allen, aged 102.

At Oxey, in Wiltshire, Jane Tabbots, aged 105.

At Hexham, Jane Hogarth, aged 106.

Near Sudbury, in Suffolk, Jane Thompson, aged 103. Her husband died about seven years before her, aged 100.

DECEMBER.

Two powder mills blew up at Waltham-abbey, but happily 3d. no lives were lost.

Of two regiments lately returned from Pensacola, viz. the 25th and 35th, consisting of 1000 men each when they went out, the first cannot muster more than 100, and the latter not 40. They give the most dismal account of that climate.

A cause was tried in the court of King's Bench, before 5th. Lord Mansfield, wherein one Benson,

son, a militia-man, was plaintiff, and his colonel defendant. The action was brought for whipping the plaintiff, without the sentence of a court-martial; when 150 l. damages were given to the plaintiff.

Likewise a cause in the Common Pleas, before Lord Camden, and a special jury, upon a question often litigated between common sailors and the masters of merchant-ships, between a midshipman of an East-Indiaman and his captain, John Webb, esq. The plaintiff complained of being flogged with a cat-o'-nine-tails, and put in irons, by the captain's command, for two days; the captain pleaded a special justification, that the plaintiff had behaved in a very mutinous and disobedient manner on board the ship, and that the defendant did what was complained of by way of correction and example, and to keep up proper discipline and command in the ship. Upon hearing the witnesses of the plaintiff only, the justification was so fully proved to the satisfaction of the court and jury, that a verdict was immediately found for the defendant. The captain mentioning to the court, that what he most wished for was, to have his character cleared up, it drew a declaration from the court, that, from the circumstances of this case, there did not remain the least imputation upon him, but that he had acted with becoming lenity as well as proper spirit.

At a meeting of the society 11th. of arts, manufactures, and commerce, the committee of chemistry made their report concerning the baron de Bess's discoveries in the art of dying purple and crimson, without cochineal or indigo, from a vegetable common in

England and the British colonies; when it appeared, that the baron had made his experiments before that committee; that the same had proved satisfactory, under all the disadvantages of being made in small basons, the silks much handled, and obliged to be hastily dried by the fire, the colours having stood proof against acids, and, as far as the shortness of time would allow them to conjecture, being liable to suffer little from the air; that the dyers who had attended, allowed great merit to the composition; and that the expence of a sufficient quantity to dye a pound of silk purple was only about 4 pence, and crimson about 6 pence. Upon this, the affair was again referred to the committee of chemistry, that they might proceed further with the baron, and be able to satisfy the society what his intention really is; whether merely to obtain their approbation, or dispose of his valuable secret to the society, in order that it may be laid open for the public good.

A trial came on in the court of Common Pleas, before lord 12th. Camden, between Mr. Davis of the Green Dragon public-house at Stepney, plaintiff, and Mr. David Tindal, of Shadwell-dock, cooper, defendant. The action was, for the defendant's building up a boarded fence before the plaintiff's door, whereby his house was deprived of the prospect of the fields; and a verdict was given for the plaintiff with 10 l. damages, and 50 l. costs of suit.

Orders were read to all the 16th. regiments of foot-guards, and troops of horse, acquainting them, that, if lawfully married, their wives would be admitted into the

lying in hospital, and their children taken care of.

16th. Ended the sessions at the Old Bailey; when two for house-breaking; three, one of them a girl of sixteen, for robbing her master of seventeen guineas, some silver, and two gold mugs; to effect which unobserved, she set fire to his stables, and then, when discovered, accused her mother and sister as accomplices; three, for footpad robberies (together with one convicted some time ago, for forging an order to obtain plate from goldsmiths' hall, and one convicted in September, of persuading a tailor's widow, &c. whose sales were left for the opinion of the judges) received sentence of death; fifty-four were sentenced to be transported for seven years; two for fourteen years; two to be privately whipped; and one was branded; one was ordered to be publicly whipped. All the capital convicts, except one of the housebreakers, and the two, whose sales had been left to the opinion of the judges, were executed the middle of the next month.

17th. His majesty went to the house of Peers, and opened the session by a most gracious speech, in which he acquainted the parliament that, contrary to his expectations, he found himself obliged, by some advices from the American colonies, to meet them earlier than usual, in order to give an opportunity for filling up the many vacancies in the house of commons, that the parliament may be full to proceed, immediately after the usual recess, on the consideration of such weighty matters, as should then be laid before them. [For the speech at large see our State Papers.]

Both houses of convocation met in the Jerusalem-chamber 18th. in Westminster-abbey, and adjourned to the 19th of February.

The right honourable the lord mayor, accompanied by a committee of the common-council, waited on his serene highness the prince of Brunswick, with a copy of the freedom of the city, in an elegant gold box, value 150 guineas, and richly ornamented with engravings alluding to his serene highness's merit as a warrior, and his connection with Great Britain by marrying her royal highness the princess Augusta; and were very politely received. The recorder made their compliments in an elegant speech which his serene highness received standing, and answered them very obligingly.

On this occasion, colonel Boyd, who was present, told the lord mayor and the other gentlemen of the committee, that they had done more than the whole French army were ever capable of doing; for they had made his highness change countenance.

About eight o'clock in the morning, died the dauphin 20th. of France, aged thirty-six years, four months, and sixteen days, being born at Versailles the 4th of September 1729. The 25th of February 1745, he married Maria Theresa, infantia of Spain, who died in childbed, the 22d of July, 1746, after having been delivered of a princess, who lived till the 27th of April 1748. On the 9th of February 1747, he married Maria Josepha of Saxony; and of this marriage he has left issue the duke of Berry, the count of Provence, the count of Artois, and two princesses.

He accompanied the king in the campaign of 1745, and was at the battle of Fontenoy, where he gave signal proofs of his valour and intrepidity. He was ever a prince of exemplary piety.

The king has conferred the title of dauphin on the duke of Berry; but the dowager dauphiness is, by his majesty's orders, to have precedence of his royal highness.

The dauphin, some days before his death, sent for the duke de la Vauguyon, and said to him, "I wish my children every happiness and blessing: I desire them to profit from the good education which you have given them. Inspire them with the fear of God, and the greatest veneration for religion. May they be ever obedient to the king; and may they maintain all their life-time for madame the dauphiness the duty and confidence which they owe to so respectable a mother."

Mr. Voltaire soon published a poem on this event, which would have been allowed more merit by the Parisians, had the author paid more respect to the public worship; but he made no scruple of saying that the statue of Henry IV. would have been more efficacious than the shrine of St. Januarius; and that the Greeks and Romans invoked heroes, and not shepherdesses. There was likewise handed about upon the same subject a letter from Dr. Maty, an English physician, to the duke de Nivernois, in which he says, "Permit me, my lord duke, to mingle my tears with yours; your kindness has almost made me a Frenchman. Besides, Germanicus was lamented by his country, his neighbours, and even

by his enemies. If his highness the dauphin could cast his eyes upon earth, he would see none but French hearts."

The hon. commissioners of his majesty's victualling office contracted with Mr. Mellish for 600 oxen, at 28 shillings and 3 pence per hundred weight.

A most melancholy accident happened in one of the coal pits at South Biddick, near Sunderland, in the county of Durham. The foul air in the pit took fire, and burned upwards of forty men and boys, eight of whom were drawn up dead, burned and suffocated; twenty-seven more were dangerously burned, bruised, or wounded, so as to afford but little hopes of their recovery; the rest were but slightly touched.

Accidents of this kind are generally owing to the fool-hardiness and carelessness of the workmen, who rush into these realms of destruction, where, on account of the little communication with the exterior air, and the sulphureous nature of the coal and other mineral bodies, a great deal of vapour is bred and accumulated, of so inflammable a nature, as to take fire, like gun-powder, with the least blaze of a small candle of fifty to the pound; and so powerful as to sweep, like gunpowder, every thing before it with irresistible violence to the mouth of the pit, where it terminates with a dreadful explosion.

One of the most capital pieces of jewellery ever made in England has been lately shewn to their majesties, and highly approved by them, and all who have seen it, for the richness of its materials, and the cu-

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fineness of its workmanship. It is a cap or crown made by Mr. Cox, jeweller, in shoe lane, for the use of an East-India nabob. Besides the circle or border that goes round the turban, it has a top or crown to rest upon the head, most ingeniously contrived with lockets and springs to take in or let out to a larger or smaller dimension, so as to fit any head, as well as to be put on or taken off with great ease and facility. The front, which is the most magnificent part, is composed of very large diamonds, rubies, emeralds, and pearls, set in the form of leaves, branches, festoons, rays of the sun, &c. above which is a grand feather bending forward, the middle stalk of which is set with pearls of an uncommon size, to which are hung emeralds, pearls, and diamonds of great value. On the left side of the diadem is a socket to receive a large feather, alone valued at near 500*l*. made to be worn occasionally without the diadem. On the centre top (where, on European crowns, are placed the globe and cross) is a matchless large pearl, the shape of, but larger than a pigeon's egg. Over it are palm branches to which it is hung, and to which on each side are suspended the finest emeralds and pearls. The number of stones and pearls in the whole are upwards of four thousand, weighing twenty-five ounces; the principal part of which had been several years collecting.

At noon their majesties 25th. went to the chapel royal, where, after hearing a sermon by the archbishop of York (lord high almoner) they received the sacrament from the bishop of London

(dean of the chapel) after which his majesty made the usual offering at the altar, of a wedge of gold called the Byzant.

His royal highness the prince of Wales, and his 26th. serene highness the hereditary prince of Brunswick, and the right hon. the earl of Albemarle, were invested by his majesty with the most noble order of the Garter.

Eleven fine barbs arrived 28th. at the royal manse, Charing-cross, from Tripoli, for his majesty's use.

Between three and four o'clock in the afternoon, 29th. died at his house in Leicester-square, in the sixteenth year of his age, his royal highness prince Frederic William, his majesty's youngest brother, to the great grief of their majesties, and all the royal family.

The court mourning, on this melancholy occasion, was a degree deeper than that for his royal highness the duke of Cumberland. But the general mourning, ordered by the earl marshal, was, like that, only decent, to begin the 5th of January with the court mourning, with the usual indulgence to all officers of the sea and land service, except those of the horse and foot guards, to wear a black crape scarf round the arm, and a black crape sword-knot with their uniforms, except when they came to court.

Died at Rome, where he 30th. had resided near fifty years, Edward Francis, chevalier de St. George, in the seventy-eighth year of his age, after a confinement to his house for three years, through great weakness and infirmity,

mity, two years of which he hardly stirred out of his bed-chamber.

On the 28th of May 1719, he married at Bologna the princess Maria Clementina, daughter of James-Louis Sobieski, prince of Poland; by which marriage he has left two sons, namely, Charles-Edward-Louis, born the 31st of Dec. 1720, and Henry-Bennet, born the 6th of March 1725, and raised to the purple in 1747, under the title of cardinal York.

He has left to his eldest son all the estates that he possessed in France, 500,000 crowns in the Mount of Piety, and a part of his jewels; cardinal York has the rest of his jewels, and the plate; all the rest of his effects having been equally divided between them in his life-time. He has likewise bequeathed annuities to several persons belonging to his court, 5000 crowns to poor people, and 500 to be expended in masses for the repose of his soul. Since the birth of the chevalier, six sovereigns have successively filled the throne of Great Britain.

About six weeks before this event, the chevalier Edward, having desired the pope's permission to return to Rome, and the reversion of the pensions which the Apostolic chamber had assigned his father, the pope granted the first of his requests; but, in regard to the second, said, that as the late pope had promised those pensions to cardinal York, he must settle whatever related to them, in the best manner he could, with his brother the cardinal. Notwithstanding this permission to return to Rome, the young pretender did

not repair there till he heard of his father's death; he had his first audience of the pope on the 16th of January 1766.

His majesty has been pleased to order his annual bounty of 3000l. to be distributed amongst poor decayed house-keepers in London and Westminster.

Besides the counterfeit 36s. pieces and guineas, mentioned in p. [82, there have appeared two other counterfeit pieces, viz. half guineas and half crowns. The half guineas, which were circulated with great success, upon trial, are found to be no more than the thickest and largest sixpences, a little bent, and slightly washed over with a pale gold colour. The counterfeit half crowns, which were circulated chiefly within the neighbourhood of Spital-fields, where many of the inhabitants took them to a considerable amount, look well to the eye, but are only a composition of pewter and tin.

For the ready discovering of frauds in the intrinsic value, and deficiencies in the weight of gold coins, we must recommend to our readers a most ingenious and portable contrivance sold by Mr. Cave, at St. John's gate, Clerkenwell.

The magistrates for the city and liberty of Westminster, for the better security of their persons, and to procure a more ready obedience to the laws, have lately been honoured with his majesty's most gracious permission to distinguish themselves by wearing the arms of Westminster, with the emblems of magistracy on a gold shield, fastened to a ribband hanging down the breast.

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The following extraordinary fraud upon the bank of England, has been lately discovered. About two months since a draft upon it for 4,500 l. signed as by the firm of Sir Joshua Van Neck and Co. was presented for payment, and there being then no suspicion of any fraud, was immediately honoured with payment. Upon the first discovery of it, all the clerks belonging to the computing-house of these gentlemen were examined at the bank, and entirely cleared from the said forgery, as it did not appear that the hand-writing in the body of the forged draft was like any of theirs; or that the cheque, upon which it was wrote, had at any time been in that computing-house; or that the person who took out the bank-notes, and afterwards exchanged them for cash, bore any resemblance to any of the said clerks.

The king of Sardinia's minister has been with Mr. Harrison, to order for his Sardinian majesty, four of his watches, at 1000 l. each, as an acknowledgment of Mr. Harrison's ingenuity, and as some recompence for the time spent by him for the general good of mankind. This attention is the more praiseworthy, as his Sardinian majesty can by no means be reckoned a maritime power.

Last week an ox, bred by the late Mr. Drury, a wealthy farmer in Lincolnshire, was sold for one hundred guineas. This beast is upwards of seven feet high.

A diamond of considerable value was found in the stomach of a woodcock, lately shot by a custom-house officer, at Seaton Delaval in Northumberland.

The expence of the government cutters to prevent smuggling, for the last year amounted to 85,000 l. the seizures made by them to 170,000 l. notwithstanding which, the nation is said to have lost, since the establishment of them, 58,000 l.

On the 23d instant, Mr. Randall's draining-plough was worked in the Ings, in the foot-way to Feelford near York; and made drains one foot perpendicular in depth, one foot eight inches wide at the top, and ten inches at bottom; both sides of the drains equally sloping; whereas the draining-plough hitherto invented can only make the drain slope on one side. By this ingenious contrivance more work may be done in one day, than by several hundred men, even allowing they could keep so exactly to these dimensions, without being greatly retarded in the digging part of their labour.

A motion was lately made in the Irish house of commons to address his majesty on the great increase of pensions on the Irish establishment, amounting to the sum of 158,685 l. in the last two years, ending at Lady-day, 1765. But it passed in the negative.

The French king's council of state issued an arret, on the 29th ult. concerning the liquidation of the Canada bills, which contains three articles, the tenor whereof is as follows.

Art. I. The tickets, &c. given hitherto, and which may be delivered hereafter, in payment of the liquidation of the Canada bills, though fixed at four per cent. shall be nevertheless paid at the rate of four and a half, in the month of January

January of each year, to commence in 1766, and the capital preserved entire.

II. The bearers of the Canada bills shall be obliged to get them liquidated before the first of March next; if they delay it till after that time, the said papers, although they may have been declared, shall not, under any pretence, be admitted to liquidation, but will remain null and of no value, without hope of re-establishment.

III. His majesty excepts nevertheless, from the disposition of the preceding article, such of the said papers as belong to the subjects of Great Britain; and considering that the greatest part of the said papers remain yet in Canada, from whence the proprietors cannot totally withdraw them, and present them for liquidation before the first of October next, the delay above-mentioned may be extended, but in favour of the English only, till the said epocha; after the expiration of which they will likewise forfeit all pretensions on their unliquidated papers.

During the course of this year there have been very warm altercations between the French court and many of the parliaments of France, especially those of Normandy and Brittany, and likewise the states of the latter. Nay, two of the principal parliaments, viz. those of Paris and Tholouse, have been at variance amongst themselves about the affair of the unfortunate Calas; and even the members of the first of these great bodies, do not seem to be thoroughly united amongst themselves; the princes of the blood, and nine other secular peers, who consider themselves as

members of that body, having protested against some proceedings of seven ecclesiastical and thirteen secular peers of the same body: but the accounts we have as yet been able to collect of these matters are too lame, imperfect, and unconnected, to dwell upon them with any pleasure to our readers. It may not, however, be amiss to take notice, that the chief point in dispute between the states and parliament of Brittany, and the court, seems to be a free gift of 700,000 livres, or little more than 30,000l. sterling, the refusal of which can do their loyalty no honour, if the province can afford it, at the same time that the province's not being able to afford it, must do their wisdom and patriotism infinite dishonour; since by a proper exertion of that authority, by which they refuse this gift, they might certainly have enabled those, whom they affect to represent or patronize, to give the king ten times that sum, and without scarce feeling the want of it. However, we must do the justice to these parliaments to say, that their speeches are very bold and spirited against the ministers, though not without some little sullen flattery to the monarch, and no small share of self-applause to themselves. Future accounts may perhaps enable us to speak more satisfactorily of these matters.

Monsieur Rousseau, after enduring as severe a persecution from puritanism in Switzerland, as he could have expected from popery in France, and that in spite of the protection given him by his Prussian majesty, and in his own territories, is at last arrived

arrived at Berlin, in consequence of some pressing invitations brought him from that court, and the court of Saxe-Gotha, and was tenderly received by that monarch. But it is not probable he should long remain in a country, where, whatever religious toleration may be allowed, as little civil liberty is to be expected as in any other part of Christian Europe. In the mean time, it is said, that a Benedictine at Paris hath published a pamphlet in pretty good esteem there, in which he proves that Mr. Rousseau, who boasts of writing from his own ideas only, is not the original he asserts himself to be.

A few days ago, some men digging in the neighbourhood of Limoges in France, found two small pieces of gold, which appear to be French money, struck in the 5th or 6th century. On one side of them is the head of a prince, and on the other a cross. One of them has for inscription on one side DOMNIMAR, and on the reverse, DOMOLIOMON. The other bears on one side, OCCA REX ONTOR, and, on the reverse, GAUDOLETIQ MON.

They write from Lisbon, that a man of war was just arrived from Rio Janeiro, with three millions of crusadoes on board, one third of which was private property; and, that experience having proved that great inconveniences have attended the trade carried on to that place, and the Bay of All Saints, whither no trading vessels could go but under the protection of his majesty's men of war, his majesty has entirely abolished that practice, and permits all his subjects to carry on any

trade, and navigate their vessels in any of the ports they think fit, where trading is not prohibited by any exclusive privileges.

Mount Vesuvius, in the neighbourhood of Naples, has been threatening an eruption for some time past, having, with great noise, thrown up hot cinders, and a very strong flame appearing at the top of it every night, a thing not observed since the last eruption.

Several sepulchres, inscriptions, edifices, particularly a theatre, and a temple of Isis, on the walls of which are paintings, representing the Egyptian deities, and some perspective views, have been lately discovered at Pompeii. The building has been pretty well preserved, except the roof, more than half of which is wanting.

A few weeks ago, a fish, about 70 feet long, and 13 broad, was left on the island of Texel. This creature, which is called the fin-fish, had a smooth back, and a white belly; eyes of a particular make, and ears like those of a hog; a fin on its back; and one on each side near the head; and two blowing spouts like a whale. Its flesh resembled in colour that of a salmon.

The court of Saxony has acknowledged the election of the king of Poland.

The speculative philosophy class, of the royal academy of Berlin, propose for the premium of the year 1767, the following question: Whether natural propensities can be extinguished; or others excited which are not derived from nature, and the means of strengthening those propensities when good, or, supposing them insuperable,

able, of weakening them when evil? The premium, a gold medal of fifty ducats weight; the memoirs to be transmitted before the 1st of January 1767, directed to Mr. Forney, secretary of the academy at Berlin. The authors are desired, instead of their name, to put only a motto to their memoir; accompanying it, however, with a sealed billet, containing the said motto, with their name and place of abode. The memoir to be in Latin, French, or German.

The king of Denmark, who had for some time past been afflicted with a dropical disorder, underwent on the 28th instant the operation of the puncture; but the relief afforded him by it was so slight and short, as to afford little hopes of his recovery. The near prospect of losing, in the meridian of life, a sovereign universally beloved for his great humanity, creates such an affliction to his family, and his subjects in general, as may be more easily imagined than expressed.

Mr. Von Aken, of Orebro in Sweden, lately made some trials with the load-stone on a servant-maid, twenty-four years old, afflicted in her right arm with rheumatic pains, which frequently flew from the hand to the shoulder. He first applied the north pole to the bending of the arm, where the pain then happened to be, upon which it shifted alternately, for about eight minutes, from the hand to the shoulder. Then applying the south pole of another magnet to the opposite side, so as to have the arm between the two magnets, the patient felt a seve-

pain than ever before; which, however, immediately lessened, on the north pole of the second magnet, being applied to the arm instead of the south pole, and vanished entirely by the time the magnet had continued for about three minutes in this position, during which she felt her arm cold. She at the same time got rid of a soreness, which she had felt in the same arm, for upwards of a year; and has been ever since in good health, not having felt the least of these or any other complaints. Three weeks after, the same gentleman made trial of the magnet on thirty persons afflicted with the tooth-ach, eighteen of whom were perfectly cured by one application of it, to the tooth affected, for the space of three minutes; nine required a second application; and three found only momentary ease, which is attributed to a quantity of corrupted matter, found under the teeth on drawing them. [For a more circumstantial and authentic account of experiments of the same kind, see our Projects for this year.]

The empress of Russia has assigned for its maintenance, to the Royal Academy of Sciences established at Petersburg, an annual pension of sixty thousand rubles, two thousand of which are to be paid yearly to count Betzskoi, president of the academy; one thousand to each regent, eight hundred to each assistant regent, and seven hundred to each professor. She has likewise made a present of a considerable sum to a society lately instituted at the same place, for the advancement of agriculture; and a very few days ago as-

listed

stood in person, accompanied by the grand duke, at an assembly held by the Academy of Polite Arts.

As some labourers were, about two months ago, digging near Cajolar, one of the grand seignior's palaces on the Black-sea; they found a most curious throne and statue, cut in fine marble, of the emperor Arcadius; which were presented to the grand sultan; but his highness being an enemy to sculpture and painting, as contrary to the Koran, ordered them to be thrown into the sea. The sultan Mahomet V. was not so scrupulous; he made a fine collection of paintings and statuary, but his son and successor Osman ordered them to be destroyed.

They write from Vienna, that the Georgians become daily more formidable to the Ottoman Porte. The military talents of Prince Heraclius, the chief of that province, are said to surpass imagination. He has inspired his countrymen with an invincible courage; has formed into regiments the inhabitants of the respective districts; has provided a good train of artillery; and fortified the avenues into the province according to the present art of war; so that it is thought the Georgians will, under him, defend their liberty to the last extremity.

They write from Québec, that one of the most advantageous branches of trade from Canada consists, at present, in the exportation of pit coals to the West-India Islands.

There is now in the city of York, a boy and girl, twins, of surprising stature. For though not

quite seventeen years of age, the brother measures seven feet and three inches, and the sister seven feet and two inches in height.

Died lately. The sieur Crévier, author of several ingenious works, and particularly the Continuation of Monsieur Rollin's Roman History, aged 73.

The reverend Mr. Mattinson, curate of Patterdale in Westmoreland 60 years. The first infant he christened, after he got holy orders, he asked for himself in the church when he was 16, and by her had one son and three daughters, all of whom he married himself in his own church. His stipend, till within these 20 years, was only 12l. per annum, and never reached to 20l. yet out of this, by the help of a good wife, he brought up his four children very well, died at the age of 83, grandfather to seventeen children, and worth 1000l. sterling.

In the workhouse of St. Laurence parish, Ipswich, where he had been maintained upwards of 40 years by the said parish, Edward Richman, a deaf and dumb man, aged 73. He had 19 trunks or boxes, full of articles that he had collected and hoarded up; among which were 19 pair of buckles, 15 razors, 8 tobacco-boxes, 40 knives of different sorts, 14 forks, 27 hammers, 85 pair of shoemakers nippers and pincers, 33 pegging-awls, 37 awls of other sorts, 22 rasps, 97 box-locks, besides the sum of 17l. 6s. 8d. all in halfpence, and 14l. 11s. in silver.

At Warwick, Mrs. Abbotts, a widow lady of that town, who, by her will, left a legacy of two guineas to her apothecary, on condition

dition of his cutting through the skin of her throat after her decease; to proceed no further, if she bled; but, if she did not bleed, to cut quite through her wind-pipe; both which operations her maid, agreeable to her promise, saw punctually executed, and thereby intitled herself to a very handsome legacy.

In Benson's-court, Drury-lane, the wife of Mr. Benson, shoe-maker, by falling asleep in a close room, in which she had been endeavouring to light a fire of charcoal, but so do it had used too large a quantity.

At Brough under Stanmore, in Northumberland, Mr. John Nicholson, who the day but one before, soon after he went to bed, fell into a deep sleep, in which he continued that night, the next day, the night following, and till eleven o'clock on the day he died; all which time he was perceived to breathe, but shewed no other symptoms of life, though he was twice let blood, and many other means made use of to rouse him from his lethargy.

In East Smithfield, Jane Fordyce, aged 102.

In Holland, Petre Meyer, a fisherman, aged 107.

A general bill of christenings and burials in London, from December 11, 1764, to December 10, 1765.

Christened.	Buried.
Males 8422	Males 11489
Females 7949	Females 11741
<u>26371</u>	<u>23230</u>

Increased in the whole this year 28.

Died under two years of age 8073

Between 2 and 5	1875
5 and 10	827
10 and 20	912
20 and 30	1929
30 and 40	2215
40 and 50	2264
50 and 60	1773
60 and 70	1638
70 and 80	1166
80 and 90	473
90 and 100	80
101	2
104	1
106	2

23230

Supplement to the bills of births, &c. for the year 1764, at the end of our Chronicle for last year.

Amsterdam. Died 8585; being 1921 less than in 1763. Born 5896.

Brunswick. Died 970. Born 1219. Married 361 couple.

Chester. From Jan. 1, 1764, to Jan. 1, 1765; Died 452; Christened 383; Married 149 couple.

Denmark. Died 27,167. Born 25,756. Norway. Died 19,386. Born 21,236. The dutchies of Sleswick and Holstein, lordships of Pinnenberg, and the city of Altona. Died 11,865. Born 13,159. So that, on the whole, his Danish majesty has lost 58,418 subjects, and acquired 64,151 new ones.

Dresden. Died 1460. Born 1842, of which 152 were illegitimate. Married 445 couple.

Drontheim. Died 4128. Born 5045.

Dublin. Died 2307. Born 1999. Decreased

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Decreased in the christenings 205, in the burials 298.

Frankfort on the Maine. Died 983. Baptized 922. Married 18 couple.

Haerlem. Died 910. Born 880.

Hague. Died 1113.

Hanau. Died 430. Born 457.

Marriages 165.

Leipsick. Died in the city 476, in the suburbs 520. Born 974. Married 377 couple.

Manchester and Salford. Died 754. Born 886. Married 447 couple.

Paris. Died 17,199. Born 19,404.

Marriages 4838. Foundling children 5560.

Ratibon. Of the protestant congregation. Died 269. Born 227. Marriages 67.

Rotterdam. Died 1735. Marriages 155.

Bills of births, &c. for the year 1765.

Brandenburg Pomerania. Married 3641. Born 14,383. Died 9108. Amongst the latter were 5 of 100 years of age, 1 of 102, 1 of 103, and 1 of 107.

Cassel. Married 136. Born 634. Died 416.

Cheller. From Jan. 1. 1765, to Jan. 1, 1766. Christened 373. Married 351. Buried 158. Decreased in christenings 20. Decreased in burials 101. Increased in marriages 9.

Copenhagen. Married 1033. Born 2541. Died 1001.

Denmark, kingdom of. Died 24,678. Born 25,923. Holstein and Sleswick, duchies of. Died 11,533. Born 12,797.

Koningberg. Married 685. Born 2149. Died 1575.

Leipsick. Married 324. Born 1437. Died 1048.

Liverpool. Christened 956. Buried 1151. Married 478.

Munich, capital of Bavaria. Born 816. Died 1063.

Newcastle upon Tyne and Gateshead. From Jan. 1, 1765, to Jan. 1, 1766. Christened 728. Buried 763. Increased in christenings 67. In burials 68. The burials at the Ballast hills not included, which are reckoned at 300.

Norway. Died 20,241. Born 22,536.

Paris. Born 19,439. Deaths 18,034; which are 3065 more births, and 5196 deaths less than at London. Marriages 4782. Foundlings 5495.

Petersburgh. Died 4198, of which 77 were above 80, and 5 above 100. Born 5049.

Rotterdam. Married 573. Died 1710.

Sleswick and Holstein duchies. In the former born 6768. Died 5847. In the latter, born 4561. Died 4374. In the whole, in both dukedoms, born 11,329. Died 10,221. 1108 more births than deaths.

Sunderland. From Jan. 1, 1765, to Jan. 1, 1766. Christened 260. Buried 412.

York. From Jan. 1, 1765, to Jan. 1, 1766. Christened 435. Married 162. Buried 408. Increased in births 3. In marriages 7. In burials 17.

That our readers may not be mistaken in computing lives by parish registers, we insert the following pieces.

Extra

*Extract from the register of Keym,
near Leicester.*

Mr. Thomas Sampson, being
minister in the year 1563, had by
his wife Tomison eight children,
viz.

1	Joyce	bapt. Feb. 12. in	1630
2	Ann	do. May 6.	1632
3	Edward	do. Feb. 6.	1633
4	Francis	do. Oct. 11.	1635
5	Thomas	do. Nov. 1.	1637
6	John	do. Dec. 15.	1639
7	Sufanna	do. July 25.	1641
8	Elizab.	do. Oct. 20.	1644

Inferences from the above register.

He could not serve the cure of
Keym before he was twenty-two,
consequently he had served it at the
birth of his

1st	child	67 years	aged 89
2d	do.	69 do.	do. 91
3d	do.	70 do.	do. 92
4th	do.	72 do.	do. 94
5th	do.	74 do.	do. 96
6th	do.	76 do.	do. 98
7th	do.	78 do.	do. 100
8th	do.	81 do.	do. 103

Mr. Sampson was buried Au-
gust 4, 1655, when he was at least
114, and had been minister of
Keym 92 years. It was examined
by the Rev. Mr. Juxon, Feb. 28,
1743.

*Conjectures on the above register, and
the inferences from it.*

The Keym register is in Mr.
Sampson's hand-writing, and every
page signed by his name, from
1563, to near the time of his death,
which happened in 1655; and the
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case is much the same in the Wan-
lip register, (a neighbouring pa-
rish) which is signed by Robert
Cooper, rector, for near a century;
and also in many other registers of
that date; which registers, as I am
informed, are, for the most part,
signed by the same church-wardens
for fifty or sixty years. The Keym
register is signed by the same
church-wardens, from 1565 to 1620,
and from that last year to 1655,
by different church-wardens every
year.

I imagine the present register was
in 1620 copied from former ac-
counts of christenings, &c. proba-
bly on bad paper books, and
transcribed into a parchment book;
and, in order to authenticate it, was
signed at the bottom of each page
by Mr. Sampson, the minister at
that time, and by the church-war-
dens of that year.

If this conjecture has any founda-
tion, the wonder will cease, as
from hence it appears, that Mr.
Sampson might not be more than
thirty-two years old at the birth of
his child in 1630.

Kirby register, of about the
same time, is wrote in the same
hand for above forty years, and
not that of the rector's, for his bu-
rial is entered in the same hand,
as employed during his incum-
bency.

BIRTHS for the year 1765.

- Jan. 24. Viscountess Weymouth,
of a son and heir.
countess of Dartmouth,
of a son.
25. lady of Sir John Tyril,
bart. of a daughter.

[M]

lady

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- lady Donegal, of a June 6. Lady Grosvenor, of a son
 daughter.
 lady of Sir John Sinclair, 16. countess of Ashburnham,
 of a son. of a daughter.
 31. *lately*, the hon. Mrs. Wal- 21. countess of Coventry, of
 lingham, of a son. a son.
 viscountess Jocelyn, a son. 23. lady of the hon. Richard
 lady Hardy, of a son. Walpole, of a daughter.
 lady Croft, of a son and 26. countess of Egmont, of a
 heir. son.
 Feb. 1. Lady of Sir Simeon July 7. Lady Graham, of a
 Stuart, bart. of a daughter.
 daughter. 22. marchioness of Tavistock
 lady Caroline Leigh, of a of a son and heir.
 son and heir. lady Armitage, of a
 8. *lately*, lady of Sir Wil- daughter.
 liam Maxwell, of a lady of the hon. Charles
 son and heir. Yorke, of a daughter.
 March 1. Countess of Waldegrave, Aug. 11. Lady Bridgman, of a son.
 of a son. 15. viscountess Stopford, of a
 lady Downe, of a son. son.
 2. hon. Mrs. Duffe, of a 25. viscountess Spencer, of a
 son. daughter.
 18. lady of the Bishop of St. 30. lady Erskine, a daughter.
 David's, of a daughter. 31. *lately*, lady of the hon.
 21. lady Sarah Stillingfleet, John Bentinck, of a
 of 2 daughters. daughter.
 lady Forbes, of a son. lady Fortescue, a daught.
 31. *lately*, hon. Mrs. Roper, lady Hales, of a daught.
 of a son. countess of Lauderdale,
 marchioness of Kildare, of a son.
 of a son. Sept. 16. Countess of Fingall, of
 lady Lyndsey, of a a son.
 daughter. 17. countess of Hopetoun, of
 April 6. The duchess of Savoy, of a son.
 a prince, styled Le Duc 29. the princess of Nassau
 de Genevois. Weilbourg, of a prin-
 8. viscountess Irwin, of a cess.
 daughter. Oct. 5. Lady St. John, of a daugh-
 25. lady Scarfdale, of a son. ter, at Montpellier.
 26. countess of Corke, of a 19. lady of the hon. Thomas
 son and heir. Townshend, jun. esq;
 30. lady Bruce, of a daughter. of a daughter.
lately, lady of governor 31. lady Grey, of a son and
 Lyttelton at Jamaica, heir.
 of a son. Nov. 4. Lady Middleton, of a son.
 lady Dyke, of a son. Dec. 14. Countess of Plymouth, of
 a son.

25. Viscountess Downe of a son.

MARRIAGES. 1763.

- Jan. 1. Sir Edward Deering, bart. to Miss Winchester of Pall-mall.
4. Lord Percival, to miss Paulet of Buckingham.
- Feb. 3. Earl of Shelburne, to lady Sophia Carteret, daughter to the late earl of Granville.
12. Sir John Bridger, of Coombe, Suffex, to miss Elliot of Grosvenor-square.
- March 2. Lord Rollo, at Edinburgh, to miss Moray, of Abercainey.
- April 11. Hon. Mr. Baron Winn, to a daughter of Sir Rowland Winn, bart.
13. Horatio Mann, esq; to lady Lucy Noel.
26. Robert Eden, esq; to the hon. miss Calvert, sister to lord Baltimore.
- May 25. Lord Archibald Hamilton, to Lady Harriot Stewart, daughter to the earl of Galloway.
- June 2. Sir John Gresham of Tilsey-place, Surry, bart. to the eldest daughter of Sir Kenrick Clayton, bart.
4. Hon. colonel Howe, to miss Conolly, daughter to lady Ann Conolly.
11. Sir John Griffin Griffin, knt. of the bath, to miss Clayton, of Harlesford, Bucks.
- Fred. Flood, esq; to lady Juliana Annesley, sister to the earl of Anglesea.

- Robert Clements, esq; to lady Betty Skeffington.
- Sir Brook Bridges, bart. to the hon. miss Fowler.
13. Capt. Luttrell, of the Achilles man of war, to the hon. miss Olmsted, sister to lord Waltham.
20. John Freke, esq; to lady Elizabeth Gore, daughter to the earl of Arran.
- July 10. Viscount Torrington, to lady Lucy Boyle, sister to the earl of Orrery.
- Sir George Yonge, bart. member for Honiton, to miss Cleeve, heiress of the late B. Cleeve, esq; of Foot's Gray-place, Kent.
11. Morgan Lloyd of Aber-trenant, Cardiganshire, esq; to the only daughter of lord Lisburn.
19. Welbore Ellis, esq; to miss Stanley, sister to Sir Hans Stanley, bart.
- Hon. Anthony Montague, only son of viscount Montague, to lady Halkertoun.
22. Visc. Folkestone, to the lady dowager Feverham.
- Aug. 3. Governor Cornwallis, to lady Fawkener, at Chelsea.
5. Sir Mordaunt Martin, of Long-Melford, Staffordshire, bart. to miss Ewilda Smith, of Burnham.
17. Lieut. general Anstruther, to lady Betty Ogilvie, sister to the earl of Lauderdale.
- Sept. 7. Baron de Bondelle, to miss Devisme of Clapham, Surry.
8. — Mackenzie, esq; to lady Caroline Stanhope.
- [M] 2 c. d. e. f.

eldest daughter of the earl of Harrington.

10. Rev. Mr. Bulkeley, to lady Frances Mordaunt, daughter of the earl of Peterborough.

Lord Newnham, eldest son of the earl of Harcourt, to the hon. miss Vernon, daughter of lord Vernon of Sudbury.

20. Lord Charles Montague, to miss Ballmer, of Huntingdon.

Oct. 14. Lord Effingham Howard, to Miss Kitty Proctor, of Thorp, near Leeds.

16. Osborne Fuller, esq; to lady Blois.

22. Sir William Halton, bart. to miss Garner, of Kingripton, Huntingdonshire.

Nov. 17. Sir Tho. Stapleton, bart. to miss Fane, of Wormsley, niece to the earl of Northumberland.

Dec. 12. Sir William Hanham, bart. to miss Harriot Drax, of Charborough, Dorsetshire.

kingdom. — Right reverend the bishop of Kildare, archbishop of Armagh, in the room of doctor Stone, deceased.

Feb. 5. William Mildmay, of Moulsham-hall in Essex, esq; and his heirs male, a baronet,

26. Richard Clayton, esq; chief justice of the Common-Pleas in Ireland. — Rev. Mr. Maskelyne, astronomer Royal. — Claudius Amyand, esq; receiver-general of the land-tax for London and Middlesex. — Rev. Mr. Betts, Savilian professor at Oxford. — Lord Coaltoun, a lord of the Justiciary in Scotland. — Doctor William Markham, dean of Rochester, in the room of doctor Newcome, deceased. — Honourable and rev. Henry Maxwell, dean of Kilmore, bishop of Downmore, in the room of the right rev. Dr. Edward Young, translated to the bishoprick of Leighlin and Fernes, in the room of the right rev. Doctor Charles Jackson, translated to that of Kildare. — His grace Richard archbishop of Armagh, lord high almoner in Ireland. — Dr. Philip Lloyd, dean of Norwich.

March 19. James Fortrey, esq; a commissioner of the navy, in the room of Horatio Townshend, deceased. — Lieut. generals, John earl of Rothes, to be general of foot, — Harry Pulteney, Sir Charles Howard, the duke of Argyll, and Earl De Lawarr, generals of horse. — Major-generals, James Durand, marquis of Lorne, Daniel Webb, John Fitz William, James Paterson, Robert Anstruther, William A'Court, Charles Montague, lord Forbes, John Stanwix, Charles Jefferys, William Strode, Sir Jeffrey Amherst, Joseph Hudson, Sir Henry Erskine, Arch. Douglas,

Principal PROMOTIONS for the Year 1765, from the London Gazette, &c.

Jan. 1. Robert Kirke, esq; consul-general at Algiers. — William Norton, esq; minister to the Swiss Cantons.

— 5. Richard Bagot, esq; one of the commissioners of excise, in the room of James Bindley, esq; commissioner of the stamp-office. — Rev. Charles Doyne, dean of Leighlin in Ireland. — Doctor John Averal, dean of Emly in the same

Douglas, Robert Armiger, Sir John Griffin Griffin, Studholm Hodgson, George Augustus Elliot, Sir D. Cunyngham, Tho. Brudenell, lieutenant generals.—Colonels, James Prevost, in America only; John Toovey, Henry Whitley, John Clavering, George Cary, George Gray, James Adol. Oughton, John Gore, James Murray, George Williamson, Cyrus Traupaud, Sir William Boothby, William Keppel, Richard Pierfon, John Furbar, Benjamin Carpenter, John Owen, Bigoe Armstrong, Edward Harvey, William earl of Shelburne, William Haviland, Ralph Burton, William Rufane, Ham. Lambert, John Irwin, lord Blaney, Cha. Vernon, William Ganfell, David Græme, Marcus Smith, Edward Urmston, major-generals.

—31, *lastly*, Sir Joseph Yates, one of the judges of the King's Bench, chancellor of the chancery court of Durham.—Nicholas Hyett, esq; constable of Gloucester castle.—Hon. Walter Murray, receiver-general; and James Potts, esq; judge of the admiralty at Quebec.

April 13. Sir Henry Erskine, bart. secretary to the ancient order of the Thistle, in the room of George Drummond, esq; deceased.

—27. Sir Richard Wrottesley, bart. one of his majesty's chaplains, dean of Worcester, in the room of doctor Waugh, deceased.

—30. Richard Aston, esq; serjeant at law, a knight, and one of the judges of the King's Bench.—Reverend Charles Agar, dean of Kilmore.

Lastly, Lord visc. Weymouth, lord-lieutenant of Ireland.

May 29. Lord Frederick Campbell, keeper of the privy seal of Scotland, and viscount Weymouth, lord lieutenant of Ireland, privy counsellors.—Honourable Henry Grenville, esq; a commissioner of the customs, in room of Claudius Amyand, esq.

June 8. Honourable Charles Townshend, esq; paymaster of the forces, in the room of lord Holland, resigned.—Lord Frederick Campbell, keeper of the privy seal of Scotland, in the room of the honourable James Stewart Mackenzie, brother to the earl of Bute.—Earl of Bute, James Harris, esq; and Daniel Wray, esq; trustees of the British Museum, in the room of lord Willoughby, Sir John Evelyn, and doctor Ward.

—21. John Wood, esq; governor of the Isle of Man.—Honourable general George Boscawen, second in command on the Irish establishment.—Reverend Charles Dodgson, D. D. bishop of Orlery, in the room of the right reverend doctor Pococke, bishop of Elphin, in the room of the right reverend doctor Gore, bishop of Meath, in the room of the right reverend William Carmichael, promoted to the archbishoprick of Dublin.

—29. William Gordon, esq; envoy extraordinary to the court of Denmark.

July 8. John Major, of Worlingworth-hall, in Suffolk, esq; a baronet, with remainder to his heirs male, and in default of such issue, to his son-in-law, John Henricker, esq.

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—10. Duke of Portland, marquis of Rockingham, right hon. Henry Seymour Conway, and William Dowdeswell, esq; privy-counsellors.—The Duke of Grafton and Mr. Conway, principal secretaries of state.

—12. Earl of Winchelsea, president of the council.—Earls of Scarborough and Ashburnham, earl of Besborough, and viscount Villiers, privy counsellors.

—13. Marquis of Rockingham, William Dowdeswell, esq; lord John Cavendish, Thomas Townshend, esq; and George Onslow, esq; lords of the treasury.—Mr. Dowdeswell, to be chancellor, &c. of the exchequer.

—14. Duke of Newcastle, lord privy seal.

—15. Right honourable Sir Ch. Pratt, kn. chief justice of the Common Pleas, a baron of Great Britain, by the name, style, &c. of baron Camden, of Camden place, in the county of Kent, with remainder to his heirs male.—The earl of Besborough and lord Grantham, post-masters-general.

—20. Earl of Ashburnham, keeper of the great wardrobe, —Lord Barrington, secretary at war.—William Tryon, esq, governor of North Carolina, in the room of Mr. Dobbs.—Sir Henry Moor, bart. governor of New-York, in the room of General Monckton.

—26. Earl of Dartmouth, viscount Howe, and lord Edgcumbe, privy counsellors.

—27. Joseph Mawbey, of Botleys, in Surry, esq; a baronet, to him and his heirs male.

—30. John Earl of Egmont, Tho. Pitt, esq; Sir Charles Saunders,

K. B. the hon. Augustus Kappel, honourable Charles Townshend, Sir William Meredith, and John Buller, esq; lords of the admiralty.

July 31. *lately*, Lord Edgcumbe, treasurer of the household, in the room of Earl Powis.—Earl of Scarborough, cofferer, in the room of the earl of Thomond.—Thomas Pelham, esq; comptroller of ditto, in the room of lord Charles Spencer.—Viscount Villiers, vice-chamberlain of ditto, in the room of the honourable William Finch, esq;—William Mellish, and Charles Lowndes, esq; joint secretaries to the treasury, in the room of Mr. Jenkinson and Mr. Whateley.—Lord Cornwallis, a lord of the bedchamber, in the room of Lord Bolingbroke.—Lord Gage, paymaster of the pensions, in the room of the hon. Neville Neville, esq;—Wellbore Ellis, esq; one of the vice-treasurers of Ireland.—Sir Alexander Gilmour, a clerk of the board of green cloth, in the room of the hon. Henry Fr. Thynne, esq;—Sir William Dolben, bart. one of the verdurers of Rockingham forest.—Visc. Galway, master of the buck-hounds.—Francis Hales, esq; one of the commissioners of appeals for regulating the duties of excise.—Lieut. col. Amherst, groom of the bed-chamber to the duke of Gloucester.—Thomas Slade and John Williams, esq; surveyors of the navy.—Robert Colebroke, esq; ambassador at Constantinople.—Thomas Nuthall, esq; solicitor to the East India company, solicitor to the treasury, in the room of Philip Carteret Webb, esq;—Guthrie, Juvenel, esq; private secretary to the duke of Grafton.

Aug.

Aug. 1. Earl of Hertford, lord lieutenant of Ireland.

—6. Earl Cornwallis, an aid de camp to the king.

13. Lord Digby, of the kingdom of Ireland, baron Digby of Sherborne, in the county of Dorset, and to his heirs male; and in default thereof, to the lawful heirs male of his father, Edward Digby, esq;

—17. Marquis of Rockingham, lord lieutenant of the west riding of Yorkshire, and of the city and county of the city of York, and custos rotulorum of the north and west ridings, and of the city and county of the city of York, and aynstree of the same.—Earl of Dartmouth, Soame Jenyns, Edward Elliot, John York, George Rice, John Roberts, Jeremiah Dyson, and William Fitzherbert, esqrs. commissioners of trade and plantations.—Viscount Howe, treasurer of the navy.—Sir Henry Pool, bart. commissioner of the excise, in the room of Henry Vernon, esq; deceased.—Cha. Rigby, esq; one of the commissioners of the taxes, in the room of William Blair, esq;—William Blair, George Whitmore, and John Kenrick, esqrs, commissioners of the stamp-office.—William Poole, esq; receiver-general to ditto,

—33. *lately*.—Wallop, esq; one of the grooms of the bed-chamber.

George Bridges Brudenell, esq; one of the clerks of the board of green cloth.

Sept. 6. Rt. hon. Thomas Pelham, esq; comptroller of the household, a privy counsellor.

—7. Duke of Newcastle, lord lieut. and custos rotulorum of the county of Nottingham; and also steward and keeper, and guardian,

of the forest of Sherwood, and the park of Tollwood.

—17. John Leigh, esq; captain of Carisbrook-castle.—William Mellish, esq; receiver-general of the customs, in the room of William Levins, esq; deceased.

—21. Lieutenant-general Hodgson, governor of Fort George, and Fort Augustus, in Scotland, in the room of Sir Charles Howard, deceased.

—28. Right hon. William viscount Folkestone, baron of Longford, and the heirs male of his body, the dignities of a baron and earl of Great-Britain, by the name, style, and title of baron Pleydell Bouverie, of Colehill in Berkshire, and earl of the county of Radnor in Wales; in default of such issue, the said dignity of earl of the county of Radnor, to go to the heirs male, lawfully begotten, of Jacob viscount Folkestone, deceased.—Sir Francis Molyneux, gent. usher of the black rod, in the room of Sir Septimus Robinson, deceased.

—30. *lately*, Thomas Pratt, brother to Lord Camden, keeper of the treasury records.—Grey Cooper, esq; secretary to the treasury.—Earl of Holderness, admiral and warden of the Cinque Ports, in the room of the Duke of Dorset, deceased.—Earl of Scarborough, by the duke of Norfolk, deputy earl marshal of England.—Dr. Barnard, provost of Eaton college.—Col. Worge, governor of Senegal, and all the settlements on that coast.

Oct. 5. Viscount Spencer, viscount and earl, by the name, style, and title of viscount Althorp, in Northamptonshire, and earl Spencer.

—15. Right reverend Dr. Kessel, bishop of Exeter, dean of the royal chapel at Windsor, with the deanry of Wolverhampton, and registry of the order of the Garter thereto annexed.

—19. Charles Knowles, esq; admiral of the blue, and his heirs male, a baronet.—Dr. James Trail, chaplain to the earl of Hertford, lord lieutenant of Ireland, bishop of Down and Connor, in the room of the right reverend Dr. Arthur Smyth, bishop of Meath, in the room of Dr. Pococke, deceased.

—23. Duke of Richmond, a privy counsellor.

Nov. 5. Lord Monson, warden, and chief justice in Eyre, of the forests south of Trent, in the room of the right hon. John earl of Breadalbane, keeper of the privy seal of Scotland, in the room of lord Frederick Campbell.—Sir Charles Knowles, bart. rear-admiral of the navy and seas of Great-Britain, in the room of Sir Edward Hawke, knight of the Bath, vice-admiral, in the room of Henry Osborne, esq;

—22. Earl Verney, a privy counsellor.

—23. Rober Gunning, esq; resident at the court of Denmark.—William Gordon, esq; minister at Brussels.—Fulk Greville, esq; envoy extraordinary to the elector of Bavaria, and minister to the diet of Ratisbon.—Sir James Gray, knight of the Bath, governor of Dover castle, &c. by the earl of Holderness.

30. *lately*, John Murray, esq; resident at Venice, ambassador at Constantinople.—Duke of Bedford, chancellor of the university of

Dublin, in the room of the duke of Cumberland, deceased.—Sir George Bridges Rodney, vice-admiral of the blue, master of Greenwich hospital.

Dec. 13. Andrew Mitchell, esq; a knight of the Bath, and appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the king of Prussia.

—14. Sir John Gresham, bart. one of the commissioners of the salt-duties, in the room of Denzil Onslow, esq; deceased.

—20. Right hon. Lord George Sackville, a privy counsellor.

—21. Right hon. John earl of Egmont, of the kingdom of Ireland, and lord Lovel and Holland, of Enmore, in the county of Somerset in Great-Britain, Sir Charles Saunders, knight of the Bath, the hon. Augustus Keppel, and Charles Townshend, esqrs. Sir William Meredith, bart. John Buller, and the hon. John Yorke, esqrs. to be commissioners for executing the office of high admiral of Great-Britain.

—27. Right hon. John baron Pollington, of Longford, and his heirs male, a viscount of Ireland, by the title of viscount Pollington, of Ferns; and likewise the said baron Pollington and his heirs male, an earl of the said kingdom, by the title of earl Mexborough, of Lifford, in the county of Donegal.—Right hon. Edward baron Winterton of Gort, and his heirs male, a viscount of Ireland, by the title of viscount Turnour, of Gort, in the county of Galway; and likewise said baron Winterton and his heirs male, an earl of the said kingdom, by the title of earl Winterton, in the county of Galway,

way.—Right hon. Stephen baron Kilworth, and his heirs male, a viscount of Ireland, by the title of viscount Mount Cashell, of the city of Cashell, in the county of Tipperary.—Right hon. Arthur Trevor, of Brinkinallt in Denbighshire, esq; and his heirs male, a baron and viscount of Ireland, by the title of Baron Hill, of Oldersleet, in the county of Antrim, and viscount Dungannon, in the county of Tyrone, in the said kingdom.—Sir George Pigot, bart. and his heirs male, a baron of Ireland, by the title of baron Pigot of Paxshull, in the county of Dublin.—Right hon. John Gore, chief justice of his majesty's court of King's Bench in Ireland, and his heirs male, a baron of the said kingdom, by the title of Baron Annaly, of Tenelick, in the county of Longford.—Elizabeth Ormsby Rowley, wife of the right hon. Hercules Langford Rowley, esq; a baroness and viscountess of Ireland, by the titles of baroness Summerhill in the county of Meath, and viscountess Langford, of Langford Lodge, in the county of Antrim; and her issue male by the said Hercules Langford Rowley, baron Summerhill, in the said county of Meath, and viscount Langford, of Langford Lodge, in the said county of Antrim, in Ireland.

—31. *lately*, Earl of Kinnoul, chancellor of the university of St. Andrew's, in the room of the duke of Cumberland, deceased.—Lord George Sackville, one of the vice-treasurers of Ireland.

Col. Charles O'Hara, governor of Senegal,

DEATHS. 1765.

January 7. Lady Langdale, in Golden-square.

Lady of General Sir Jeffrey Amherst, near Tunbridge.

8. Rt. Hon. Ridgeway Pitt, earl of Londonderry, at Knightsbridge.

Hon. Miss Booth, daughter of lord Delamere.

10. Relict of the late Sir Robert Adams, bart.

12. Sir William Pynsent, of Burton, Somersetshire, bart.

16. Countess of Harcourt, suddenly, on a visit at tea, at the hon. col. Houghton's.

17. John Folliot, esq; governor of Kinsale in Ireland, and member for that place.

18. Sir Tho. Slingsby, at Moremonkton, Yorkshire.

21. Rt. hon. Lord Willoughby, of Parham, president of the society of antiquarians, and F. R. S.

27. The sultan Numan, third brother to the grand signior, aged 34.

28. Lady of Sir William Maxwell, bart. in Scotland.

February 2. Lady Allen, mother of Sir Edmund Allen, bart.

3. Hon. and revd. doctor Edmund Townshend, dean of Norwich, and rector of the Fulhams and Tivetshalls, in Norfolk.

19. Sir Abraham Janssen, bart.

27. Lady Hefilrigge, of Nossely-hall, Leicestershire.

March 1. Lady Isabella Poulet, sister to earl Poulet.

Lady Sarah Ponsonby, daughter of the earl of Bessborough.

March 8. Lady Bulkeley Williams, in Merionethshire.

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9. Sir Geo. Dalfstone, of Heath, in Yorkshire, bart.

11. Lady of Peregrine Bertie, esq; in Lincoln's-inn-fields.

13. Viscountess dowager of Grimston, in Hertfordshire.

19. Princess Jane Agnes, great aunt to the present Stadtholder, aged 27.

Sir Duncan Campbell, bart. in Argyleshire.

21. Relict of the late Sir Ralph Mibank, bart.

Rt. hon. George Forbes, earl of Granard, at Dublin, one of the privy council, and senior Admiral of the navy: he is succeeded in title by his eldest son, major general lord Forbes, colonel of the 29th regiment of foot.

22. Mrs. Archer, sister of lord Archer.

Viscount Coote, only son to the earl of Bellamont, aged 53.

25. Will. Wood, esq; secretary of his majesty's customs, aged 86.

28. Sir John Cope, of Brewern, Oxfordshire, bart.

29. Lieut. general Fowke.

30. Wife of the hon. lieut. gen. Armiger.

April 1. Viscountess Molyneux, in Hoxton-square.

3. Relict of Sir Thomas Wolryche bart. at Dudmaston-hall, near Bridgenorth.

4. Sir Robert Cocks, bart. at Dumberton, Gloucestershire. His estate, of upwards of 4000l. per ann. descends to his nephew, John Cocks, esq;

5. Hon. Mrs. Southwell, mother of Edward Southwell, esq; member for Bridgewater.

9. The princess dowager of Orange, aged 87.

Lady Betty Bateman, in Wimpole-street.

Viscountess dowager Kilmorey, at Windfor, aged 80.

14. The most reverend doctor Cobbe, archbishop of Dublin, aged 79.

23. Lady Catherine Duffe, sister to the earl of Fife.

30. Countess dowag. of Exeter.

Hon. Alexander Colville, esq; collector of the customs at Inverness.

Sir James Carnegie, bart.

May 3. Sir Edmund Anderfon, of Kildwick, bart.

13. Sir Walter Riddell, of Riddell-hall, bart.

19. Lady Long, at Bath, mother of Sir Robert Long of Draycot, Wilts, bart.

21. Lady Jane Murray, in New Norfolk-street.

24. Lady Berney, at Hoddesdon, Hertfordshire.

Lady Clifton, at Chudleigh, near Exeter.

May 29. The reigning duke of Anhalt Bernburg, duke of Saxony, &c. aged 64.

June 2. Right hon. lord Rollo, at Leicester, in his way to Bristol, for the recovery of his health.

13. William Ferdinand Carey, lord Hunsdon, a peer of England, and the oldest member of the parliament of Great Britain, at his country seat near Alphen, a village three leagues from Leyden, in the 82d year of his age—His lordship's ancestor, Henry Carey, baron of Hunsdon, in the county of Hertford, was so created in the first year of queen Elizabeth, in regard of his being her first cousin, his mother being Mary, daughter to Thomas Bullen.—Some of his lordship's later ancestors, being younger sons, entered into the service of the states-general, and married into the most eminent families

mities in Holland. His lordship was born beyond sea, but naturalized in 1690. He succeeded to the title in 1702, being the 8th lord Hunsdon, and took his seat in the house of peers in 1708. His lordship married in 1718, Grace, daughter to Sir Edward Waldon, of London, knit. and widow of Sir Nicholas Wolstenholme, of Fortyhill, in Middlesex, bart. but she died in 1729, without issue.

14. Sir Thomas Palmer, bart.

30. Sir John Peachey, bart. at West-dean, Suffex.

July 5. Duke of Bolton in Grosvenor-square, suddenly. He is succeeded in title and estate by his only brother, lord Harry Paulet.

13. Relict of Sir Randal Ward, of Norfolk, bart.

16. Countess of Nithisdale, at Paris.

18. His royal highness the infant Don Philip, duke of Parma, Placentia and Guastalla, brother to the king of Spain, in the 45th year of his age, of the small-pox; he is succeeded in his dukedom by his only son Ferdinand, born in January 1750.

Sir Anth. Walton, bart. of Walton-hall in Surrey.

22. Lady of governor Lyttelton, at Jamaica.

30. Lady of Sir R. Jenkinson, bart. near Fulham.

August 1. Admiral Swanton, at Brighthelmstonc.

5. Hon. Charles Berkeley, esq; of Bruton, in Somersetshire. As he was fishing in his own pond, the boat in which he was, overset, and he was unfortunately drowned. Dying without male issue, his fortune descends to his two sisters; one married to lord Byron, the other to Mr. Trevanion, of Cornwall.

7. Major-gen. Sir Henry Erskine, bart. member for Anstruther Easter, secretary to the order of the Thistle, and col. of the first regiment of foot.

12. Sir Thomas Allen of Somerley, Suffolk, bart.

18. Lady of Sir Thomas Rogers, bart.

20. Lady Lucy Bacon, at Colchester.

23. Sir Rowland Winn, bart. at Nostall, Yorkshire.

26. Hon. Sir Charles Howard, knight of the Bath, and col. of the 3d regiment of dragoons.

30. Sir John Robinson, bart. of Cranford, Northamptonshire.

Lady Fagg, at Rygate in Surrey, aged 96.

Sept. 5. Hon. James Paterfon, at Bath. He was lately a lieutenant-general in the king of Sardinia's service, and governor of Nice.

Sir Septimus Robinson, knit. gentleman usher of the black rod.

8. Sir Thomas Dension, late one of the Judges of the King's Bench.

Sir George Brown, of the Neik, in Ireland, bart.

14. Lady Dowager Newdigate, aged 85.

22. Lord visc. Middleton, member for New Shoreham, aged 36.

25. Right hon. earl. Offaley, eldest son of the marquis of Kildare, in his 18th year.

Right rev. Dr. Richard Ponooks, bishop of Meath in Ireland, to which his lordship was promoted a few months past, on the promotion of Dr. Cammichel to the archbishoprick of Dublin.

Sir William Wake, bart. at Cartou-hall in Northamptonshire.

Admiral

Admiral Gallitzin, commander in chief of the Russian navy.

30. Lady of lord Teynham, at Lindeed lodge.

Oct. 4. Lady of the hon. col. Somerville, at Lydeyard.

8. Lady Margaret Edcombe, at Pembley-hall, Surrey.

9. His grace Lionel Cranfield Sackville, duke of Dorset, earl of Middlesex, lord warden and admiral of the Cinque Ports, governor of Dover castle, vice admiral, lord lieutenant and custos rotulor. of Kent, high steward of Stratford upon Avon, a governor of the Charter-house, doctor of laws, a knight of the garter, and one of the privy council. — His lordship was born Janua. 18, 1687-8, and Janua. 29, 1705-6, succeeded his father in the earldoms of Dorset and Middlesex; and on the 8th of Dec. 1708, was made constable of Dover castle, and warden and admiral of the Cinque Ports, which posts he resigned in 1713. — On the demise of qn. Anne, he was commissioned by the regency to notify her death in form, and congratulate his majesty king George I. on his accession to the crown; in return for which his majesty was pleased to appoint him the first gentleman of his bed-chamber. On the 7th of Oct. 1714, he was restored to his former posts, and, on the 16th, elected a knight of the Garter, and installed the 9th of Dec. following. At the coronation, his lordship bore the sceptre and the cross. On the 13th of June 1720, he was created duke of Dorset; on the 30th of May 1725, appointed lord steward of his majesty's household; and on the 3d of June following, was declared one of the lords justices of Great-Britain, while his majesty went to

Hanover; as he was again the 31st of May 1727. At the coronation of king George II. he was lord steward of the household, and being appointed lord high steward of England, on that solemn occasion, he bore St. Edward's crown. On the 19th of June, 1730, he was declared lord lieutenant of Ireland, and on the 17th of Nov. following, he was chosen one of the governors of the charter-house. On the 31st of March 1737, his grace was again declared lord steward of the household; in Jan. 1744-5, lord president of the council; and in Dec. 1750, again lord lieutenant of Ireland. On the 29th of March 1755, his grace was appointed master of the horse to his majesty. — In Jan. 1708-9, his grace married Elizabeth, daughter to lieut. general Walter Philip Collyer, brother to David earl of Portmore in Scotland, who was maid of honour to queen Anne, and afterwards first lady of the bed-chamber, and mistress of the robes to queen Caroline, whom her grace served in these posts when princess of Wales, and represented the queen of Bohemia, as godmother to the duke of Cumberland.

His grace had issue as follows: — 1. Lady Anne, who died in the 11th year of her age. 2. Charles, earl of Middlesex (now duke of Dorset) born Feb. 25, 1710-11; he married miss Boyle, only daughter and heiress of Richard viscount Shannon, of Ireland. 3. Lady Elizabeth, mar. to Tho. Thynne, visc. Weymouth, but died before cohabitation, while his lordship was on his travels. 4. Lord John Philip Sackville, born June 22, 1713; married to lady Frances, 4th daughter of John earl Gower. 5. Lord

5. Lord George; born Jan. 26. 1715-16, member of parliament for Hythe. 6. Lady Carolina, married July 27, 1742, to Joseph Damer, esq; member of parliament for Weymouth, since created lord Milton, of Milton Abbey, in Dorsetshire.

Lady Catherine Thompson, at Low Layton.

14. Relict of Sir Wm. Chapple, formerly one of the judges of the King's Bench, at Bath.

Lady Bayly, at Newnham, in Oxfordshire.

17. The hon. miss Windsor, sister to lord Windsor.—Relict of Sir Charles Molloy, at Swift, Kent.

19. Sir Edward Blount, bart, at Bath.

20. Countess of Yarmouth, at Hanover, aged 56.

31. His royal highness Wm. Augustus, duke of Cumberland, marquis of Berkamstead in Hertfordshire, earl of Kennington in Surrey, visc. of Trematon in Cornwall, baron of the isle of Alderney, first and principal companion of the Bath, ranger and keeper of Windsor great park, chancellor of the universities of Dublin and St. Andrew's, fellow of the royal society, knight of the Garter, and one of the privy council, in the 46th year of his age.

Hon. Sewallis Shirley, esq; comptroller of his majesty's household.

Nov. 7. Baron de Grofs, ambassador from the empress of Russia.

8. Lady Elizabeth Egerton, at Bruton Abbey, Somersetshire.

13. The princess Sophia Dorothea, sister to the king of Prussia, and consort to the margrave of Brandenburg Schwedt.

14. Right hon. lord Torphichen, in Scotland.

30. *lately*, Barbara, lady Kinaird.

Dec. 3. At Tour du Pin, on the Lake of Geneva, the right hon. lord John Philip Sackville, next brother to the present d. of Dorset, aged 53. His lordship had formerly a company in the foot guards, which he resigned in 1746. He was also member in two parliaments for the borough of Tamworth; and married lady Frances, sister to the present earl Gower, by whom he has left issue, the hon. John Sackville, esq; a minor, now on his travels, and a daughter.

4. Sir Thomas Ridge, at Portsmouth.

7. Lady Elizabeth Sherrard, sister to the earl of Harborough.

8. Sir Trafford Smith, bart.

Sir Edward O'Brien, bart. in Ireland.

13. Right hon. lord Somerville, at Edinburgh.

15. Most rev. Dr. William Carmichael, archbishop of Dublin, and brother to the earl of Hyndford, at Bath.

Right hon. Alexander earl of Caithness, aged 81.

His royal highness the dauphin of France. [See our Chronicle.

24. Sir Ralph Asherton, bart. at Middleton in Lancashire, aged 73. The title is extinct.

29. His royal highness prince Frederick William, his majesty's youngest brother, in the 16th year of his age, being born May 24. 1750.

At Rome, Edward Francis, chevalier de St. George. [See our Chronicle.]

APPENDIX to the CHRONICLE.

*Lord Chief Justice Black's argument
in delivering Mr. Wilkes from the
Tower.*

JOHAN WILKES; Esq; was committed to the Tower by the Lords of Begmont and Halifax; the two principal secretaries of State, for refusing to enter into a recognizance to appear before the court of King's Bench; and being brought into the court of Common Pleas, by the deputy lieutenant of the Tower, upon an *habeas corpus* to him directed, the return was read, which Mr. Serjeant Glyn, the defendant's council, prayed might be filed; was ordered accordingly; and then he took *excepciones*, and submitted further, that the defendant being a member of parliament, was intitled to his privilege, and ought for that reason alone to be discharged.

After solemn argument at the bar, and time taken for consideration, the chief justice delivered the resolution of the court (which was unanimous) to the following effect:

"When this return was read, my brother Glyn, council for Mr. Wilkes, made two objections to it; and though these should fail him, he insisted that Mr. Wilkes, from the nature of his particular station and character, as being a member of the house of commons, was intitled to privilege of parliament, and ought, for that reason alone, to be discharged from his

present imprisonment. To begin with the objections. The first was, That it did not appear by the warrant that Mr. Wilkes stood charged upon any evidence with being the author of the libel described in the warrant. The true question arising upon this objection is, Whether stating the evidence be essential to the validity of the warrant? and upon this point we are all clearly of opinion, that the warrant is good; we consider the secretaries in the light of common justices of the peace; they, no more than any common justices, can issue warrants merely *ex officio*, or for offences within their private knowledge, being, in those cases, rather witnesses than magistrates; but though this be admitted, it will not affect the present question. The present question is, Whether the stating the evidence be essential to the validity of the warrant? no authority has been cited by the defendant's counsel to shew it. *Rodyard's case* in *Ventr.* 22. was indeed referred to; but, upon examining that case, it does not apply. The commitment there was a commitment in execution, and therefore it was necessary in that case to state the evidence. It was urged farther, that the ground of the justices jurisdiction rested in the charge by witnesses; and if it were otherwise, every man's liberty would be in the power of the justices. The objection deserves an answer; and if it had not been determined before, I should

I should have thought it very weighty and alarming; but it has been settled. Before I mention the case where it was solemnly adjudged, I would take notice, that neither lord Coke, lord Hale, nor Mr. Hawkins, all of them very able writers upon the crown law, have considered such a charge as is contended for to be essential. In the trial of the seven bishops, though they were committed upon a similar warrant, their council did not make the same objection. In referring to that great case, I am not to be understood as intending to give any weight to the determination of the judges who sat upon the bench in that cause; I rely only on the silence of the defendants' counsel, who were all of them lovers of liberty, and the greatest lawyers of that age. We have seen precedents of commitments returned upon *habeat corpus*'s into the King's Bench, where the warrants have been all in the same form, and no such objection taken; but the very point was determined in the case of Sir W. Wyndham, 3 *Vin. Abr.* 530. 505. *Syra.* 2, who was committed for high treason generally, and not on the charge of any body, stated in the commitment. 2 *Hawk.* Pl. Cr. 120. chap. 17. sect. 17. refers to the case of Sir W. Wyndham, and says, it is safer to set forth, that the party is charged upon oath, but that is not necessary. Thus stands this point on authorities. The other objection was, that the libel itself ought to have been set forth *in hac verba*; but upon that point too, we are all of opinion that the warrant is good. It was urged, that the specific cause of the detention ought to be stated with certainty; and

therefore if a man be committed for felony, the warrant must briefly mention the species of felony. Now the species of every offence must be collected by the magistrate out of the evidence; but he is not bound to set forth the evidence, he is answerable only for the inference he deduces from it. As to a libel, the evidence is partly internal and partly external. The paper itself may not be complete and conclusive evidence, for it may be dark and unintelligible without the *intuenda* which are the external evidence. There is no other name but that of libel applicable to the offence of libelling, and we know the offence specifically by that name, as we know the offences of horse-stealing, forgery, &c. by the names which the law has annexed to them. But two reasons were urged why the libel ought to be stated. First, it was said, That without it the court cannot judge whether it be a libel or not. The answer is, That the court ought not in this proceeding to give any judgment of that sort, as it would tend to prejudication, to take away the office of a jury, and to create an improper influence. The other reason was, that unless the libel be stated, the court cannot be able to determine on the quantity of bail. I answer, That regard to the nature of the offence, is the only rule in bailing. As to the offence of a libel, it is a high misdemeanor, and good bail (having regard to the quality of the offender) should be required; but if the libel itself was stated, we could have no other measure of bailing than this; besides, there has been no case shewn to warrant this reason, and it was not urged in

in the case of the seven bishops. But then it remains to be considered, Whether Mr. Wilkes ought not to be discharged; the king's council have thought fit to admit that he was a member of the house of commons, and we are bound to take notice of it. In the case of the seven bishops, the court took notice of their privilege from their description in the warrant; in the present case there is no suit depending; here no writ of privilege can therefore issue; no plea of privilege can be received; it rests, and must rest on the admission of the council of the crown; it is fairly before us upon that admission, and we are bound to determine it. In lord Coke, 4 *Inst.* 24, 25, after shewing that privilege of parliament is consutable at common law, he says, that privilege generally holds, unless it be in three cases, viz. treason, felony, and the peace. We have not been able to have recourse to the original record, but in Cotton's *Abridgment*, fol. 596. you will find my lord Coke was right. The case I would refer to is that of William Lake, 9th of Henry VI. who being a member's servant, and taken in execution for debt, was delivered by the privilege of the house of commons; the book adds (and for that purpose I refer to it) wherein it is to be noted, that there is no cause to arrest any such man, but for treason, felony and the peace. In the trial of the seven bishops, the words, "the peace," are explained to mean "surety of the peace." In the case of the King against Sir Thomas Culpepper, reported in 12 Mod. 108. lord Holt says, that whereas it is said in our books, that privilege of parliament was

not allowable in treason, felony, or breach of the peace, it must be intended, where surety of the peace is desired, that it shall not protect a man against a *supplicavit*, but it holds as well in case of indictment, information for breach of the peace, as in case of actions. In the case of lord Tankerville, a few years ago, which, though not reported in any law book, is upon record in parliament, it was held, that bribery, being only a *constructive*, and not an *actual* breach of the peace, should not oust him of his privilege; there is no difference between the two houses of parliament in respect of privilege. The statutes of 12 and 13 Will. III. c. 3. and 2 and 3 An. c. 18. speak of the privilege of parliament in reference not to one house in particular, but to both houses. What then is the present case? Mr. Wilkes, a member of the house of commons, is committed for being the author and publisher of an infamous and seditious libel. Is a libel *ipso facto* in itself an actual breach of the peace? Dalton, in his *Justice of the Peace*, fol. 289. defines a libel as a thing *tending* to the breach of the peace. In Sir Baptist Hicks's case, *Hob.* 224. it is called a *provocation* to a breach of the peace. In *Lev.* 139. the King against Summers, it was held to be an offence consutable before justices, because it *tended* to a breach of the peace. In *Harv.* Pl.'Cr. 193. chap 73. sect. 3. it is called a thing directly *tending* to a breach of the public peace. Now that that which *tends* only to a breach of the peace, is not an *actual* breach of it, is too plain a proposition to admit of argument. But if it was admitted that a libel

was

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was a breach of the peace, still privilege cannot be excluded, unless it require surety of the peace; and there has been no precedent but that of the seven bishops cited to shew that sureties of the peace are requirable from a libeller; and as to the opinion of the three judges in that case, it only serves to shew the miserable state of justice in those days. Allybone, one of the three, was a rigid and professed papist: Wright and Hol- loway, I am much afraid, were placed there for doing jobs; and Powell, the only honest man upon the bench, gave no opinion at all. Perhaps it implies an absurdity to demand sureties of the peace from a libeller; however, what was done in the case of the seven bishops I am bold to deny was law.

Upon the whole, though it should be admitted, that sureties of the peace are requirable from Mr. Wilkes, still his privilege of parliament will not be taken away till sureties have been demanded and refused. Let him be discharged. Easter Term, 3 Geo. 3. 1763. C. P. the King against John Wilkes, Esq; [*Digest of the laws concerning libels*, fol. 49—54.]

A short retrospect of the process against Mr. Almon, publisher of the Letters on Libels.

ON the 25th of January 1765, (Hilary term) a motion was made by the last attorney general, for a rule against Mr. Almon, to shew cause why a writ of attachment should not go against him

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for his contempt. But during that term, there being only one judge upon the bench, no cause was shewn; the case being declared, upon the appearance of the defendant's council; of too much importance to be decided without a full bench. Before the succeeding term a new judge was made, and a sick one recovered. In May therefore (Easter term) the defendant's council, serjeant Glyn and Mr. Dunning, in the court of King's Bench, before the three puisne judges of that court, exerted themselves with equal energy and force of reasoning against that method of proceeding. They acknowledged it to be in certain cases, and on particular occasions, strictly constitutional; they contended, however, that the affair now before the court is not one of these cases: they cited precedents to prove, that a chief justice of the most indisputable abilities had declined the use of this mode of process: this was the great lord Coke. They observed, that the cause now depending is the most important, and the most essentially interesting to the liberty of the subject, of any that ever had been brought before that judicature; that the method of trial by a jury is the inherent, the native, the peculiar privilege and glory of Englishmen: that this mode of process was originally founded on the best, and the most solid principles; and that the wisdom of it had been approved by a long succession of ages: that whenever it should be deemed expedient to alter it, and to adopt any other method of procedure, the legislature, as it is the most proper judge of this expediency, so would it be the

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only proper authority to enforce the subject's obedience to it.

They contended that the pamphlet did not at all suit the party alluded to.

That it appeared from the affidavits on behalf of the prosecution, that the facts were not as stated in the pamphlet; if so, there was an end of the cause for the particular mode of proceeding contended for.

That it was impossible the character drawn in the pamphlet should be the portrait of an original. It deviated so far from the likeness of any chief justice, particularly the present one of the court of King's Bench.

That it was only in answer, by way of argument, to another pamphlet, that had advanced doctrines not agreeable to the notions of the author of the Letters on Libels.

They likewise urged, that supposing a pamphlet to be a reflection upon the party alluded to; yet that an attachment was an improper mode of proceeding in this case. For that, if the chief president of this court was alluded to, he had several methods to do himself justice, without taking this unconstitutional one; he was a member of a most illustrious body, who would never suffer the slightest reflection on the character of any of their members to pass unnoticed or uncensured; that, as a peer of the realm, he was intitled to his action of *scandalum magnatum*, wherein he need not fear but that a jury will give him a proper satisfaction for any injury he should prove to them he had received.

That an attachment (the process of contempt) was originally instituted for the benefit of the subject; it was established to enforce obedience to the commands of the courts of justice; it was founded in necessity, for, if the courts of justice were not possessed of such a power, their proceedings would be vague and nugatory; and therefore, as the case before them was not attended with any of the peculiar circumstances necessary to support an application of this sort, it would be too much for the court to extend it beyond its original limits.

That even the practice of granting informations, which went a great way, would be nothing if the present motion were granted.

The method to apply for information is this: The party who conceives himself injured annexes the paper in which he thinks himself alluded to, to his own affidavit, wherein he swears that he believes the writer, printer, or publisher (as the case may happen to be) intended to reflect on him; whereupon the court grants the information; but the defendant is always tried, and the fact proved to the satisfaction of a jury; but in this case, if the attachment goes, the court exercises the distinct and peculiar provinces of party, judge, evidence, and jury.

They observed, that it was no contempt to disobey the order of a judge at *nisi prius*, at the Old Bailey, or at chambers, till made rules of court, which was generally done of course, from the respect the court paid to the persons who made such order; however, as the order in question never was made

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a rule of court, it was no contempt.

They instanced the late lord Fetters's case, in which an *habeas corpus* had issued in the vacation to bring his countess before a judge, which the earl not doing, a motion was made the ensuing term for an attachment, for a contempt in not obeying the writ; but the court was of opinion it was no contempt of court, the writ not having issued by virtue of a rule of the court; and the motion was denied, and a rule granted for another *habeas corpus*.

Another case they instanced was a motion for an attachment against the publisher of the *Moderator*, in which lord chief justice Pratt's determination, for discharging Mr. Wilkes from his commitment, was called precipitate and inconsiderate, injudicious and erroneous; yet the rule was never made absolute.

These arguments were copiously and learnedly answered by Mr. attorney general, Mr. solicitor general, Mr. chief justice of Chester, and Mr. Wallace, the council for the prosecution. Mr. serjeant Glyn, by the favour of the court, was indulged with the liberty of replying, to which he was not intitled by law; when, after a short rejoinder by Mr. attorney general, Sir John Eardley Wilmot, who, in the absence of the chief justice, presided in court, having remarked, that the council on each side had learnedly and laudably discussed the question, declared, that as the cause was of great importance, his brethren and himself would take time to deliberate, and would fix some future day on which to give their opinion.

About the middle of June (Trinity term) the judges called for the defendant's council, and, in the course of much altercation, repeatedly desired their consent to an amendment in the rule; where, instead of "The King against John Almon," it was put, "The King against John Wilkes." But to this the defendant's council very firmly refused to consent. The rule was therefore discharged, and all prosecution was thought to be at an end. But next day a very considerable quantity of special matter of accusation was brought by Mr. Webb, then solicitor to the treasury, and supported by new affidavits, on which (in consequence of a motion made by Mr. Wallace) a new rule was made against Mr. Almon, to shew cause why a writ of attachment should not go against him for his contempt upon this new accusation. But it being now near the end of term, Mr. Dunning desired the shewing cause might be put off until next term; the charge being so very long, and the case so interesting to public liberty, there was not time to consider of and prepare a proper defence; and his request was readily granted.

An account of some late alterations between the governor and house of assembly of Jamaica.

THE latter end of the year 1764, R. P. C. a merchant in Spanish Town, caused a writ of *Venditioni Exponas* to be executed upon the coach-horses of Mr. O. one of the assembly-men, for a debt of considerable standing; which not only had like to have

produced a quarrel between these two gentlemen, but also has actually produced much confusion and disturbance throughout the island. This private quarrel was instantly adopted, by the whole house of assembly, who looked upon the affront and disgrace offered to Mr. O. as offered to the whole body, of which he was a member. As soon therefore as the house met, it was immediately resolved, that the deputy-marshal and Mr. C. and one W. the marshal's man, should be taken into the custody of their messenger; which was accordingly done. But these, not very well pleased with their confinement, petitioned his excellency, as chancellor, for their *habeas corpus*, which he granted. He could not have refused it, without forfeiting at least a thousand pounds. However, to quash the whole affair, if possible, he desired the immediate attendance of the whole house, then sitting; and, after having passed such few of the bills as were ready, he prorogued them *viva voce*, till the next day, without assigning any particular reason for so doing. But, as soon as they were met the next day, they resumed the subject, came to many resolutions (*nem. con.*) ascertaining their privileges, and one to take again the same persons into custody of their messenger, for a violation of those privileges which they would fain establish. The prisoners pursued their former course, and petitioned, as before, for their *habeas corpus*, which was again granted; and the messenger of the assembly was ordered the next morning to wait upon the chancellor; which he did, with the

persons he had in custody, whom the chancellor was pleased to tell he would hear by their council, either that day or the next. The prisoners chose the latter; and appearing with their keeper, in the circle of a very numerous acquaintance, big with the expectations of the day, his excellency was pleased to decree, from the course of the pleadings, and his own private judgment, that it did not appear to him, either from the laws of Great Britain, from those of this island, or from any precedent, custom, or usage whatsoever, that any member of the assembly of Jamaica should be protected during the session, except in his person only; and therefore the present confinement of the prisoners was illegal; upon which they were again set at liberty. The whole of this decretal order being in direct opposition to what the assembly had a day or two before voted, put the whole house of assembly into a flame; for no sooner were they met than the house was cleared, the doors locked, and a general committee formed, with Mr. C—— J—— at the head, who, after a long and loud debate, when the speaker had again taken the chair, and called to order, reported from the committee, among other things, as follows, viz. "That his excellency, by taking upon himself, as chancellor, to hear and determine upon a matter which belonged to that house only to hear and determine upon, had acted in an unjustifiable manner, and was guilty of a flagrant breach, contempt, and violation of the rights and privileges of that house; and also an infringement of the liberties of the

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the people." Whereupon it was resolved, that a remonstrance of the governor's conduct in this affair should be drawn up and laid at the feet of his majesty, to interpose his royal favour, and relieve his faithful subjects of Jamaica from the imprudent, arbitrary, and oppressive government of him whose constant measures of government, about two months before, they had published to all the world, were wise and prudent, and the people living under his administration to be satisfied and happy. Early the next morning, before they could meet to put the finishing hand to this affair, the governor published their prorogation; and afterwards, summoning a privy-council, by their advice, dissolved them. Writs were issued accordingly for a new assembly, returnable the 5th of March ensuing. It has been published, throughout the island of Jamaica, that the granting of an *habeas corpus*, and determining thereupon, with regard to any assembly prisoner, is a high infringement of the people's rights and privileges; yet few, perhaps, will be found, who think that the refusal of such a writ, and thereby screening a man from the payment of his just debts, is not a much greater infringement of the people's rights, productive of the greatest evils, and totally subversive of that impartial administration of justice, which every honest man hopes will be always had and maintained, not only in Jamaica, but in every other remote and distant colony, that has both the happiness and honour to be dependent upon the government of Great Britain,

On Tuesday the 26th of March 1765, the new assembly met, according to proclamation, and waited on the governor, in the council-chamber; when his excellency made the following speech.

" Gentlemen of the council,

Mr. Speaker, and gentlemen of the assembly,

As I have nothing in command from his majesty to propound to you, or any new regulations to point out, as immediately necessary for your consideration at this juncture; I have only to recommend to you to conduct such business as shall come before you, with that temper which may bring this our first meeting to a speedy and happy conclusion.

Mr. Speaker, and gentlemen of the assembly,

I must apply to you to grant the ordinary supplies for the service of the current year, more especially those which are wanted for the support of his majesty's troops and fortifications; and will not entertain a doubt of your cheerful and ready compliance."

To this speech the assembly returned the following address.

The humble address of the assembly.

" May it please your excellency,

We his majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the assembly of Jamaica, do, with infinite concern, beg leave to represent to your excellency, that there is a deter-

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mination upon record, in the office of the register of the court of chancery, which we apprehend to be absolutely destructive of one of the most essential privileges of the house; a determination not only new in its nature, and founded on proceedings before unheard of, and unattempted even from the first establishment of the constitution and government of this island, but which has, in its consequences, been productive of many great inconveniencies, arising from the deficiency of money in the treasury, occasioned by the expiration of all the money-bills, none of which were passed during the late assembly, their passage having been prevented by the dissolution.

Warmly disposed to remedy these inconveniencies, and to promote his majesty's service, to the utmost of our power, as far as is consistent with our rights and privileges; and being extremely desirous of proceeding with alacrity and dispatch towards the accomplishment of these important views; it gives us inexpressible anxiety to find ourselves incapacitated, whilst we labour under the pressure of that determination, to enter into the consideration of these subjects, consistently with the honour and dignity of the house.

And as we are certain, that the obliteration of this determination is the only measure that can restore that peace and tranquillity so greatly desired by every loyal subject and well-wisher to his country; and as we have great reason to hope, from your excellency's frequent declarations of your willingness and readiness to promote the honour of his majesty's

ty's government, and the peace and happiness of the people of this island, that you will concur with us in every measure that can be effectual to accomplish these desirable ends; we do most earnestly request your excellency to give the necessary orders to the register of the court of chancery, that the record of that determination may be accordingly expunged."

To which his excellency made the following answer:

"Mr. Speaker, and gentlemen of the assembly,

Your application to me, in this address, is of so extraordinary a nature, that it is difficult to give it the answer it deserves. Surely you cannot seriously propose to me to obliterate a determination which I myself have made; or be ignorant, that a judge, who should expunge a record of the court in which he presides, would deservedly incur the highest censure: but I feel with concern that all my endeavours to promote that peace which you affect to desire, and to maintain that fair correspondence with you, which might contribute to the welfare of this country, are unsuccessful; and that I must look for no supplies from you, unless I will consent to such things as, you must know, are alike inconsistent with my honour and duty. I must therefore dismiss you, and leave the unprejudiced world to judge, whether the inconveniencies, which this colony may experience, are to be ascribed to the faithful discharge of my judicial functions; in the impartial administration of justice to his majesty's subjects,

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subjects, or to your assuming conduct, and undutiful resolution to withhold these grants, which the king and the island had so much right to expect from you.

I do, in his majesty's name, prorogue this general assembly unto Monday, the sixteenth day of September next; and it is prorogued accordingly."

On Tuesday the 13th of August the house of assembly met again according to proclamation, and made choice of the honourable Charles Price, junior, esq; for their speaker; after which the governor ordered their attendance on him, to present their speaker at one o'clock the next day; the house accordingly attended, and presented their speaker, who being approved, his excellency made a speech, recommending concord and unanimity.

The Friday following, the governor in council ordered the provost marshal to go to the house, and in his majesty's name, command the attendance of the house immediately in the council-chamber.—The speaker and the house attended accordingly, when his excellency made the following speech:

"Mr. Speaker,

As you omitted, at the time when I approved of the choice which the house of assembly made of you to be their speaker, to apply to me for the usual privileges; I have sent for you to ask, Whether you will now make application for them?"

The speaker made answer,—

"I do not think there is occasion for it."

His excellency asked again, if he would not?

The speaker answered,—“I do not intend it.”

His excellency was then pleased to say;

“As it is my duty to see that the just order of the proceedings of the house of assembly is preserved, and their usual privileges maintained, as well as that his majesty's prerogative suffers no violation; I do, in his majesty's name, dissolve this general assembly, and it is dissolved accordingly.”

Ship News for 1765.

Portsmouth, April 26.

Yesterday during a thick fog, the *Weaver's Delight*, Captain Bloomsbury; the *Gentle Shepherd*, capt. Budget; the *Saddler*, capt. Dunk; and the *True Friend*, capt. Twitcher; ran foul of the *Royal George* guardship on the Mother Bank, and returned into the harbour in a shattered condition.

May 15. This morning we had a terrible squall in the harbour, by the violence of which, the *Fox*, captain Holland; the *Frisch Darsling*, captain Percy; and the *Su-perbe*, captain Mackenzie; were driven from their moorings, and forced out to sea.

July 1. CLEARED OUTWARDS, the *Weaver's Delight*, the *Gentle Shepherd*, the *Saddler*, and the *True Friend*; with the *St. Patrick*, captain Hillsborough; the *Blenheim*, captain Marlborough; the *Trentham*, captain Gower; the *Sweepstakes*, captain Weymouth; the *Gimtrack*, captain Bolingbroke; the *Bristol*, captain

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Nugent;

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Nugent; the *Toper*, captain Rigby; the *Doublesee*, captain Bullface; and the *Devil's Gap*, captain Cobwebb. N. B. the *Trentham*, the *Sweepstakes*, the *Gimcrack*, and the *Toper*, were towed out of the harbour by the *Weaver's Delight*, *Bloomsbury*.

July 8. No ships of war at Spithead.

July 10. ARRIVED, and sailed into the harbour, the *Good Intent*, captain Rockingham; the *Endeavour*, captain Dowdeswell; the *Nestor*, captain Winchelsea; the *Diligence*, captain Conway; the *Esperance*, captain Grafton; the *Providence*, captain Dartmouth; the *Experiment*, captain Portland; the *Happy Return*, captain Yorke; and the *Recovery*, captain Beshorough, ALL from Newcastle, under convoy of the *Cumberland* man of war, and the *Crown storeship*. The *Bienfaisant*, captain Fitzherbert; the *Lemeraire*, captain Onslow; the *Firme*, captain Meredith; the *Defiance*, captain Gilmour, and a great many others, are in sight, but cannot get their names this post.

For some time past the wind has been generally NORTH, but is now come about to the South East, and blows fresh.

We hear that his majesty's ship *Conway* will be no longer employed as a man of war, being found to be fitter for the merchant's service.

July 15. REMAIN in the harbour, with his majesty's ships as per last, the *True Briton*, captain Granby; the *Neptune*, captain Egmont; the *Friends Goodwill*, Barrington; the *Heart of Oak*, Howe; the *Good Steward*, Talbot; and the *Townsend* fly boat.

The *Neptune*, captain Egmont, full freighted, for the island of St. John's in the Gulph of St. Lawrence—only waits a favourable wind.

The *Townsend* fly boat was, with some difficulty, brought to her moorings, where she now lies; but is expected to sail on a roving cruise, as soon as the wind changes.

The *Laurel*, captain Pitt, and the *Olive*, captain Bute, are expected to sail on a joint cruise against the common enemy the first fair wind.

Other advices say, that the *Laurel's* stern posts not being found, she must first come into dock, and have a thorough repair, before she can proceed on the intended voyage.

'Tis supposed that the *Temple* will not be put in commission again, as the carpenters, on examining her, have reported that her back is broke.

August 23. Arrived the *Surprise* cutter, express from Dunkirk, with accounts of the demolition of the jetties.—'Tis added, that the French court, in order to satisfy our court—(of common-council) have offered to pulverise the stones, and to throw the powder on the sand-banks at the mouth of the harbour, which will, by that means, be entirely filled up.

The report of the *St. Andrew*, captain Bute, having put into some port in WALES, was entirely without foundation; and only circulated with an intent to impose on the under writers.

GRAYESLAND, August 24. Passed by the *Thistle*, the *Happy Janet*, the *Charming Moggy*, and the *Highland Laddie*, all from Leith, with Scotch pebbles, for Westminster,

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ter, N. B. The fleets to and from Leith are obliged to *run it*—no Convoy being yet appointed for the *Scotch trade*.

August 25. We hear that his majesty's ship the *Newcastle* will soon have a new figure head, the old one being almost worn out.

'Tis reported from good authority, that *all* the petty officers who have served on board the *Cumberland* man of war, will soon be provided with good births.

The *Prudent*, captain Hertford, a three decker, lately stationed on the French coast, will sail in a short time for *Ireland*, in order to protect the trade; the *Weymouth* frigate, which was appointed for that purpose, not being reckoned of sufficient force.

'Tis reported, that the Gentle Shepherd, when refitted, will proceed to the West Indies, where she is to act as a *guarda costa*, in order to prevent any illicit trade being carried on with the Spaniards.

—'Tis expected that all the colonies will vie with one another in making a proper return to captain *Budget* for his great attention and indefatigable assiduity in promoting their true interest, when last on that station.

The *Vanfittart*, richly laden from *Bengal*, and the *Durant*, with *hard dollars*, from the *Havannah*, are arrived in the river.—'Tis said that *part* of the cargoes will be lodged in some *ware-houses* in the *Borough*.

The *Tawitcher's* tender, commanded by Lieutenant *Anti-Sejanus*, having been missing for some time, 'tis feared that she has shared the fate of the unfortunate *Wilkes* fireship, who foundered in the chan-

nel in the year 1763, occasioned by the carrying *too much sail*.

LONDON, Aug. 28. The *Address*, captain *Beardmore*, having escaped the vigilance of the enemy's cruizers, with great difficulty got to *Park-gate*, heavily laden with *Mellasses* and *VINEGAR*.

Heads of an act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors.

THE preamble to this act recites, that as many persons, by losses and other misfortunes, are rendered incapable of paying their whole debts; and though willing to make the utmost satisfaction they can, and many of them are able to serve his majesty by sea or land, yet are detained in prison by their creditors, or have been forced to go into foreign parts out of this realm: For the relief therefore of insolvent prisoners and fugitives, who shall comply with the terms contained in this act, and faithfully, upon oath, deliver up and assign all their effects and estates for the benefit of their creditors, it is enacted as follows.

That every gaoler is to make out alphabetical lists of prisoners in custody for debt on the first day of January 1765, or since then; with the time when charged, and at whose suit; and the same to be delivered in to the quarter-session. The warden of the Fleet, and marshal of the King's Bench prisons, are, on delivering in their lists, to take an oath to the following effect, viz.

“That all persons whose names are inserted in their respective lists, were, on the 1st day of January 1765,

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1765, really prisoners in the gaol of [inserting the name of the prison] and at the suits of the persons therein mentioned; and such as have been committed, or surrendered themselves since the 1st of January 1765 (except those removed to other prisons, &c.); and that none of such prisoners, to their knowledge or privity, have, with design to take any benefit from any act of parliament for relief of insolvent debtors, surrendered themselves, or have been committed to the said prison, or got their names entered as prisoners in the books, or have resided out of the said prison or its rules."

The oath to be taken by the other gaolers throughout the kingdom is to the same effect, except what relates to the liberty of the rules. The oaths are to be administered by the justices in the court; and entered and subscribed at the bottom of each list; which list is to be kept by the clerk of the peace; and copies of them are to be delivered in to be fixed up in the prisons, and on the gates thereof.

Persons inserted in the lists, being prisoners, without a fraudulent intention, on the 1st Jan. 1765, conforming to the regulations of this act, shall be discharged.

Prisoners in custody at the time of passing this act, who were arrested for debt on or before 1st Jan. 1765, and held to bail, and surrendered themselves on or before 12 Feb. 1765, on conforming to the regulations of this act shall be discharged.

Justices, upon the petition of the prisoner, and his delivering a schedule of his estate, are to il-

lue their warrant for bringing the prisoner to the quarter-sessions, &c. with the warrant of detainer, and copy of the writ, &c. which warrant the gaoler, &c. is to obey.

The schedule of the prisoner's estate to be transmitted to the clerk of the peace for the inspection of the creditors.

Prisoners intending to petition for their discharge, are to give previous notice thereof thrice in the Gazette, and other newspapers; containing the name, trade, and occupation, and two last places of their abode, and the prison where in confined, and of their intention to take the benefit of this act, and mentioning such notice in each Gazette or news-paper, to be the first, second, or third notice, according to the time of publishing each of such notices.

Two-pence each time, and no more, is to be paid for inserting such notices. First notice to be inserted thirty days, and the last ten days before the quarter-sessions, &c.

Such prisoner being brought into court, due publication of the notices required being proved, &c. is to deliver in a schedule of his estate, debts, and creditors, which he is to take an oath contains all the goods, effects, estates, &c. he is possessed of, interested in, or intitled to, except wearing apparel, bedding, working tools, and utensils, in the whole not exceeding the value of 10l.

The schedule and oath to be subscribed in the court, and lodged with the clerk of the peace, for the examination of the creditors.

The court, if required by the creditor, may administer an oath to

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to the gaoler, or any other person, touching any of the matters prescribed to be sworn to.

The prisoner's oath not being disproved, the court is to discharge him, upon paying a fee of 1s. to the gaoler. An order for which shall indemnify the gaoler for the escape.

The estate and effects of the prisoner, upon his discharge, are to vest in the clerk of the peace, who is to make over the same to the assignees, named by the court, for which he is to be paid 2s. and no more.

Assignees are empowered to sue and execute any trust or power in the prisoner's behalf, and give discharges. They are also to get in, with all speed, the estate and effects of the prisoner, and make sale, within two months, of the prisoner's real estate, in manner agreed upon at a meeting of the creditors summoned for that purpose: and make a dividend within three months; first making up their accounts, and verifying the same upon oath.

Thirty days notice is to be given of making any dividends, and none to receive any share thereof but such as shall prove their debts. Debts entered, to be examined into and determined by the court.

The surplus of the prisoner's estate, after satisfying all claims thereon, is to go to the prisoner.

No suit in equity is to be commenced, but by consent of the majority, in value, of the creditors. The clerk of the peace to exhibit to the creditor, or his attorney, upon payment of 1s. the schedule of the prisoner's estate and effects;

an attested copy thereof is to be granted, which shall be evidence in all courts. The clerk of the peace refusing to produce such schedule, or to deliver a copy thereof, or taking exorbitant fees for the same, forfeits 10l. and treble costs; one moiety to the prosecutor, and the other to the poor of the parish.

Assignees of copyhold and customary estates to compound with the lord of the manor, and to be admitted tenants thereupon.

The prisoner's &c. right and interest only to be affected by this act.

Effects on the premises, where rent is due, are to be transferred to the landlord, and not made over to the assignees, unless they shall agree to satisfy the landlord.

All mortgages, statutes, recognizances, and judgments, are to take place, preferable to claims of an inferior nature.

A power is vested in the prisoner of leasing lands, &c. to vest in the assignees.

The acting gaoler at the time of delivering the lists shall only be liable to be sworn.

The court, if required by a creditor opposing the prisoner's discharge, is to administer an oath to the gaoler, that there is no fraud or collusion practised by him, or any other person whatever, but that he produced to the court a true copy of the cause of such detainer or commitment.

If such person shall not have been the gaoler on Jan. 1, 1765, &c. then another oath is to be administered to him. The court, if required by a creditor, may summon the person who acted as gaoler on Jan. 1, 1765, or since, and examine

amine him touching the commitment and continuance in custody of the prisoner.

Any gaoler disobeying the warrant or order of the court, &c. forfeits 100*l.* with treble costs.

Debtors who were beyond the seas on Jan. 1, 1765, surrendering themselves, may take the benefit of this act upon the same terms as other prisoners; excepting such particulars wherein the cases both differ.

The fugitive's oath contains a declaration that he was actually abroad on the first day of January 1765; and the rest of it, touching the surrendering up his effects, is the same as that of other prisoners before mentioned.

The gaoler and printer of the Gazette, or other news-paper, not complying with the regulations of this act, forfeit 100*l.* to the prisoners, with treble costs of suit.

Any gaoler convicted of perjury forfeits 500*l.* with full costs of suit, &c. One moiety to go to the informer, and the other towards satisfying the debts of the creditors.

The clerk of the peace refusing the prisoner a copy of his discharge, or taking exorbitant fees for the same, or for assigning over the prisoner's estate and effects, forfeits 20*l.* to the prisoner.

Any prisoner convicted of perjury to suffer as a felon.

Persons discharged by this act not liable to arrests for debts, &c. contracted before January 1, 1765.

Justices, sheriffs, and gaolers, may plead this act to any action of escape, or suit brought against them, and recover treble costs,

Persons discharged may plead generally, &c. to all actions or judgments brought against them before January 1, 1765, &c. and in other suits may plead in discharge of their persons from execution.

Plaintiff may reply generally, &c. but if nonsuited is to pay treble costs.

Bankrupts not obtaining their certificate in due time, are excluded from the benefit of this act.

Attornies embezzling, &c. clients money or effects, excluded the benefit of this act.

Gaoler to permit the speaking in private to prisoners, whose names are inserted in the list, or Gazette, &c. and the examining the original books of entries, &c. on penalty of 40*l.* with costs of suit.

Any prisoner's future estate and effects, notwithstanding his personal discharge, liable to creditors; wearing apparel, bedding, and working tools, &c. not exceeding 10*l.* value, excepted.

Any creditor may sue for the recovery of debt due at the time of the prisoner's discharge, but not hold the prisoner to special bail, nor take his person, wearing apparel, bedding, or tools, in judgment; and no advantage is to be taken of the cause of action not accruing within three years, nor of the statute of limitation, except such suit did not accrue within three years after such prisoner's discharge.

The discharge of a prisoner no acquittal of the co-partner or sureties.

Any gaoler making false entries in the prison book, or list, forfeits 500*l.*

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500l. with treble costs, over and above all other penalties for such fraud.

Any prisoner refusing to declare the abode, &c. of the person at whose suit he is detained, or to come to the creditor in the lodge, is excluded the benefit of this act.

Justices for the counties of York and Lincoln, to meet at the county gaols, &c. for discharge of prisoners.

Those who are prisoners for their fees, or other demands of the gaoler or officer, to be discharged.

Debtors to the crown, and prisoners who owe above 1000l. to one person, unless the creditors consent, are excluded the benefit of this act.

Any creditor opposing a prisoner's discharge, to allow him 3s. 6d. per week, on non-payment of which the prisoner to be discharged, which discharges are to be obtained by August 1, 1767.

Persons seized of an estate tail, claiming the benefit of this act, are to deliver up the same to the creditors.

Assignees may apply for further examination of the prisoner, touching the discovery of his effects, &c. and justices may send for and examine the prisoner accordingly.

Any person refusing to appear, or to answer upon oath, may be committed.

Twenty pounds per cent. allowed on discovering, within 12 months, any part of the prisoner's estate not returned in the schedule.

A discharge obtained fraudulently, void.

Persons concealing any estate or effects of the prisoner, forfeit 100l.

and double value, with treble costs of suit.

Assignees, with consent of the majority in value of the creditors, may compound for debts due to the prisoner's estate; and may submit any dispute relating thereto to arbitration; or otherwise may settle and agree the same as they shall think fit.

Assignees may be petitioned against for insufficiency, fraud, mismanagement, or other misbehaviour; the court thereupon is to summon the parties, and make such orders therein as they shall think fit.

Where mutual credit has been given, the balance to be stated and allowed.

Those who are prisoners upon process out of the courts of conscience, to have the benefit of this act.

Quakers affirmation to be taken in lieu of an oath.

Persons who took the benefit of the act of 1 George III. excluded.

This act not to extend to Scotland.

An abstract of the act for the more effectual preservation of fish in fishponds and other waters; and conies in warrens; and for preventing the damage done to seabanks, within the county of Lincoln, by the breeding of conies therein.

According to the preamble of this act, the several laws in being for the preservation of fish in rivers, ponds, pools, moats, stews, and other waters, having, by experience, been found ineffectual

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tual to deter divers loose, idle, and disorderly persons, from stealing, taking away, or destroying, the fish therein bred and preserved; it is therefore enacted, that in case any person or persons, from and after the first day of June 1765, shall enter into any park or paddock, fenced in and inclosed, or into any garden, orchard, or yard, adjoining or belonging to any dwelling-house, in or through which park or paddock, garden, orchard, or yard, any river or stream of water shall run or be, or wherein shall be any river, stream, pond, pool, moat, stew, or other water, or by any means, ways, or device whatsoever, shall steal, take, kill, or destroy any fish therein, without the consent of the owner or owners thereof, or shall be aiding or assisting therein; or knowingly shall receive, or buy such fish; and being thereof indicted within six calendar months next after such offence or offences shall have been committed, are, upon conviction, to be transported for seven years.

Any offender making a discovery of, and convicting his accomplices, is intitled to a pardon.

Persons also convicted of taking or destroying, &c. fish in rivers or other waters, in any other inclosed ground which shall be private property, are to forfeit to the owner of the fishery 5*l*. On complaint of the offence, any one or more of his majesty's justices of the peace shall issue his or their warrant for apprehending the offender, and the penalty is to be paid down upon conviction; otherwise the of-

fender is to be committed to the house of correction for six months; or an action may be brought for the penalty in any of the courts at Westminster, within six months after the offence.

None are liable to forfeit for taking fish in any river, wherein they have a just right or claim.

And whereas there are many thousand acres of land in this kingdom, altogether unfit for cultivation, and yet the same are capable of rendering great profit, by the breeding and maintaining conies, as well to the owners of such lands, as to a multitude of industrious manufacturers, who gain their livelihood by working up coney-wool; it is likewise provided by this act, that persons convicted of entering warrens in the night-time, taking or killing conies there, or aiding or assisting therein, may be punished by transportation for seven years, or suffer such other lesser punishment, by whipping, fine, or imprisonment, as the court before whom they shall be tried shall discretionally award and direct.

Persons convicted on this act, are not liable to be convicted under any former act.

This act is not to extend to the destroying of conies in the day time, on the sea and river banks in the county of Lincoln, upon account of the great mischief and damage occasioned by the increase of conies upon the sea and river banks in the said county; and no satisfaction is to be made for damages on such banks, unless they exceed the sum of one shilling.

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Abstract of an act to alter certain rates of postage, and to amend, explain, and enlarge, several provisions in an act made in the ninth year of the reign of queen Anne, and in other acts relating to the revenue of the post-office.

THE preamble to this act sets forth, that the security and improvement of correspondence, throughout his majesty's dominions, being a matter of great concernment, and highly necessary for the preservation and extension of trade and commerce; and likewise that, by the vast accession of territory gained by the late treaty of peace, several communications having been opened, and new posts established in several parts of his majesty's dominions in America, for which the rates of postage cannot, under the present laws, be properly ascertained: it is therefore enacted, that so much of the act of 9 Anne, as established the rates of postage of letters between London and the British dominions in America, and places within the said dominions, be repealed, and from and after the 10th of October 1765, instead of the rates thereby established, the following take place.

For all letters and packets passing from London to any port within the British dominions in America, and from any such port unto London, for every single letter 1s. for every double letter 2s. for every treble letter 3s. and for every ounce 4s. and so in proportion for every packet of deeds, writs, or other things: and from any port in the said dominions to any other port therein, by sea, for every single

letter 4d. and so in proportion as above.

The rates of inland postage in America, for any distance not exceeding 60 miles, are, for every single letter 4d. and all others in proportion; for upwards of 60, and not exceeding 100 miles, every single letter 6d. others in proportion; and for upwards of 100, and not exceeding 200 miles, every single letter 8d. others in proportion; and for upwards of 200, and not exceeding 100 miles further, for every such further distance every single letter 2d. and others in proportion.

From and after the 10th of October 1765, no vessel is to be admitted to make entry or break bulk, till the letters on board are delivered to the post-office; except in such cases where they are to be delivered to the superintendent of the quarantine, to be dispatched by him to the post-office. Persons refusing to deliver up such letters, forfeit 20l. one moiety to the king, the other to the prosecutor, with full cost; and 1d. extra is charged on all ship-letters not brought by the packet-boats.

From and after the 10th of October 1765, the present rates of postage by the general-post, not exceeding one post stage in Scotland and Ireland, and not exceeding two in England, are to cease, and the following rates are to take place, viz. Rates for postage, not exceeding one postage, for every single letter, the sum of 1d. for every double letter 2d. for every treble letter 3d. and for every ounce 4d. and so in proportion for every packet of deeds, writs, or other things. Above

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one, and not exceeding two post stages, the sum of 2d. and other letters in proportion; but these regulations are not to extend to the penny-post.

The rates of postage between England and Ireland, thro' Carlisle, Dumfries, Port Patrick, and Donaghadee, or other convenient ports, repeal so much of the act of 9 Anne, as directs the postage between Port Patrick and Donaghadee to be paid where the letters are delivered.

To prevent disputes, post roads may be measured by persons appointed by the post-master general for the time being; and a return is to be made thereof upon oath, and entered in the three chief post-offices in Great Britain or Ireland, and the chief offices in America: fair surveys also are to be made out, and deposited in the respective offices, signed by the persons making the same, and attested upon oath and certified by the post-master general or his deputies. Moreover, on suspicion of error, new surveys may be made out, according to which postage is to be charged.

Power is likewise hereby given to settle penny-post offices, where convenient, in any city or town, and the suburbs thereof, and places adjacent, within the kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, and the British dominions in America. Where such offices are established, no person may collect the letters without being duly licensed. Letters, &c. brought by the inland, or foreign post, to the London office, and directed beyond the department of the general post, but within the delivery

of the penny-post, may be sent by the penny-post, and charged accordingly: and, from and after July 5, 1765, no packet exceeding 4 ounces (except those sent by the general post, &c.) may be sent by the penny-post.

From July 5, 1765, the same rates of postage are to take place between London and Hamburgh, as between London and Germany; and the postage of letters to be sent out of Great Britain, may, if deemed necessary, be demanded upon their being put into the office.

The penalty of any officer of the post-office secreting or embezzling any letter with any bank bill or note, &c. therein, or taking out any such note or bill, is felony; and the penalty of robbing mails is felony; and the penalty of any officer, &c. embezzling or misapplying the postage money received by him, or destroying any letter or packet, or advancing the rates, and not accounting for the same, is also felony.

The post-boy quitting or deserting the mail, or suffering any person, (except the guard) to ride on the horse or carriage, or loitering on the road, &c. is to be committed to hard labour, and unlawfully collecting, conveying, or delivering letters or packets, he forfeits 10s. for every letter, &c. and if not paid forthwith, he is to be committed to hard labour.

The clauses, &c. in the act of 9 Anne, or in any other act touching the general or penny-post office, not hereby altered or repealed, are extended to this act.

The rates and pecuniary penalties

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ties are to be deemed sterling money.

The clerk of the parliaments, and clerk of the house of commons, are empowered to send and receive letters free of postage.

Privileges of ambassadors and their servants, as to their debts, by the laws of England.

IN respect to civil suits, all the foreign jurists agree, that neither an ambassador, nor any of his train, *comites*, can be prosecuted for any debt or contract in the courts of that kingdom wherein he is sent to reside: yet Sir Edward Coke maintains, that, if an ambassador make a contract which is good *jure gentium*, he shall answer for it here. And the truth is, we find no traces in our law books of allowing any privileges to ambassadors or their domestics, even in civil suits, previous to the reign of queen Anne; when an ambassador from Peter the Great, Czar of Muscovy, was actually arrested and taken out of his coach, in London, in 1708, for debts which he had there contracted. This the Czar resented very highly, and demanded (we are told) that the officers who made the arrest should be punished with death; but the queen (to the amazement of that despotic court) directed her ministry to inform him, that the law of England had not yet protected ambassadors from the payment of their lawful debts; and that therefore the arrest was no offence by the laws; and that she could inflict no punishment upon any, the meanest of her subjects,

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unless warranted by the laws of the land. To satisfy, however, the clamours of the foreign ministers (who made it a common cause) as well as to appease the wrath of Peter, a new statute, viz. 7 Anne, chap. 12. (a copy of which, very elegantly engrossed and illuminated, was sent to Moscow as a present) was enacted by parliament, reciting the arrest which had been made, "in contempt of the protection granted by her majesty, contrary to the law of nations, and in prejudice of the rights and privileges which ambassadors and other public ministers have at all times been thereby possessed of, and ought to be kept sacred and inviolable." Wherefore it enacts, that for the future all process whereby the person of any ambassador, or his domestic servant, may be arrested, or his goods distrained or seized, shall be utterly null and void; and the persons prosecuting such process, shall be deemed violators of the law of nations, and disturbers of the public repose; and shall suffer such penalties and corporal punishment as the lord chancellor and the two chief justices, or any two of them, shall think fit.

But it is expressly provided, that no trader, within the description of the bankrupt laws, who shall be in the service of any ambassador, shall be privileged or protected by this act; nor shall any one be punished for arresting an ambassador's servant, unless his name be registered with the secretary of state, and by him transmitted to the sheriffs of London and Middlesex, exceptions, that are strictly conformable to the

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rights

rights of ambassadors, as observed in the most civilized countries: and, in consequence of this statute, thus enforcing the law of nations, these privileges are now usually allowed in the courts of common law. Black. Com. 247.

The courts of common law have come to the following resolutions, upon application, on the said act.

That it is not necessary that the party should live in the ambassador's house. 2 Stra. 2 R. Raym. 1524. Fitzgib. 200. pl. 12.

When the party comes for benefit of the act, it is not enough that he be registered in the secretary's office as a servant; but must shew the nature of his service, that the court may judge whether he be a domestic servant within the meaning of the act of parliament. Fitzgib. 200. pl. 12. 2 Stra. 797.

A trader, an annuitant, a justice of peace, a menial servant, an hired clerk, a person who receives no wages, a courier, a messenger, a land-waiter at the custom-house, denied the benefit of the act. Fitzgib. 200. pl. 12. 2 Stra. 797. Pract. Reg. C. P. 14. Barnes's Notes, C. P. 264. 271. Rep. & Cas. Pract. C. P. 65. 134. 272. Barnard. K. B. 401. MSS. Rep. K. B. Mich. 31 G. II. 1725. Masters and Manby.

The party must serve in the capacity he was hired. Barnard. K. B. 401. Where a person does not execute the office, which he has his testimonial for, but only gets himself entered in the list to have the benefit of a protection, the court will not suffer it. Barnard. K. B. 79.

Abstract of the charter of incorporation of the society of artists of Great Britain.

A. RMS; upon a field azure, a brush, a chisel, and a pair of compasses composed fretty, or; over them in chief a regal crown, proper; supporters, on the dexter side, Britannia; on the sinister, Concord; crest on a wreath, an oak branch, and a palm branch in fisure, in the centre of which a chaplet of laurel.

The society of artists of Great Britain to consist of a president*, vice-president, directors and fellows, for ever hereafter to be a body politic and corporate, and to have perpetual succession; and may have power, notwithstanding the statute of mortmain, to purchase, have, take, acquire, receive, possess, enjoy, and hold to them, and their successors, manors, messuages, &c. in fee and perpetuity

* George Lambert to be the first president, Francis Hayman to be the first vice-president, Richard Dalton to be the first treasurer, Francis Milner Newton to be the first secretary, and James M'Ardell, George Barrer, William Chambers, William Collins, Francis Cotes, Charles Grignion, John Gwynn, Nathaniel Hone, Jeremiah Meyer, George Michael Moser, James Payne, Edward Penny, Edward Rooker, Paul Sandby, Christopher Seaton, William Tyler, Samuel Wale, Richard Wilson, Joseph Wilton, and Richard Yeo, persons to be named with the above four.

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for life, or years, or otherwise, and likewise authority to hold and enjoy lands, &c. which may be devised, granted, or sold to the said society; and also to purchase, hold, and possess, in mortmain, in perpetuity, or otherwise, to them, or in trust for them, and their successors, for the use and benefit of the said corporation, from any person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, or otherwise, not exceeding the yearly value of 1000*l*. over and above all charges and reprises, and to sell, grant, demise, and dispose of the same for lives or years.

Clause. And to be able to sue and be sued, as other bodies politic or corporate in Great Britain.

Common seal as before delivered. With liberty to break, alter, or change the same, from time to time, as they shall think fit.

Clause. Directors to consist of twenty-four persons, whereof the president, vice-president, treasurer, and secretary to be four; and that all persons who, within six months from the date hereof, shall be chosen fellows by the first president, vice-president, and directors, therein after named, and in all times after the said six months, by the president, vice-president, directors, and fellows of the said body corporate, for the time being, shall be fellows of the said society, and so called during life, except by the statutes of the said society removed.

Clause. And for the better execution of this grant, we do nominate, constitute, and appoint George Lambert, &c. as before delivered, until the feast of St.

Luke next after the expiration of one year from the date hereof, and from thence till other fit and able persons be chosen into their said several offices and rooms.

Proviso. That the president, vice-president, treasurer, secretary, and the rest of the directors, be either painters, sculptors, architects, or engravers by profession; and that all persons to be appointed directors, shall aid, advise, and assist in the business of the said corporation.

Further clause. Liberty to the said corporation to hold meetings of themselves for the better improvement of the said arts, &c. as often as it shall be necessary, within the city of London, or ten miles thereof.

Clause. And that it shall be lawful for the said society, from time to time, to nominate and choose, once in every year, fit and able persons, being members thereof, to be president, vice-president, treasurer, secretary, and directors, to continue severally until St. Luke's day, next after the expiration of one year from the time of their respective elections, if they shall so long live, or not be removed for just cause, and from thence till another be chosen. And in case of the death, or removal, of the president, vice president, treasurer, or secretary, and directors, to choose able persons to fill up such office; and the person or persons so chosen, to continue till the expiration of one year, for which the said directors shall be then chosen.

Clause. And in case of the absence of the president and vice-president, upon any day upon

which a meeting of the society had been before appointed, then it shall be lawful for the directors, then and there assembled, being of the number of sixteen or more, to elect among themselves a person to be vice-president for that meeting only; which vice-president, so elected, shall have the same authority, in all respects, as if the president or vice-president were actually present.

And if it shall happen, that the election of the president, or other officers, cannot be perfected on the feast of St. Luke, that they may appoint any other day near the said feast of St. Luke for the perfecting thereof, which shall always be by ballot, and so from day to day till completed.

Further clause. Liberty to the said president, &c. to assemble together in London, or ten miles thereof, as the president shall appoint, by summons, or notice, which he is hereby empowered timely to issue for that purpose; and, when met, shall have power to make statutes, bye laws, and ordinances, necessary and expedient for the government of the said society and every member thereof, which statutes, &c. not being repugnant to the laws and statutes of this realm, shall be effectually observed and kept; and to do all other things concerning the revenues thereof.

Proviso. No bye-law, statute, or ordinance, so made by them, shall be binding upon the said society, until the same shall have been read over and approved of by the majority of the president, vice-president, directors, and fellows, assembled together for that purpose.

Some account of the nuptials of the prince of Asturias with the infanta Louisa of Parma: and of the archduke Leopold of Austria with the infanta Maria Louisa of Spain.

ON the 3d of July 1765, in the evening, the princefs Donna Louisa, infanta of Parma, future spouse of the prince of Asturias, made her entry into the city of Genoa with a very numerous suite, and escorted by a company of the duke of Parma's horse guards. As soon as she passed the first gate of the suburbs, she was saluted by 101 pieces of cannon; and when she appeared in sight of the port, by his majesty's ship the Centurion, commodore Harrison, and the Guadaloupe, the honourable captain Ruthven, each with twenty-one guns. The same evening the princefs received the republic's deputation of six gentlemen and six ladies; and the next day she was complimented by almost all the nobility of both sexes. On the 5th, in the evening, the princefs took an airing on the sea with two of the republic's galleys; and on passing by his majesty's ships Centurion and Guadaloupe, was saluted with twenty-one guns from each ship.

On the 17th, about three in the afternoon, the Spanish squadron, with the infanta Maria Louisa of Spain, future spouse of the archduke Leopold of Austria, entered the port of the same city, under the discharge of twenty-one pieces of cannon from each of the English ships under commodore Harrison, and of 101 from the city.

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city. The master of the ceremonies to the republic immediately went on board the admiral's ship to receive the orders of her royal highness, who informed him she should continue that night on the water, and make her entry the next morning.

The princess, on her landing, went to the palace where the princess Louisa of Parma resided. The two princesses embraced each other with the greatest cordiality. The princess of Spain then retired to dress, and appeared again about eleven, when she received the ambassadors of France and Spain, who were presented to her at the *tocador*, that is, immediately after the toilet.

She was then conducted to the palace of Doria, where she was resigned by the commissioners of the court of Spain into the care of the commissioners appointed for that purpose by the court of Vienna. The hall where this ceremony was performed was magnificently adorned, and was divided into two apartments, separated by a table covered with crimson velvet fringed with gold; one of which was occupied by the Spanish, and the other by the imperial commissioners.—Count de Rosenburg was the head commissioner from Vienna.

After this ceremony, the archduchess was conducted to the palace of Spinola, and afterwards dined with the princess of Asturias, by whom she was likewise accompanied in the evening to an opera.

On the 23d, the two princesses took leave of each other, and at seven in the morning the archduchess set out for Inspruck, where

the emperor and empress, the king of the Romans, the archduke Leopold, and the two eldest archduchesses had repaired to meet her, accompanied by the lords and ladies sent from the court of Vienna to receive her, and was saluted on her leaving the town by one hundred and one guns.

On the 24th in the afternoon, the princess of Asturias embarked in admiral Navarro's barge, which was steered by the admiral himself, and followed by all the barges and boats belonging to the Spanish squadron, and by all the boats of the town, which were filled with people, whose curiosity led them to be spectators of the ceremonies on this occasion. As soon as the princess had got into the barge, she was saluted with an hundred and one guns fired from the walls of the city; and upon the appearance of her barge in sight of his Britannic majesty's ships *Centurion*, *Thames*, *Guadaloupe*, and *Vulture* sloop, with twenty one guns from each; and the *Centurion* being dressed, immediately afterwards, let fly all her colours. As soon as the princess was on board the admiral's ship, she was saluted with a triple discharge of twenty-one guns from all the ships of the Spanish squadron. Early the 25th instant, the fleet got under sail, but they were all in sight the afternoon following.

The two princesses made very considerable presents of diamond rings, aigrettes, gold watches, and pictures set with diamonds, to all the gentlemen and ladies deputed by the republic to attend them during their stay, as likewise to the respective consuls and vice-consuls; and in general to all those who

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had the honour to be employed in assisting on occasion of their stay in the city. These presents are valued, at least, at 30,000 l. sterling.

Each of the gentlemen deputed by the republic to attend them, received a diamond ring of between six and seven thousand livres value, and each of the ladies a flower composed of diamonds, of nearly the same value. The archduchess presented commodore Harrison with her picture in miniature, valued at 10,000 Roman crowns.

On the 11th of August the prince of Asturias landed in perfect health at Carthage; and in a few days set out for St. Ildefonso; but was taken ill upon the road, and obliged to stop at Villa Verde. However, she was soon well enough to proceed on her journey. On the 4th of September, in the morning, his catholic majesty went to Guaderama, about three leagues from St. Ildefonso, where he met her royal highness and dined with her. He then brought her to St. Ildefonso in his own coach, where they arrived about half an hour after five. The prince of Asturias, accompanied by the infant Don Louis, waited at the bottom of the court stairs to receive the princess, and his catholic majesty handed her up to the queen-mother's apartment. His catholic majesty then retired to his own; where, after some time, all the foreign ministers were called in. In the interim the princess, who had been dressed by the queen-mother, was conducted by her majesty to the king's apartment, when they immediately withdrew into the next room. The cardinal patriarch of

the Indies performed the marriage ceremony.

It was intended that the marriage should be performed privately; so no ceremony was observed. The ambassadors and foreign ministers, however, formed the first circle round the royal family; behind them the ladies and grandees of the court; and the doors were opened to let in every body that would come.

Immediately after the ceremony, his catholic majesty and all the royal family retired; the next day the principal persons of the court kissed the king's hand, as well as those of the prince and princess of Asturias. On the 6th was another gala day at court. On the 7th, the mourning, which had been laid aside on this occasion, was put on again.

The festivals at Madrid, on occasion of these nuptials, began on the 9th of September, when there was a great gala at court in the morning. At two o'clock the royal family went in ceremony to the great square, to see the cavaliers ride the parejas, or in pairs.

The front was taken up by the royal family, and the attendants on the court. The halberdiers formed a line under the king's balcony; opposite to this were balconies allotted for the foreign ministers. The parejas consisted of three companies of cavaliers, above one hundred in each, fifty of whom were noblemen of the first distinction. These gentlemen were mounted on the finest Spanish horses, richly caparisoned. The first who entered was the count of Altamira, who headed his company, all in American

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American dresses, the feathers of which alone cost more than 5000 l. sterling. After marching round the square, and paying their obedience to the royal family, they drew up on the left. The next was the duke of Lerma, with his band, who were all dressed after the antique Spanish fashion. These, after paying their duty as the others had done, formed themselves on the right. Lastly, the duke of Medina Celi approached with his troop, in hoflar habits. These ranged themselves opposite to the king's balcony. After the signal was given by the drums and trumpets, these cavaliers began their exercises, which consisted of various evolutions, divisions, &c. in which they introduced a kind of mock fight, something resembling that of the ancient Parthians.

The duke of Lerma next brought up his company, who, after performing the same exercises as the others, drew up in a straight line, before the royal balcony. They then ran in parejas or pairs; which was performed in the following manner. Two of the cavaliers rode as fast as their horses could go for about two hundred yards; then stopt short under the king's balcony, made their reverence, and retired, one on the right, the other on the left: this was continued till all the cavaliers had performed the same. The gentlemen of the count of Altamira's company performed the same; and the whole lasted an hour. This magnificent spectacle was at the expence of these three grandees, who all vied with each other, who should make the most splendid appearance.

The court then returned to the palace, followed by the cavaliers

on foot; and then went to the king's apartment. His majesty did them the honour to say, that he was glad to see them distinguish themselves by their agility on horseback; and hoped they would continue a custom they had so properly revived.

The foreign ministers also followed the royal family to court, and stood by his majesty in a balcony, whilst there was exhibited, in the square before the palace, a masquerade scene after the Spanish manner, which was prepared at a great expence by the corporations and trading companies of the town. The procession consisted of alguazils, companies of foot, archers, dancers dressed in a grotesque fashion, &c. Next followed five triumphal cars full of musicians; four of these cars represented the four parts of the world; and the fifth the Spanish monarchy. These drew up before the palace, and one person from each car addressed his majesty in verse. Then several dancers descended, and danced upon two stages erected for that purpose: the dresses were costly and well adapted. This being finished, a firework was played off; and there was a ball at the great chamberlain's.

The archduchess Maria Louisa arrived at Inspruck the 2d of August at six in the evening, accompanied by their imperial majesties, the archduke and the archduchesses who went to meet her; and on the 5th their royal highnesses received the nuptial benediction from prince Clement of Saxony, bishop of Freysingen and Ratibon.

Late on Wednesday morning the 11th of September they arrived at Pradolino, about six miles distance

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tance from Florence, and came into Florence at eight o'clock in the morning of the 13th, where their royal highnesses were conducted to their palace amidst the acclamations of many thousands of people. Soon after the English and many other foreign noblemen and gentlemen, residing at Florence, had the ho-

nour to be presented by name to the great duke and duchess, and were received in a very gracious manner; after which the earl Cowper and earl Tilney were, by order of the great duke, invited to dinner, as were some of the most distinguished strangers of each nation who had been presented.

Ceremonial of the private interment of his late royal highness the Duke of Cumberland, in the royal vault, in King Henry the VIII's chapel.

ON Friday night, the 8th of November, 1765, the body and urn of his late royal highness were conveyed from Grosvenor-square to the prince's chamber in the house of lords, in a hearse drawn by six white horses adorned with white feathers. The next evening about ten, a signal from Westminster-bridge, by the firing of a sky rocket, was given, that the funeral procession of his royal highness was begun, which signal being answered by another from the centre arch of London bridge, minute guns were immediately fired at the Tower, and so continued, until, by second signals from the same places, it was known the funeral ceremony was ended. The great bells in several of the churches in London and Westminster also continued to toll, until the funeral was over.

The procession was made through the Old Palace-yard to the South-east door of the Abbey, upon a floor railed in, covered with black cloth, and lined on each side with a party of the foot guards, in the following order.

Drums and trumpets, sounding a solemn march, the coverings of the drums and banners of the trumpets being adorned with military trophies.
 Knight marshal's men.
 Servants to his royal highness.
 Page of the presence to his royal highness,
 Page of the back stairs.
 Pages of honour.
 Physicians.
 Chaplains.
 Equerries.
 Secretary,
 Pursuivants of arms,
 Heralds of arms.

Comp-

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Comptroller of his R. } } Treasurer of his R.
highness's household. } } highness's household.

York herald.

Lord chamberlain of his majesty's household.

Chester herald.

The gentleman of the horse to his royal highness, viz.

Major general Hodgson.

A
Gentleman
Usher.

{ The coronet upon
a black velvet
cushion, borne
by Clarencieux
king of arms. }

A
Gentleman
Usher.

The BODY,

Carried by 14 yeomen of the guard, covered with a holland sheet and black velvet pall, adorned with eight escutcheons of his royal highness's arms, under a canopy of black velvet, borne by the following general officers, viz. generals Sir John Mordaunt, Cholmondeley, lord George Beauclerk, Conway, Cornwallis, Howard, Rich, Honeywood, Durand, Webb, and Sir Jeffrey Amherst, being in their uniforms, and having sashes covered with crape, and crape in their hats and on their arms.—The pall supported by the lords Abergavenny, Cadogan, Sondes, and Grantham.



A
Gentleman
Usher.

Supporter to
the chief
mourner,
duke of
Ancafter
in a black
cloak,

{ Garter principal
king of arms
with his rod. }

{ The chief mourner,
Duke of Grafton,
in a long black cloak;
his train borne by
Sir Charles Knowles,
baronet. }

A
Gentleman
Usher.

Supporter to
the chief
mourner,
duke of
Manchester
in a black
cloak.

Assistants

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Assistants to the chief mourner, viz.

Earl of Peterborough,

Earl of Dartmouth,

Earl of Harrington,

Earl Cornwallis,

Earl Talbot.

(Lord Steward of his majesty's household,)

Earl of Cardigan,

Earl of Pomfret,

Earl Harcourt,

A gentleman usher.

The three lords of his royal highness's bedchamber, viz.

Lord Frederick Cavendish,

Earl of Albemarle,

Earl of Ancram.

The grooms of his royal highness's bedchamber, viz.

Major general Fitzwilliam,

Major general Boscawen,

Colonel Sandys.

N. B. Lords, lords sons, and privy counsellors, were likewise called over, and some attended.

At the entrance of Westminster Abbey, within the church, the dean and prebendaries, attended by the choir, received the body, falling in to the procession just before the officer of arms, who conducted the lord chamberlain; and so proceeded into King Henry the VIIth's chapel; where the body was deposited on treffels, the head towards the altar; the coronet and cushion being laid upon the coffin, and the canopy held over it, while the service was read by the dean of Westminster; the chief mourner, and his two supporters, sitting on chairs, at the head of the corpse; the lords assistants and supporters of the pall, sitting on stools on either side.

The part of the service before the interment being read, the corpse was deposited in the vault, and the dean having finished the burial service, Garter proclaimed his royal highness's style as follows:

Thus it hath pleased ALMIGHTY GOD to take out of this transitory life, unto his divine mercy, the late most high, most mighty, and most illustrious Prince WILLIAM AUGUSTUS, duke of Cumberland, the duke of Brunswic and Lunenburgh, marquis of Berkhamstead, earl of Kennington, viscount Trematon, baron of the Isle of Alderney, knight of the most noble order of the Garter, and first and principal companion of the most honourable order of the Bath, second son of his late most excellent majesty king GEORGE the Second.

Twenty-one pieces of artillery were drawn into the park, and fired minute guns during the ceremony; and three battalions, viz. one of each regiment of guards, were drawn up in St. Margaret's church-yard, and fired volleys, on a signal given, as soon as the corpse was deposited.

Ceremonial

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Ceremonial of the private interment of his late royal highness Prince Frederick William, in the royal vault in king Henry the Seventh's chapel, Westminster Abbey.

ON Friday night, the 3d of January 1766, the body and urn of his royal highness were conveyed from Leicester square to the prince's chamber at the house of peers, in a hearse drawn by six white horses, adorned with white feathers. The next evening, about a quarter before ten o'clock, a signal from Westminster bridge, by the firing of a sky-rocket, was given, that the funeral procession of his royal highness was begun; which signal being answered by another from the centre arch of London bridge, minute guns were immediately fired at the Tower, and so continued (as at the funeral of the duke of Cumberland) until, by second signals from the said places, it was known the whole funeral ceremony was ended. The great bells in several of the churches in London and Westminster also continued to toll, until the funeral was over.

The procession was made to the South-east door of the abbey, upon a floor railed in, and covered with black cloth, in the following order:

Knight marshal's men.
Gentlemen, servants to his royal highness.
Page of the presence.
Page of the back stairs.
Pages of honour.
Physician.
Chaplains.
Equerries.
Secretary.
Pursuivants of arms.
Heralds of arms.

Comptroller of his R. highness's household.
Treasurer of his Royal highness's household.
An Herald.

Ld. Chamberlain of his Majesty's household.
An officer of arms.

Sub. G. to his R. H. Gov. to his R. H.
The coronet,
borne by a king of arms.

A gent. usher. A gent. usher.

The Body,
Covered with a black velvet pall, adorned with eight escutcheons, under a canopy of black velvet, borne by eight gentlemen of the household.

The pall supported by four barons.

Gent. } Garter principal } Gent.
usher. } king at arms. } usher.

The chief mourner, a duke.

His train borne by a baronet.

Supporter, a duke. Supporter, a duke.

Ten earls, assistants to the chief mourner.

A gentleman usher.

Yeomen of the guard.

At the entrance within the abbey, the dean and prebendaries, attended by the choir, received the body, and fell into the procession, just before the officer of arms, who preceded the lord chamberlain; and so proceeded into king Henry the Seventh's chapel, where the body was deposited upon tressels, the head towards the altar; the coronet and cushion being laid upon the coffin, and the canopy held over it, while the service was read by the dean of Westminster; the chief mourner and his two supporters sitting on chairs, placed for them at the head of the corpse; the lords assistants, and the supporters of the pall, on stools on each side, the supporters of the pall being nearest the body. The part of the service before the interment being read, the corpse was deposited in the vault, the dean having the sub-dean on his right hand, and Garter on his left, standing at the lower end of the opening of the vault.

vault. The corpse being interred, the dean went on with the office of burial; and, when that was over, Garter concluded the ceremony by proclaiming his royal highness's titles.

The pall was supported by lords Edgumbe, Scarfdale, Boston, and Beaulieu; the duke of Kingston was chief mourner, his train borne by Sir Thomas Robinson, bart. The supporters, the duke of Chandos and marquis of Rockingham; assistants, earls Talbot, Cardigan, Albemarle, Pomsret, Peterborough, Litchfield, Coventry, and Ashburnham,

poor persons bearing flambeaus; several coaches belonging to those who were mourners; fifty musqueteers of the second company; fifty of the first; fifty light horse; two of the king's coaches filled with the dauphin's favourites; another coach of the king's, in which were the dukes of Orleans, Tremes, and Fronsac, with the marquis de Chauvelin; a fourth, in which were the archbishop of Rheims, an almoner of the king's, the confessor of his late royal highness, and the minister of the parish-church of Fontainebleau; the pages of her royal highness the dauphiness, and the queen's pages, twenty-four of the king's pages, and several of their majesties equerries; four trumpets belonging to the equeries; the heralds at arms; the master of the ceremonies; the marquis de Dreux, grand-master of the ceremonies; four light horse; the funeral car, on both sides of which marched a hundred of the king's Swiss guards, who were surrounded by a great number of the king's footmen. Four of the king's almoners supported the four corners of the pall. The commandants of the gens d'armes, light-horse, and musqueteers, marched near the wheels. The sieur de Saint Sauveux, lieutenant of the body guards, followed the carriage, at the head of his detachment, which preceded fifty gens d'armes. All his majesty's troops, as well as the pages and footmen, carried flambeaus. The march was closed by the coaches of the mourners.

About seven in the evening, the procession arrived at Sens; cardinal de Luynes, archbishop of that city, received his royal highness's body

Ceremonial of the Interment of the late Dauphin of France.

AFTER the death of his royal highness, his body remained exposed in the castle of Fontainebleau, where the king ordered the duke of Orleans to continue, to command the detachments of his household, both military and domestic, which were to do duty there, and to give all the proper orders relative to the obsequies, and removal of the body from Fontainebleau to Sens, where his royal highness had desired to be interred. Saturday the 28th of December, every thing being ready for the departure of the funeral, the archbishop of Rheims, great almoner, performed, at eleven in the morning, the ceremony of raising the body, which was placed in the carriage destined for conveying it to the metropolitan church of Sens; the funeral procession began to move, a little after, in the following order: Sixty

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at the church door: the archbishop of Rheims presented it to the cardinal; the bier was carried into the choir; the customary prayers were chanted; after which the duke of Orleans, and all the other persons, who had accompanied the procession, retired. His highness's body continued exposed in the choir for that night. The next day, being the 29th, a solemn service was performed by the cardinal de Luynes, at which the duke of Orleans and all the above-mentioned persons assisted. After this service, his highness's body was interred in the vault which had been constructed for that purpose.

Ceremonial of the interment of the late Chevalier de St. George.

ON Saturday the 15th of Jan. 1766, his body, after having lain five days in state in his own palace, was removed in grand cavalcade to his parish church, the church of the Holy Apostles, dressed in royal robes, a crown upon his head, a sceptre in his hand, and upon his breast the arms of Great Britain, in gold and jewels. The whole court, and the members of almost every order and fraternity at Rome, as well religious as secular, sixteen of them with colours flying, attended the cavalcade. A thousand wax tapers, besides those borne by other attendants, followed the body. Four gentlemen, particularly distinguished by the deceased in his life time, supported the pall. At this church, which was hung with black from one end to the other, and filled

with skeletons holding wax tapers, a solemn *requiem* was performed by cardinal Albani in his pontificalia, assisted by twenty other cardinals; the music by the musicians of the Apostolic palace. The pope intended to have assisted, but was prevented by the coldness of the weather. The bed of state was illuminated with eleven hundred wax tapers, and over it was this inscription, *Jacobus Magna Britannia Rex, Annus MDCCLXVI*, with divers medallions in front, representing the several orders of chivalry in Great Britain; the three crowns of England, Scotland, and Ireland, to which were joined the royal insignia, viz. the purple robe lined with ermine, the velvet tunic, ornamented with gold, the globe, the sceptre, the crown, and the crosses of St. George, and St. Andrew, &c. He lay there for three days, and none but the Italian princes, and English, were allowed entrance. The third day, in the evening, the body was carried on the same bed of state to St. Peter's, to be buried. The procession began with the children of all the charity schools; deputations from the principal churches, amounting to six hundred men, divided into twelve companies, all in ancient dresses of different forms, with tapers; about a thousand friars, of different orders, with torches; the singing boys of St. Peter's dressed in purple silk gowns, and about 50 canons, all singing hymns. Round the body was the English college, with four cardinals, upon mules covered with purple velvet trappings; the chevalier's servants in 12 coaches, lined with black velvet, closing the procession. The next morning

morning the obsequies were again performed, and the body deposited in a vault, where it is to continue till the place intended for its final interment is ready.

An account of what happened on the Indians being compelled to deliver up their English prisoners by general Bouquet.

WHEN general Bouquet offered peace to such of the revolted tribes of the Iroquois, as till then held out against us [see p. [44. and p. [181. of our last volume], it was on condition, that they should first deliver up every prisoner in their possession. Upon this they brought in near twenty, and promised to deliver the rest; but as their promises were not to be regarded, the general marched on to the heart of their country, where he obliged them to bring in all their prisoners, even the children born of white women, and for that purpose to tie those who were grown as savage as themselves, and were unwilling to leave them, to the amount, in all, of two hundred out of three; it being computed that another hundred still remained dispersed over the Shawanese-towns.

It was impossible to paint the various scenes of joy and terror; expectation, disappointment, and horror; and all the most tender passions, which appeared on this occasion; fathers and mothers recognizing and clasping their once lost infants; husbands hanging round the necks of their newly recovered wives; sisters and brothers unexpectedly meeting together after long separation, scarce

able to speak the same language, or for some time, to be sure that they were children of the same parents! others flying from place to place in eager inquiries after relations not found, and trembling to receive an answer to their questions! distracted with doubts, hopes, and fears, on obtaining no account of those they sought! or stiffened into living monuments of horror on learning their unhappy fate!

The Indians too, as if wholly forgetting their usual savageness, bore a capital part in heightening these most affecting scenes. They delivered up their beloved captives with the utmost reluctance, shed torrents of tears over them, recommending them to the care and protection of the commanding officer, and continuing their regard to them all the time they remained in camp. They visited them from day to day; brought them what corn, skins, horses, and other matters, they had bestowed on them while in their families; accompanied with other presents, and all the marks of the most sincere and tender affection. Nay, they did not stop here, but, when the army marched, some of the Indians solicited and obtained leave to accompany their former captives all the way to Fort Pitt, and employed themselves in hunting and bringing provisions for them on the road. A young Mingo went still further, and gave an instance of love which would make a figure even in romance. He had taken so great a liking to a Virginian young woman who was amongst the captives, as to call her his wife. Against all remonstrances of the imminent danger

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danger to which he exposed himself by approaching the frontiers, he persisted in following her, at the risk of being killed by the surviving relations of many unfortunate persons, who had been captivated or scalped by those of his nation.

These qualities in savages challenge our just esteem. They should make us charitably consider their barbarities as the effects of wrong education, and false notions of bravery and heroism; while we should look on their virtues as sure marks that nature has made them subjects of cultivation as well as us; and that we are called, by our superior advantages, to yield them all the help we can in this way. Cruel and unmerciful as they are, by habit and long example, in war, yet whenever they come to give way to the native dictates of humanity, they exercise virtues which Christians need not blush to imitate. When they once determine to give life, they give every thing with it, which, in their apprehension, belongs to it. From every inquiry that has been made, it appears that no woman thus saved is preserved for base motives, or need fear the violation of her honour. No child is otherwise treated by the persons adopting it, than the children of their own body. The perpetual slavery of those captivated in war, is a notion which even their barbarity has not yet suggested to them. Every captive, whom their affection, their caprice, or whatever else, leads them to save, is soon incorporated with them, and fares alike with themselves.

Among the children who had been carried off young, and had

long lived with the Indians, it is not to be expected that any marks of joy would appear on being restored to their parents or relations. Having been accustomed to look upon the Indians as the only connection they had, having been tenderly treated by them, and speaking their language, it is no wonder, that they considered their new state in the light of a captivity, and parted from the savages with tears.

But it must not be denied that there were even some grown persons who shewed an unwillingness to return. The Shawanese were obliged to bind several of their prisoners, and force them along to the camp; and some women, who had been delivered up, afterwards found means to escape, and run back to the Indian towns. Some, who could not make their escape, clung to their savage acquaintance at parting, and continued in bitter lamentations, even refusing sustenance.

The following paragraph, from the speech of the Shawanese chief, on delivering his prisoners, is a strong proof of what is above observed, concerning their tenderness and affection for the captives whom they have preserved.

"Father" says he to the English, "we have brought your flesh and blood to you: they have been all united to us by adoption; and although we now deliver them, we will always look upon them as our relations, whenever the great Spirit is pleased that we may visit them. We have taken as much care of them as if they were our own flesh and blood. They are now become unacquainted with your customs and manners; and therefore

therefore we request you will use them tenderly and kindly, which will induce them to live contentedly with you."

An authentic narrative of the duel between lord Byron and William Chaworth, esq; in which Mr. Chaworth was unfortunately killed.

LORD Byron and Mr. Chaworth were neighbours in the country, and it was their custom to meet, with other gentlemen of Nottinghamshire, at the Star-and-Garter tavern in Pall-mall once a month, at what was called the Nottinghamshire club.

The meeting, at which the unlucky dispute arose that produced the duel, was on the 26th of January, 1765, at which were present John Hewett, esq; who sat as chairman, lord Byron, the honourable Thomas Willoughby, Sir Robert Burdett, Frederick Montagu, John Sherwin, Francis Molineux, William Chaworth, George Don-
 fton, and Charles Mellish, jun. esqrs.

Their usual hour of dining was soon after four; and the rule of the club was, to have a bill and a bottle brought in at seven.

Till this hour all was jollity and good humour; but Mr. Hewett, who was toast-master, happening to start some conversation about the best method of preserving the game; setting the laws in being for that purpose out of the question, the subject was taken up by Mr. Chaworth and lord Byron, who happened to be of different opinions, Mr. Chaworth insisting

on severity against poachers and unqualified persons; and lord Byron declaring that the way to have most game was to take no care of it at all. Mr. Hewett's opinion was, that the most effectual way would be to make the game the property of the owner of the soil. The debate became general, but was carried on with acrimony only between lord Byron and Mr. Chaworth; the latter, in confirmation of what he had said, insisting that Sir Charles Sedley and himself had more game on five acres, than lord Byron had on all his manors. Lord Byron, in answer to this, proposed a bet of 100 guineas, and Mr. Chaworth called for pen, ink, and paper, to reduce the wager to writing, in order to take it up; but Mr. Sherwin treating it in a jesting manner, as a bet that never could be decided, no bet was laid, and the conversation went on. Mr. Chaworth said, that were it not for sir Charles Sedley's care and his own, lord Byron would not have a hare on his estate; and lord Byron asking, with a smile, what sir Charles Sedley's manors were? was answered by Mr. Chaworth, Nuttall and Bulwell. Lord Byron did not dispute Nuttall, but added, that Bulwell was his; on which Mr. Chaworth with some heat replied, "If you want information with respect to sir Charles Sedley's manors, he lives at Mr. Cooper's in Dean-street, and I doubt not, will be ready to give you satisfaction; and as to myself, your lordship knows where to find me in Berkeley-row;" or words to that effect. These words, uttered in a particular manner, could admit of no reply, and at once put an end

to that subject of discourse; every gentleman in company fell into chat with him who sat next to him, and nothing more was said generally till Mr. Chaworth called to settle the reckoning, as was his general practice, in doing of which Mr. Fynmore, the master of the tavern, observed him a little flurry'd; for, in marking, he made a small mistake. The book had lines ruled in checks, and against each member present an o was placed, but if absent, 5s. was set down. He placed 5s. against lord Byron's name, but Mr. Finmore observing to him that my lord was present, he corrected his mistake. In a few minutes after this, Mr. Chaworth having paid his reckoning, went out, and was followed by Mr. Donston, who entered into discourse with him at the head of the stairs, and Mr. Chaworth asked him particularly, if he had attended to the conversation between himself and lord Byron; and if he thought he had been short in what he said on the subject. To which Mr. Donston said, "No; he had rather gone too far upon so trifling an occasion, but did not believe that lord Byron, or the company, would think any more about it;" and after a little ordinary discourse had passed, they parted. Mr. Donston returned to the company, and Mr. Chaworth turned to go down stairs; but just as Mr. Donston entered the door, he met lord Byron coming out, and they passed, as there was a large screen that covered the door, without knowing each other. Lord Byron found Mr. Chaworth still on the stairs, and it now remains a doubt whether lord Byron called upon Mr. Chaworth, or

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Mr. Chaworth upon lord Byron; but both went to the first landing-place, having dined upon the second floor, and both called the waiter to shew an empty room, which a waiter did, and having first opened the door himself, and placed a small tallow candle, which he had in his hand, on the table, he retired; when the gentlemen entered and pulled the door after them.

In a few minutes the affair was decided; the bell was rung, but by whom is uncertain; the waiter went up, and perceiving what had happened, ran down stairs frightened, told his master the catastrophe, who ran instantly up stairs, and found the two combatants standing close together; Mr. Chaworth had his sword in his left hand, and lord Byron his in his right; lord Byron's left hand was round Mr. Chaworth, as Mr. Chaworth's right hand was round lord Byron's neck and over his shoulders. He desired Mr. Fynmore to take his sword, and lord Byron delivered up his at the same time; one, or both, called to him to get some help immediately, and in a few minutes Mr. Hawkins the surgeon was sent for, who came accordingly.

In the mean time, Mr. Montague, Mr. Hewett, Mr. Donston, Mr. Willoughby, Mr. Molyneux, and Mr. Sherwin, had entered the room; the account Mr. Chaworth then gave, was, "That he could not live many hours; that he forgave lord Byron, and hoped the world would; that the affair had passed in the dark, only a small tallow candle burning in the room; that lord Byron asked him, if he meant the conversation on the game

[P]

game to fir Charles Sedley or to him? To which he replied, if you have any thing to say, we had better shut the door; that while he was doing this, lord Byron bid him draw, and, in turning, he saw his lordship's sword half drawn, on which he whipped out his own, and made the first pass; the sword being through my lord's waistcoat, he thought he had killed him, and asking whether he was not mortally wounded, lord Byron, while he was speaking, shortened his sword, and stabbed him in the belly."

When Mr. Hawkins, the surgeon, came in, he found Mr. Chaworth sitting by the fire, with the lower part of his waistcoat open, his shirt bloody, and his hand upon his belly; he was very earnest to know if he thought him in imminent danger: and being answered in the affirmative, he desired his uncle Levinz might be sent for, that he might settle his private affairs; and, in the mean time gave Mr. Hawkins a particular detail of what had passed. He said, "That lord Byron and he entered the room together, lord Byron leading the way; that his lordship, in walking forwards, said something relative to the former dispute, on which he proposed fastening the door; that on turning himself round from this act, he perceived his lordship with his sword either drawn, or nearly so; on which he instantly drew his own, and made a thrust at him, which he thought had wounded or killed him; that then perceiving his lordship shorten his sword to return the thrust, he thought to have parry'd it with

his left hand, at which he looked twice, imagining he had cut it in the attempt; that he felt the sword enter his body, and go deep thro' his back; that he struggled, and being the stronger man, disarmed his lordship, and expressed a concern as under an apprehension of having mortally wounded him; that lord Byron replied by saying something to the like effect; adding, at the same time, that he hoped now he would allow him to be as brave a man as any in the kingdom." Mr. Hawkins adds, that pained and distressed as Mr. Chaworth then was, and under the immediate danger of death, he repeated what he had heard he had declared to his friends before, "That he had rather be in his present situation, than live under the misfortune of having killed another person."

After a little while he seemed to grow stronger, and he was then removed to his own house, where Mr. Adair, another surgeon, Mr. Man, an apothecary, and Dr. Adington, his physician, came to the assistance of Mr. Hawkins, but no relief could be given him: he continued sensible, however, till the time of his death. And Mr. Levinz being now come, Mr. Partington, an attorney, was sent for to make his will, for which he gave very sensible and distinct instructions; and while Mr. Partington was employed in his business, he gave Mr. Levinz, at his request, the same account which he had before given to Mr. Hawkins, lamenting, at the same time, his own folly in fighting in the dark, an expression that certainly conveyed no imputation on
lord

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lord Byron, and implied no more than this, that by fighting with a dim light he had given up the advantage of his own superiority in swordmanship, and had been led into the mistake, that he was in the breast of his lordship when he was only entangled in his waistcoat; for under that mistake he certainly was when lord Byron shortened his sword, and ran him through the body: he added, to Mr. Levinz, that he died as a man of honour, and expressed a satisfaction that he was in his present situation, rather than in that of having the life of any man to answer for.

Mr. Partington, when he had finished the business he was sent for, and the will was properly executed, recollected the probability that he should one day be called upon to give testimony to the dying words of his unhappy client: and accordingly, with the caution that always accompanies a thorough knowledge of the law, he thought proper to commit to writing the last words he was heard to say on this occasion. This writing was put into the hands of Mr. Levinz, and gave rise to a report, that a paper was written by the deceased, and sealed up, not to be opened till the time that lord Byron should be tried; but no paper whatever was written by Mr. Chaworth, and that written by Mr. Partington was as follows:

“Sunday morning, the twenty-seventh of January, about three of the clock, Mr. Chaworth said, That my lord's sword was half drawn, and that he, *knowing the man*, immediately, or as quick as he could, whipt out his sword, and

had the first thrust; that then my lord wounded him, and he disarmed my lord, who then said, by G—d, I have as much courage as any man in England.”

These are the particulars of this unfortunate affair; by which it should seem, that neither Mr. Chaworth himself, nor any of his friends, could blame lord Byron for the part he had in his death. Mr. Chaworth, it is manifest, was under the apprehensions of having mortally wounded lord Byron; and lord Byron being still engaged, had a right to avail himself of that mistake for the preservation of his own life. His lordship himself, no doubt, may wish that he had, in that situation, disabled him only; but in the heat of duelling who can always be collected?

Some time after this unhappy affair, lord Byron surrendered himself to be tried by his peers; and on the 16th of April 1765, about half an hour after nine in the morning, his lordship, escorted by parties of the horse and foot guards, and attended by the lieutenant governor and constable of the Tower, and another gentleman, was brought for that purpose in a coach by the new road, Southwark, to Westminster-hall; and in the evening, between five and six, his lordship was conducted back the same way, and in the same manner, before all the witnesses for the prosecution could be examined.

The trial being resumed the next day, as soon as their lordships had examined the rest of the witnesses in support of the charge against lord Byron, the solicitor-general summed up the evidence; after which lord Byron,

who declined examining any witnesses on his own behalf, told their lordships, that what he had to offer in his own vindication he had committed to writing, and begged that it might be read by the clerk, as he feared his own voice, considering his present situation, would not be heard. His speech was accordingly read by the clerk in a very audible and distinct manner, and contained an exact detail of all the particulars relating to the melancholy affair between him and Mr. Chaworth. He said, he declined entering into the circumstances of Mr. Chaworth's behaviour farther than was necessary for his own defence, expressed his deep and unfeigned sorrow for the event, and reposed himself with the utmost confidence on their lordships justice and humanity, and would with cheerfulness acquiesce in the sentence of the noblest and most equitable judicature in the world, whether it were for life or for death. The peers then adjourned to their own house, and after some time returned, when they found his lordship guilty of manslaughter. And as, by an old statute, peers are, in all cases where clergy is allowed, to be dismissed without burning in the hand, loss of inheritance, or corruption of blood, his lordship was immediately dismissed on paying his fees.—The witnesses examined on behalf of the crown, were the several gentlemen in company at the Star and Garter tavern when the accident happened, the master and waiters, Mr. Hawkins and Mr. Adair, the surgeons who attended Mr. Chaworth, his uncle, and the lawyer who made his will.

The council for his lordship

were the honourable Mr. Charles Yorke, and Alexander Wedderburn, esq; attorney, Mr. Potts. Against his lordship, the attorney-general, the solicitor-general, Mr. serjeant Glyn, Mr. Stowe, Mr. Cornwall; attorney, Mr. Joynes.

A list of the persons, with their offences and punishments, who came out of the inquisition in Lisbon, in person, or were brought out in effigy, at the Auto de Fé there, on the 27th of October 1765.

M E N,

Who died in prison, but were judged innocent, and brought out in effigy.

JOHN Da Cunha, friar of the order of barefooted Carmelites, accused of having conceived ill opinions of the proceedings of the holy office.

John Perreira Da Cunha, knight of the order of Christ, accused of having been guilty of idolatrous crimes.

M E N,

Who did not abjure their offences.

Francisco Gonsalves Lopez, secular priest and confessor, for crediting and spreading feigned divine gifts in a certain person under his religious direction and confession.—Suspended for ever as a confessor and exorcist, and banished for five years to Castro Marine.

Joaquim Teixeira, postillion, for assuming the authority of the holy office, in order to rob a person.—Whipping, and five years slavery in the galleys.

Ema-

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Emanuel Antonio Aranha, alias Francisco Morreira Bandeira, a sharper or impostor, for pretending to be of the brotherhood of the holy office, and acting as such in behalf of that tribunal, without licence for so doing.—Whipping, and five years banishment to Calista, with a saving of right to the injured party to sue for losses and damages.

Antonio Joseph Cesario De Azevedo Coutinho, peruke-maker, for swearing falsely against a certain person.—Whipping, five years slavery in the galleys, and branding, as a false evidence.

Francisco Lewis Tavares, friar of a certain order, and Francisco de Santa Theresa, friar of a certain order, for giving false evidence at the tribunal of the holy office.—Deprived for ever of certain privileges, with suspension of the functions of their orders for ten years, and actual slavery in the galleys for that space of time, and afterwards imprisonment during pleasure in the cells of the holy office.

Antonio Leitao, lay-brother of a certain order, for the same offence.—Imprisonment during pleasure in the cells of the holy office, and afterwards actual slavery in the galleys for life.

Doigo Antonio Xavier, friar of a certain order, for the same offence.—The same punishments as the two preceding the last mentioned.

M E N,

Who did abjure their offences.

Francisco Barboza, alias Pascoal Mertins, a shepherd; Francisco Leyte, glover; Miguel Rodrigues

Curto, husbandman; John de Oliveira, or Teixeira; Joseph Fernandes, a soldier; Vital Perreira Machado, and Antonio Joseph Marquez, alias Joseph Ribeiro, labourer; all for bigamy.—All these sentenced to whipping, and five years slavery in the galleys.

Antonio da Costa Ram6s, for bigamy; and Francisca Antonio Pimentel, or Antonio Joseph, labourer, for the same offence.—These two were sentenced to whipping, and six years slavery in the galleys.

Antonio Francisco, shepherd, for crimes of superstition.—Banished for two years to Castro Marine.

Bernardo Joseph Loureiro, labourer, for pretending to work miraculous cures by means of his great piety.—Whipping, and five years slavery in the galleys.

John da Costa Dias, for holding blasphemous tenets, and seeking to obtain riches by superstitious practices.—Banished for three years to the bishopric of Vizeu.

Joseph Antonio da Silva Ferreira, notary public, Bonaventura de St. Jago, and Anastasio Dos Santos, secular priest, for speaking ill of the proceedings of the holy office.—Banished for five years to Angola.

Jacinto Joseph Coelho, secular priest, an officer of the holy office, for speaking ill of the holy office, and revealing certain proceedings of that tribunal.—Deprived of his employment in the holy office, and banished for seven years to Angola.

Bernardino Joseph de Andrader, bachelor of law, for scandalous and heretical opinions, not pay-

ing due reverence to the holy sacrament, and for speaking ill of the proceedings of the holy office.—Perpetual imprisonment in the cells of the holy office.

Emanuel Ribeiro, alias d'Emanuel Xavier, alias Sebastian Xavier, a clergyman in minor orders, sentenced at Coimbra, at an act of Faith, on the 26th of September 1745, for having said mass, and confessed people, without being qualified; for not complying with the banishment to which he was then condemned, and afterwards for being guilty of the same offences.—Stripped of his religious habit, whipping, and ten years slavery in the gallees.

Gabriel Nunes, a liver by his wits, for crimes of Judaism.—Confiscation of his effects, with imprisonment and the habit of ignominy during pleasure.

Daniel Nunes, for the same offences.—His punishment the same.

Antonio Francisco Leyte, secular priest and confessor, for atheism.—Imprisonment, and the habit of ignominy during pleasure, incapacitated for any kind of office, suspended for ever from his religious functions, and banished to the city of Evora, out of which he is not to go.

Antonio Carlos Monteiro, secular priest and confessor, for atheism.—Imprisonment and habit of ignominy during pleasure, with suspension from religious functions.

W O M E N.

Catharine Marquez, in effigy, having died in confinement, accused of Judaism.

Josepha Thereza Freire, for

bigamy.—Banishment for three years to Guarda.

Louiza Francisca, for the same offence.—Banishment for three years to Porto.

Angelica Carvalho, for crimes of superstition, and pretending she had held conversation with the soul of a certain deceased person.—Banishment for three years to Vizeu.

Josepha de Jesus, for crimes of superstition.—Banishment for three years to Liria.

Margaretta Josepha, for disrespect shewn to the image of a saint.—Banishment for three years to Baſto Marine.

Amadore Mariana Ignacia de St. Miguel, nun of a certain order, for feigning visions and revelations; for spreading and writing erroneous doctrines.—Deprivation of privileges, imprisonment during pleasure in the cells of the holy office, and afterwards for life in the convent of Calvario.

Aguimar Nunes, for crimes of Judaism.—Imprisonment, and the habit of ignominy for life.

Some account of Barny Carral and William King, executed at Tyburn, for waylaying and slitting the nose of Cranley Thomas Kirkby, esq; on the 7th of June 1765.

THIS crime was committed in consequence of one of the most horrid combinations that ever was formed against civil society. It consisted of boys and men; the boys were to pick pockets; and if they were detected, the men were to deliver them, by cutting the injured person across the eyes.

In consequence of this daring,
dia-

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diabolical association, two boys, Byfield and Matthews, sallied out on the public in the evening of the 7th of June 1765, under the protection of two men, Barny Carrol and William King. Carrol and Byfield had been together all day, and in the evening, about six o'clock, they met Matthews and King, at the Golden Boot in Cross-lane. The two boys had found a razor-bladed clasp knife, about nine inches long when open, a few days before, and Carrol gave them a penny a-piece for it. This knife he made sharp at the Boot, and it was agreed that Matthews and Byfield should that night pick pockets or snatch hats; and that Carrol and King should be near to receive what they stole, and should strike, stab, or cut the nose and eyes of any that molested them.

They proceeded from the Boot, down Bow-street, Covent Garden, and came into the Strand through Catharine-street, between nine and ten o'clock. They crossed the way, Carrol marching first with Byfield, and King following with Matthews. Just as they came to Somerset-house, Carrol saw Cranley Thomas Kirkby, esq; who was returning from the Park towards Temple-bar, and as the weather was intensely hot, walking very slow. Carrol thought this a good opportunity to begin their operations, and bade Byfield attempt Mr. Kirkby's pocket; the boy instantly went forward, and did as he was ordered; but Mr. Kirkby, feeling his hand in his pocket, turned hastily round, and took him by the sleeve of his

waistcoat, for he was without a coat, just as he was drawing his hand away.

Thus detected, and charged with the fact, the boy was confounded, and Mr. Kirkby, to terrify him, told him he would carry him before a justice, though he had no intention of doing it. He did not however stop, but led the boy along, very slowly, towards Temple-bar. As soon as he had taken hold of the boy, he perceived Carrol come up, and fixed his attention upon him; and soon after he saw Matthews and King, whom he justly imagined to be part of the gang. He did not, however, quit his hold of Byfield, but continued to lead him along, still walking very slow, though he could observe Carrol very active, sometimes behind him, and sometimes before him; and once he came up so near to the boy, that the boy said softly to him, *Keep away; the gentleman will let me go;* upon which he fell back; but the boy overheard him say to King, *D—n him, but I'll cut him.*

It happened that a gentleman, whose name since appears to be Carr, was just going to pass Mr. Kirkby as he detected Byfield with his hand in his pocket. Mr. Carr, prompted by a natural curiosity, stopped to see how it would end, and instead of passing Mr. Kirkby, as he was about to do, he followed him at a very little distance. In this situation, he saw Carrol come up first, then Matthews, and then King; upon which he stepped forward, and told Mr. Kirkby there was a gang following him. Mr. Kirkby then begged he would walk close be-

hind him, to prevent his being knocked down; and Mr. Carr did so. Carrol then fell behind Mr. Carr, and Matthews and King followed Carrol, till they came near the corner of Arundel-street; when Carrol pushed hastily by Mr. Carr, having the knife drawn in his hand, and stopped till Mr. Kirkby came up; and then stooping down, and looking up under Mr. Kirkby's hat, he instantly, with a backhanded blow, as violent as he could make it, struck him cross the nose and eyes with the knife.

Mr. Kirkby wears his hat very low on his forehead, and he happened then to have on a very strong hat almost new; this saved his life; for the blow entirely divided the hat, cutting both through the brim that was turned up, and the crown, in a direction slanting downward.

Carrol, at the moment he made the blow, cried, *D—n you, Sir, let the boy go.* Mr. Carr, hearing this, and seeing the stroke, laid hold of Carrol; but Mr. Kirkby, at the same instant, quitting the boy, and making a blow at Carrol with his cane, unfortunately missed him, and struck Mr. Carr on the hand that held him, which obliged him to quit his hold. Carrol and Byfield being thus released at the same moment, Byfield ran behind a coach and got away; and Carrol crossing the way, and running cross St. Clement's Church-yard, was pursued by Mr. Carr, who upon his slipping through the narrow passage, by the chop-house, into Wych-street, lost sight of him. King and Matthews followed, and so all got away.

In the mean time Mr. Kirkby, who felt his nose benumbed, by the nerves having been divided, was not aware that he was wounded, but thought he had only received a violent blow; he found his eyes dim, indeed, but he imagined they had thrown dust in them; till putting up his hand to wipe it away, he discovered the injury he had suffered, by finding the blood run very profuse over it.

Being then at the door of the Crown and Anchor Tavern, he went into it, and ordered a surgeon to be sent for. Mr. Ingram, who lives in Arundel-street, came in two or three minutes, but Mr. Kirkby had already lost two quarts of blood. Mr. Ingram found the two great vessels of the forehead divided by a large transverse wound, beginning from the right, and going cross the right eyelid, and cross the nose to the left eye-lid, and terminating at the temple; the wound cross the nose was so wide that the bone was seen naked; and it would probably have divided both the eye-balls, if it had not been for the hat.

At the same time that Mr. Kirkby sent for Mr. Ingram, he sent also for Dr. Morris, a physician; who, by the time that the wound was dressed, came in. He found a considerable inflammation, and thought dangerous consequences might follow. The next morning, Saturday, the 8th of June, the doctor attended again with Mr. Ingram; and Mr. Kirkby, though he had no doubt of Mr. Ingram's abilities, yet being advised to call in another surgeon, sent for Mr. Pyle, from Westminster hospital, and every thing proper was done.

They

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They now began to think of taking measures to apprehend the criminals; and Mr. Kirkby not being in a condition to go out, requested Dr. Morrice to go to justice Fielding's, and describe them to the justice as he himself described them to him. The doctor went accordingly, and the justice sent one Henry Wright in pursuit of them. It appears, that Wright knew both Carrol and Byfield, and that he knew them to be thieves; it appears also, that he had frequent intercourse with them; he saw them and King and Matthews on Friday, the very day the fact was committed; Carrol and Byfield on one side of the way, and King and Matthews on the other; but, as he said on the trial, he did not trouble himself about them then; he, also, met Carrol and Byfield on the morning after Mr. Kirkby had been wounded, before he had received any orders in consequence of that fact; and being afterwards told that Carrol had a watch upon him, he went at seven of the evening of the same day, to seek him in the ruins of St. Giles's, where he found him and searched him; so true it is, that these wretches are known to, and in the power of those who live by hanging them. It does not appear that Wright found the watch he went in quest of, but he found the knife that had given the blow, which he delivered to Carrol again, and then left him. But going afterwards to his master's the justices, he there received orders from the clerk, to take the persons Dr. Morris had described. Accordingly, he went on the evening of Sunday the 9th, to Norfolk-street in the Strand, for it appears that he always knew where

to find them, whether they were idle or at work, and presently saw Carrol and Matthews: he immediately laid hold on Carrol, taking no notice of Matthews, probably knowing that, as it was intended he should be made an evidence, he could have him whenever he would. When he seized Carrol, he said, You are the man I have been looking for; and Carrol immediately replied, as it appears, without any surprize or resistance, I judged it. Now, says Wright, shew me the nearest way to St. Giles's round-house, and I will not handcuff you; upon which he complied, and walked quietly to the place.

On Monday morning, the 10th, Carrol, with the two boys, Matthews and Byfield, who were admitted as evidences, were brought to Mr. Kirkby by some of the justice's people. Mr. Kirkby immediately knew Carrol, whose appearance was as wretched as his life was wicked; his breeches were in rags, and he had a great coat on, that did not come so low as his knees; he knew also Byfield, the boy that had attempted to pick his pocket, but was not quite so certain as to Matthews.

On the Saturday se'nnight, June the 22d, he went to justice Fielding's, to give his information against the prisoners, and there he also saw King, who had been taken into custody; but when, or how, does not appear. He could not swear to King, but believed him to be the fourth of the gang that had beset him.

Being bound over to prosecute, he put an advertisement into one of the daily papers for Mr. Carr, whose name he did not then know, but whom he described as the person he had requested to walk behind

hind him, to come and give evidence.

At the sessions held at the Old Bailey, on Wednesday the 10th and the following days till Saturday the 13th of July, Carrol and King were brought to their trial; and, upon proof of the facts that have been related in this narrative, by Mr. Carr, and the two boys, they were found guilty.

But though there was no doubt as to the fact, there was some doubt whether it subjected the prisoners to capital punishment. Carrol was tried upon the statute, commonly called the Coventry act, for, "that he did lie in wait, and, with malice aforethought, make an assault on Cranley Thomas Kirkby, esq; with intention to maim and disfigure him, and with a certain knife made of iron and steel, which he held in his right hand, did *slit the nose* of the said Cranley:" King was indicted for aiding and assisting him.

Now, as the mere assault with an intention to maim and disfigure, is not capital, nor the actual maiming and disfiguring in this case, except the nose was *slit*, the surgeons and the physicians were examined, as to the nature of the wound on Mr. Kirkby's nose; and, it appearing to be *transverse*, they were asked, whether the giving such a wound could be properly called *slitting*; they all agreed that the word *slit* was formerly used for such a wound, and that to *slit*, and to *divide*, or *cut*, are synonymous terms. Mr. Ingram said, that Wiseman, the author of the celebrated treatise on surgery, had used the word *slitting*, for what is now called *dividing*; and being asked whether a blow *cross* the arm would be called a *slit*

wound he answered, that they made no distinction whether the wound was made one way or other; the court then said, "Suppose they had *slit the nostril*," Mr. Ingram replied, "We call that an *incised* wound."

Upon all this, however, it has been observed, that the words *slit* and *divide* are not now, nor ever were used synonymously, and that the word *divide* is not substituted instead of the word *slit*, so as to express precisely the same thing. It is allowed, that every *slit* is a *division*; but it is denied that every *division* is a *slit*; at least, it is denied that a member or feature is *slit* by every wound that *divides* the flesh. It is asserted, that to *slit* is properly to *cut through*, and that to *incise*, if there is such a word, is to *cut in*; so that the distinction of an *incised* wound is said to be improperly applied to a wound by which the nostril is *cut through*. It is alledged, that, as we should scarce speak properly, if when a man's arm was cut transversely, we should say his arm was *slit*; so neither should we speak properly, if when a man's nose has received a transverse wound, we should say that his nose is *slit*. However, not to enter into the defence of the word *incised*, as applied to a wound *through* the nostril, it is certain that every flesh-wound, not a puncture, is a *slit*, in whatever direction it is made. A *slit* may be cut in a man's leg as well cross-way as long-way, and it cannot be denied that to make a *slit* is *slitting*; he, therefore, that makes a *slit* on the nose, may fairly be said to *slit* it. And the determination of the gentlemen on the bench in this case certainly does them honour.

Carrol

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Carrol and King were executed, pursuant to their sentence, on the 31st day of July.

Carrol behaved boldly at the taking of the Havannah, where he served as a soldier; and at the place of execution appeared unconcerned for himself, but lamented the fate of King, who, he said, was innocent of the fact for which he was to suffer; and was first led into robbery the night it was committed.

An account of the trial of Patrick Ogilvy, and Catherine Nairne, for incest between them, and the murder of Thomas Ogilvy, brother of the said Patrick, husband of the said Nairne.

THEY were indicted of these two crimes in one indictment.

The deceased was the eldest of three brothers, being about the age of forty, and laird of East Miln in the county of Forfar; the prisoner Patrick was the second, who was a lieutenant in the 89th regiment of foot, just returned from the East Indies, the third was Alexander, a doctor of physic. The prisoner Nairne was about twenty years old, and daughter of the late Sir Thomas Nairne of Dunfinane, bart.

Of the incest there was no direct evidence; but there was circumstantial evidence of the strongest kind by several witnesses, whose testimonies mutually coincided with, and greatly confirmed and strengthened each other.

When the two prisoners were in the deceased's house during his absence, they were heard together in the night in Mrs. Ogilvy's chamber by a servant who lay under it

in a room that had no plastered ceiling, so that the least noise could be heard. In the morning it appeared by the lieutenant's bed, that nobody had lain in it, and Mrs. Ogilvy's bed was greatly tumbled. They were followed secretly up stairs, after having retired together, and found in a chamber by themselves, where Mrs. Ogilvy was discovered on a bed, and the lieutenant had just risen from it. They were also seen in bed together by a servant. And several particulars were mentioned by them and other witnesses, which could scarce possibly have happened, supposing the prisoners not to have been criminally intimate. The depositions, with respect to the murder, were in substance as follows.

Anne Clark, cousin german to the deceased, who was in the house with the parties, deposed, that having had the strongest proof of a criminal intimacy between the prisoners, except actually seeing the fact, she first reproached the prisoner Nairne, who made no reply; that the fact being afterwards frequently repeated, she spoke of it to the mother of the deceased, then in the house; that the mother told her son that his wife was troublesome to the lieutenant, upon which a quarrel between the two brothers ensued, and the lieutenant being ordered out of the house, left it a day or two afterwards; upon which Nairne threw herself in an agony upon his bed, to which they had been used to retire together every morning as soon as the deceased was gone out to his workmen, and expressed great resentment against her husband.

That she told the deponent, before the lieutenant left the house, that,

that, if she had a dose, she would give it him; and frequently afterwards signified to her, that she was resolved to poison him, and intended to get poison upon pretence of poisoning rats, either from Mr. Robertson, a merchant at Perth, or Mrs. Eagle, who keeps a seed shop in Edinburgh.

That the deponent, in order to divert the prisoner from her purpose, and gain time, told her that this method of obtaining poison would be dangerous, and that she the deponent would procure some by means of her brother at Edinburgh; to which proposal the prisoner agreed; but often complained that the deponent was long in executing it; and, therefore, proposed to employ the lieutenant for that purpose, and desired the deponent to apply to him accordingly, which she declined.

That, on the day when the lieutenant left the house, the other prisoner Nairne told the deponent, she had with much difficulty engaged him to furnish her with poison.

That, the day before the deceased died, she told the deponent that she had received a letter from the lieutenant, in which he acquainted her that he had got the poison, but not chusing to trust it by the hand of the messenger, would send it by Andr. Stewart, his brother-in-law.

That, on the evening of the same day, Andrew Stewart came thither; and, being questioned by the deponent, acknowledged he had got drugs for the prisoner Nairne; that he was with her alone half an hour, when she supposed the drugs were delivered.

That the deponent told lady East-Main, mother of the deceased,

that she feared Stewart had brought poison to Nairne, which she would give to the deceased, and proposed to tell the deceased of it; which the old lady opposed, saying, it was improper, but agreed that the deceased should be cautioned not to take any thing from his wife; which was done.

That the deponent went to the Kirk-Town, to take advice of the minister, but unfortunately he was not at home. That she told the deceased the same night, his life was in danger, but did not say from his wife, and advised him to leave his house, which, he said, he could not do; but intimated that he knew whence his danger was apprehended, and would take nothing that his wife gave him.

That, when the deceased and his wife were gone to bed, the deponent, Andrew Stewart, and the deceased's mother, had a long conference on the subject; Stewart himself was of opinion, that what he had delivered to Nairne was poison, and declared he received it from the prisoner Ogilvy, with a letter, and a request that both might be delivered into Nairne's own hand; that the old lady thought her son in danger, declaring, she believed his wife would stick at nothing; that Stewart said he knew the drawer into which Nairne had put the things, and proposed to get her keys in the night and take out the things, or to get the back of the chest of drawers removed by a workman, and so get at the drawer without the key; but neither was done.

That the next morning Nairne made the tea earlier than usual, and carried up some to the deceased; and having been backwards and for-

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forwards two or three times, came at length into the breakfast room, and said the deceased was taken very ill; that his disorder appeared to be a violent vomiting and purging.

That the deponent went to him about noon, and found him extremely ill, having also an intolerable thirst, which with his pains and evacuations continued till about eleven o'clock the same night, and then he died.

That, during his distress, he said, he was poisoned; that his mother reproached him with having broken his promise, and taken tea from his wife, and that he only replied, "it is too late, she forced it on me."

That, after the deceased was dead, Nairne ordered one Millman, his tenant, to take horse and acquaint the prisoner Ogilvy with his brother's death; but that he, being acquainted with that event by another hand, came the next morning at six o'clock.

That the deponent told him, soon after his arrival, that she knew the whole affair of the poison, and asked him how he could send it to Nairne. That he appeared to be in great concern and confusion, and said, "Suppose I did send it, I did not think she had so barbarous a heart as to give it."

Elizabeth Sturrock, servant to the deceased, deposed, that he had a good state of health, and was well the day before his death. That, on the morning of the day on which he died, the prisoner Nairne, her mistress, told her in a low voice

that she had given the laird his breakfast, and desired the deponent to say, she had also got her breakfast, though she had not.

That soon after the deceased was taken very ill, and continued so till he died.

That after he was dead, when the * sheriff was coming to take examinations, Nairne requested the deponent to tell the sheriff, that she had seen her mix the bowl of tea which she had given to her husband, and to say that she, the deponent, had drank some of it before the deceased tasted it, and that she also drank some of it, that he had left; that she also desired the deponent to say, that she was in the closet with her when she mixed the tea; that she promised that if she would say as thus directed, she would stand by her, and no harm should come to her; that she should go with her where-ever she went, and that while she had a halfpenny, the deponent should have half of it.

That she spoke thus to her several times, and that the other prisoner Ogilvy was present, and desired she would say as Nairne directed her.

Anne Sampson, another servant of the deceased, deposed, that he was a healthy man, and in health the day before he died.

That she saw her mistress prepare the tea that she gave the deceased at breakfast the morning of the day he died; that she followed her up stairs, and saw her go into a closet joining to her master's room; that wanting something of

* They have no such officer in Scotland as what we call a coroner, and it is a pity they have not; for upon this occasion such an officer would have been of great service.

her,

her, she followed her into the closet, for which her mistress chid her. That she saw her mistress stirring about the tea in a closet, but did not see her put any thing into it.

Andrew Stewart, merchant of Alyth, the person mentioned above to have brought poison to Nairne, deposed, that on the day before the deceased died, lieutenant Ogilvy came to his house, having heard he was that day to go to East Miln, and gave him a phial, containing something liquid, which, he said, was laudanum, and a small paper packet, which, he said, contained salts, and desired that he would deliver them into his brother's wife's own hand, with a letter, which he then also delivered to him, and which was sealed both with a wafer and wax. That he did accordingly deliver the same privately to her, being asked by her if he had brought her nothing from the lieutenant. He confirmed also the deposition of Anne Clark, as to the questions she asked, and the suspicions she expressed concerning what he had brought, and the consultations between him, Anne Clark, and the old lady, at night; And farther said, that Anne Clark would not agree to any of his proposals for recovering the paper packet out of Nairne's drawers; and farther deposed, that he heard the prisoner Nairne say the same night, that she lived a most unhappy life with her husband, and wished him dead. He also confirmed the preceding evidence, as to Nairne's making and carrying up tea to her husband, and his being taken ill in about an hour and an half, and continuing so till he died. That he proposed to send for a

surgeon when he was first taken ill, to which Nairne would not agree, refusing it more than once. That when Alex. Ogilvy, the youngest brother of the deceased, arrested the corpse, he, the deponent, advised the lieutenant to escape if he was guilty; to which he replied, "That God and his conscience knew him to be innocent."

James Carnegie, surgeon, at Brechin, deposed, that the prisoner Ogilvy, with whom he was acquainted, desired him, by message, to meet him at a tavern at Brechin. That he went, and found him in company with lieutenant Campbell of the same regiment, and one Mr. Dickson. That the prisoner took the deponent aside, and told him he was troubled with gripes, and wanted to buy laudanum; and that he also wanted to buy arsenic, to destroy some dogs that spoiled the game. That the deponent furnished him both with laudanum and arsenic, which he brought the next day to the same tavern, and delivered to him in a private room, into which he took him for that purpose. That the arsenic was in powder, and the quantity between half an ounce and an ounce.

Lieutenant George Campbell deposed, that he was with Ogilvy the prisoner at the tavern of Brechin; that the prisoner sent for Carnegie thither, and invited him to dinner the next day; that the next day he came, and that after dinner the prisoner and Carnegie retired for a few minutes to a private room, and then returned.

Patrick Dickson, merchant in Brechin, deposed, that, when the prisoner Ogilvy was in Forfar gaol, he desired the deponent to go to Mr. Carnegie the surgeon, and talk

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to him, that he might not be imposed upon by any body. That he did accordingly go and talk to Mr. Carnegie, who informed him, that he had sold some laudanum and arsenic to the prisoner, for which he received a shilling. That upon his reporting this to the prisoner, the prisoner seemed to be under some concern, and desirous of speaking himself to Carnegie, without confessing or denying that he had bought the arsenic.

Peter Meik, surgeon of Alyth, deposed, that, being sent for to the deceased, he came, but found him dead; that Nairne was in tears, and desired that, whatever he might think was the cause of her husband's death, he would conceal it from the world. That, upon inspecting the body four or five days afterwards, he found the nails and part of the breast discoloured, and the tongue swelled beyond its natural size, and cleaving to the roof of the mouth, which he had never observed after a natural death.

Gilbert Ramsay, surgeon, deposed to the same appearances of the body, and that the swelling of the tongue he had never seen after a natural death. He deposed also, that the effects of arsenic were death by violent vomitings and purgings, and great swelling of the tongue after death.

Such was the substance of the evidence for the prosecution; in answer to which the prisoners exhibited the following declaration in their defence.

Declaration of the prisoner Nairne.

That Thomas Ogilvy, her deceased husband, was rather advanced in years, of a tender constitution, and of a very small fortune; that

she married him when little more than nineteen, contrary to the opinion of all her friends, for love; and having been married to him scarcely six months, when he died, her love to him could scarcely be supposed to have been extinguished.

That her character, previous to her marriage, was irreproachable; and that therefore, it is improbable in the highest degree, that she could at once plunge into the most horrid crimes, such as have always been the effect of gradual deviation and habitual guilt.

That her late husband had violent and frequent attacks of the cholic, and convulsions in his bowels; that he was so bad with these disorders a short time before his death, that he gave himself over for lost, and had returns of them so violent the day and night before he died, that he thought himself dying, and resolved to have sent for a physician at many miles distance.

That she herself, after her marriage, fell into a bad state of health, which frequently obliged her to take small doses of salts and laudanum.

That the prisoner Ogilvy, her husband's brother, having returned from India, much shattered in his constitution, came to live at his house about the time of her marriage, and distinguished the prisoner by a becoming friendship and intimacy, as being his near relation.

That being short of salts and laudanum, and having occasionally mentioned it, the lieutenant told her he had used the same medicines, and had brought home some of them of the best quality, and would send her part as soon as his chest

chest came home. That she accepted the offer, and that he did send her a small phial of laudanum and a paper of salts by Alexander Stewart.

That her late husband's youngest brother, Alexander Ogilvy, having lately married a woman of the lowest rank, and greatly offended his two brothers, she had strongly expressed her own sense and feeling of the reproach he had brought upon the family; for which, joined with the disappointment he had suffered in his expectation of succeeding to his brother's estate, he entertained great resentment against the prisoner, and took every occasion to publish scandalous falsehoods, contrived to create a misunderstanding between her and her husband.

That Alexander Ogilvy had, some time before his marriage, cohabited with one Anne Clark, a cousin-german of the family, a woman of the most infamous character, who had several years lived as a common servant in one of the most notorious bawdy-houses in Edinburgh.

That Anne Clark's relation to the family furnished Alexander Ogilvy with a pretence for sending her to his brother's at East-Miln, to bring about a reconciliation between them. That Clark attached herself first to the prisoner, but finding her averse to any correspondence with her, she quarrelled with the prisoner, and made her court to the deceased. That first, by dark insinuations, and afterwards more explicitly, she instilled into his mind suspicions of the prisoner's virtue, and of a criminal intimacy between her and his brother the lieutenant, persuading

him farther, that they had formed a scheme to deprive him of his life, and even communicated these suspicions to his brother, with a view to produce a separation between the deceased and the prisoner, that, the deceased having no children, and not being likely to live, and the lieutenant's health being also injured by foreign service, he the said Alexander might inherit the paternal estate.

That these machinations taking place, when the deceased and the lieutenant had some misunderstanding about money matters, produced high words between the brothers, and a dismissal of the lieutenant from the house.

That, when the lieutenant was gone, the deceased soon cooled, and wrote to him to return, the prisoner, as far as decency would permit, joining in the request.

That unluckily at this period, the deceased was seized with a dangerous return of the violent disorders in his stomach and bowels, to which he was constitutionally subject. That he had been dying of them the day before his death, relapsed in the evening, continued ill the whole night, grew better in the morning, rose and went out, but returned ill again, went again to bed, and took a basin of warm tea; after which he made another effort, went out again, relapsed, returned, continued very ill all day, and died at night.

That the prisoner's behaviour upon the occasion was decent and becoming, expressive of the sincerest sorrow.

That the body remained unburied many days, without other appearance than is usual in such cases.

cases. That a dissection of the body would have put the question, whether the deceased was poisoned, out of doubt; and it was the duty of Alexander, as informer, to have had it dissected, which was not done, he being conscious that the suspicions he had raised, and the project he had formed, would then have been totally removed and defeated.

To this it was answered, that when the younger brother Alexander arrived, on the 17th of June, he did insist on the body being opened and examined, as soon as a physician of eminence could be present, which the prisoners did not then oppose. But when the physician came next day, he declared the body to be in such a putrid state, that no certain conclusions could be drawn from outward appearances; nor even from a dissection of the body, which besides could not be done with safety to the surgeon and attendants, and he, therefore, thought it best to decline.

Declaration in defence of the prisoner Ogilvy.

That the deceased, two years before his death, had been discovered to have ulcers in his bowels, and had ever afterwards been sickly.

That the relations of his wife, the prisoner Nairne, had shewn apprehensions that his death would be premature; by the measures which they had taken to secure the provision that had been made in her favour.

That he, the prisoner, had also so bad a state of health, as obliged

him to quit his duty in the East-Indies, and return home.

That from these situations of the deceased and himself, Alexander, their younger brother, had entertained the most sanguine hopes that he should succeed to the estate; which, by the marriage of the deceased, who might leave children, and the recovery of the prisoner's health upon his return, were likely to be disappointed.

That, therefore, to bring about a separation between the deceased and his wife, and to drive the prisoner back to the unwholesome climates that would destroy him, he contrived to give the deceased the worst opinion of them both, which he accomplished by the means of Anne Clark.

That the prisoner, as soon as he discovered the jealousy of the deceased, left his house, and never would return, although often and earnestly solicited.

That, for the reasons alledged in the defence of the prisoner Nairne; he sent her some laudanum and salts, by Alexander Stewart.

That, after the deceased was dead, he urged and insisted that the body should be opened, and sent for a surgeon to open it; but Alexander Ogilvy would not permit it, and privately stopped the surgeon whom the prisoner had sent for to open it.

The evidence brought to sustain these defences, was in substance only as follows:

George Spalding of Glenkilrie, deposed, that he wrote a letter to lady Nairne soon after her daughter's marriage with the deceased, pressing her, that the entailment

should be taken in favour of Mr. Ogilvy, because her husband appeared to be in a bad state of health.

That for some years he had complained of a heart-cholic, attended with a short cough, and about six years ago had an ulcerous fever. That he had often been present when he complained of pain in his stomach, which was relieved by a dram.

That before his marriage he wore a plaid jacket, and a belt round his middle, much broader than the deponent ever saw worn by another, with lappets of leather hanging down his haunches. That before he got the belt, he used to wear a striped woollen night-cap upon his breast, the lower end of which reached his breeches; that after his marriage he left off wearing his lappets of leather.

James Millam, tackman, of East-Miln, deposed, that he carried a letter from the deceased to the prisoner lieutenant Ogilvy, the day after he left East-Miln, requesting him to return, which the lieutenant declined.

That the deceased complained to him, three or four days before he died, that he had the gravel and the cholic, and that if he got not the better of them, he could not live. That he grew worse gradually till he died. That two nights before his death he complained of being ill, refusing to eat, and saying he would have no supper but the fire, though the weather was then warm. That the night before he died he said he was no better. That the two prisoners appeared to be greatly af-

fected at the death of the deceased.

That the deceased complained to him that he could not get peaceable possession of his own house for Anne Clark, that he wished her away. That he got from the deponent a ten shilling note for the expences of her journey.

That when the mourning came home, Anne Clark complained that she had no mourning apron, and told the deponent she would make it as dear to the prisoners as if it had been a gown.

But all these objections to Clark's evidence, as well as those started by the prisoner Nairne, were destroyed by its being made to appear, that, upon the approach of the trial, she had disguised and concealed herself; and was with difficulty found out, being unwilling to appear as an evidence in the affair.

James Millam, being cross examined, said, that in answer to the letter which he carried from the deceased to the prisoner Ogilvy, he received a letter from him inclosing the letter he had received, directed not to the deceased but to his wife.

That he never heard the deceased was subject to vomiting or purgings.

Joan Wallace, servant to George Spalding of Glenkilrie, deposed, that she was servant to the deceased three years, and left him six years ago. That, while she was in his service, he had an ulcer, and was attended by Dr. Ogilvy; that she sat up with him frequently, and that he was confined six weeks.

Thomas Jack deposed, that, about ten o'clock of the morning,

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of the day the deceased died, he told him he had been very bad the day before.

Elizabeth Ferguson deposed, that the deceased, the day before he died, told her he was not well.

John Paterfson deposed, that on the same day the deceased complained to him that his bowels were all sore, that he had not been so ill for six years, and that he lay down and slept on the ground.

Margaret Reid deposed to the same effect, and that the deceased told her he would apply to Dr. Ogilvy.

Dr. James Scott deposed, that arsenic would not dissolve in warm water, but almost instantly subside to the bottom of the vessel; but acknowledged, that, if put into tea, with milk and sugar, and stirred, it would be suspended long enough to kill those who should drink the poison.

George Campbell of Crafgonie, under sheriff, deposed, that, upon searching the drawers in the deceased's house, he found only some brown powder, which, upon examination, proved to be saltpetre.

Here the prisoners rested their defence, and declined the examination of other witnesses; and it is probable in the highest degree, that every reader of this account will be of the same opinion with the jury that found them guilty.

Many remarkable particulars, however, appeared during the course of the evidence, which though they do not tend to invalidate it, shew the astonishing indiscretion of the prisoners, and the almost unaccountable behaviour of some other persons.

It is strange, that the prisoners

should walk with their arms about each other's neck, and frequently kiss each other, when the deceased and others were present.

It is strange, that they should embrace and kiss each other, the prisoner Ogilvy sometimes putting his hand down the prisoner Nairne's bosom at the same time, before all the servants in the house.

It is strange, that Nairne should tacitly confess the adultery and incest to Clark, and declare her resolution to poison her husband, without the least apparent motive for such confidence.

It is strange, that the prisoners should frequently retire together, from the rest of the family, to a bed in a room, where every thing that passed could be heard by them; that they should suffer the door of the room, into which they so retired, not only to be unfastened, but to stand open.

It is strange, that, when Mr. Stewart proposed to get the packet he had delivered to Nairne again from her, Anne Clark should oppose it, as she had the greatest reason to think it would be used to a fatal purpose, the first opportunity.

It is strange, that the mother of the deceased should not more explicitly apprise him of his danger, when urged to do it by Stewart and Clark.

And it is strange, that Stewart should urge the prisoner Ogilvy to escape, when he supposed him to be guilty.

This remarkable trial began on Monday the 12th of August at seven in the morning, and the court continued sitting till about

two on Tuesday morning; when the jury being inclosed, it adjourned till Wednesday at four o'clock in the afternoon. At five, they agreed upon their verdict; and, when the court met, on Wednesday according to the adjournment, returned it, finding both the prisoners guilty. Five of the most eminent barristers in Scotland were employed on each side.

Immediately after reading the verdict, the council for the prisoners pleaded an arrest of judgment, and mentioned several informalities in the trial, on account of which they insisted for a delay in pronouncing sentence. On this debate, the court sat till nine at night, when they adjourned till next day at eleven; they then resumed the consideration of the objections, when their lordships found the procedure during the whole trial most regular, and the verdict given in by the jury most distinct and definitive.

Then the court proceeded to pronounce sentence upon Patrick Ogilvy, and condemned him to be carried back to prison, there to be fed upon bread and water, till Wednesday the twenty-fifth day of September next, and betwixt the hours of two and four o'clock in the afternoon of that day, to be carried to the Grass-market, and there to be hanged upon a gibbet till dead; and thereafter his body to be given to Dr. Alexander Monro, professor of anatomy, to be publicly dissected.

A petition was then presented for Catharine Nairne, pleading the compassion of the court, in respect that she was some months gone with child. In consequence

of this petition, the lords remitted her to the judgment of a jury of midwives, who met next forenoon, at ten o'clock, at which time the court having also met, five midwives were solemnly sworn to examine the prisoner Catharine Nairne, and to report whether or not she was pregnant. The midwives having attended her into an adjacent room, and remained there some time, returned into court, and made oath, that they could not depose with certainty whether she was with child or not. In consequence of this report, the court delayed sentence against her till the third Monday of November next; and desired the midwives, that, in the meantime, they would frequently visit the prisoner, in order to be able to ascertain whether she was pregnant or not.

In the mean time, the relations of Mrs. Ogilvy, struck with the disaster that threatened their family, and anxious to preserve it from so great a stain, exerted every means in their power to reverse the sentence, and thereby obtained various delays of its execution. The proceedings in the trial were laid before his majesty and the privy council, along with the following observations upon it by Alexander M'Carty, esq; an eminent English lawyer.

"I have read a great deal of the proceedings in the affair of the unhappy prisoners, Catharine Nairne and lieutenant Patrick Ogilvy, under sentence of death for the heinous crimes of incest and murder. Crimes of so black a dye, charged on persons who, until that time, had preserved unblemished charac-

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characters, should be attended with the most evident proofs to gain credit in the opinion of mankind, at least of the most judicious part of it. Among the vulgar, it is much to be lamented, every calumny, however ill-supported, finds an easy admittance.

It seems to me extremely hard on the prisoners, that they should be tried at the same time for crimes of very different natures. The indictment charges, "That they have presumed to commit, and are guilty of art and part of both, or one or other of the said crimes of incest and murder, &c." Adding the two crimes in one indictment, makes the prisoners be exposed to a greater odium, and creates a stronger prejudice against them. I think, in the law of England, a charge, that the prisoner at the bar was guilty of one or other of two crimes, would have vitiated the indictment. It is laid down as a rule in Co. Entr. 278, that the fact is never laid in the disjunctive. And in 5 Mad. 137. Rex against Stocher, it was ruled, that an indictment setting forth that the defendant *murderavit vel murderari causavit*, is not good; for these are different crimes.

In the present case there is a further disadvantage; for, as I am informed, the trial for incest, and the trial for murder, are to be had in a quite different manner. In the first, the trial is *januis clausis*; and, in the other, it is *januis apertis*; the last method, being more public, is less exceptionable. In the case of these unfortunate prisoners, the whole was carried on *januis clausis*; every allegation and deposition in support of one branch of the indictment,

had an effect on both; but this I think was rather prejudice than real conviction.

I am of opinion, that, if the crimes charged are considered severally, and the evidence produced to support one crime is taken singly, without the assistance of the other, no jury in England would have found the prisoners guilty.

If the facts alledged as a proof of the incest, were given as a proof of the carnal knowledge on an indictment for a rape, it is impossible a jury could find the defendant guilty. I think they would not be admitted as a proof of criminal conversation, to intitle a husband to damage on an action of trespass. There is not one fact attempted to be proved, that may not be literally true; and yet the defenders be innocent of the crime of carnal knowledge. The conjectures of women of very indifferent characters, and of very malicious dispositions, may naturally lead to the worst things; but these conjectures are not evidence, when there is a possibility that the parties may be innocent. I do not know, that, in our law, any presumption of a criminal conversation operates in any circumstance, but that of being *solus cum solâ, et nudus cum nuda*; in all other circumstances a positive proof is required. It often happens, that a man is indicted for a rape, and acquitted; and yet the court directs a prosecution for an assault, with an intent to commit a rape. In cases of that nature I doubt not but the witnesses in the present case would have boldly asserted, that a rape had been actually committed. The mind of the principal

pal witness was strangely prepossessed; she could hear distinctly what the good lady East-Mills could neither hear nor see.

If they were to be tried on the murder singly, the proof there will appear as defective. There is not one positive proof that Thomas Ogilvy died of poison. The surgeons who attended declare, that the symptoms might arise from natural causes, a violent bilious cholick. It was proved, that Thomas Ogilvy, the day before his death, and some days before that, had complained of pains in his bowels, and had called for, and taken drams, in several places, to procure ease. These most certainly were not the effects of poison taken on the morning of the day on which he died. Why might not these pains have increased the day on which he died, without their interposition? The matter might have been cleared up by opening the body. Surgeons were present, and ready to perform the operation, but were prevented by the person who has spirited up the prosecution, and who is to be the only gainer by the death of the prisoners.

The great rule of evidence is to have the best proof the nature of the case will admit. That certainly has not been produced in this case. It was not opposed by the man who wishes their destruction. The incest is supposed to be certain, because the husband is supposed to have been poisoned: and, on the other hand, the man is supposed to be poisoned, because there is a supposed proof of incest.

Under these circumstances, it is difficult to find any means to prove

the innocence of the prisoners, after a verdict and judgment. The 19th article of the union confirms the jurisdiction of the court of session; and in the same terms it confirms the court of justiciary. It mentions nothing of an appeal from the court of session to the house of lords,—yet those appeals are frequent. It mentions nothing for or against appeals from the court of justiciary; it certainly does not exclude them.—There lies an appeal from the court of Exchequer in Scotland to the house of lords. To admit an appeal from the two supreme courts in Scotland where property only is concerned, and not to admit an appeal from the third supreme court, where life, honour, property, and posterity are concerned, appears somewhat extraordinary.—By the same articles of the union, it is enacted, that no causes in Scotland be cognoscible, or any judgment from thence be recognised, received, or altered, by the court of Chancery, Queen's Bench, or Common Pleas, or any other court in Westminster-hall. This negative clause, as to Westminster-hall and the courts there, seems to imply a power of recognizing and altering causes and judgments in the house of lords. I think it is the common rule of construction.

I believe there are few instances of appeals from the court of justiciary; but that is not a proof that such appeal cannot lie. I remember a petition of appeal came from Scotland in the affair of Barrisdale. There was some difficulty made about presenting the appeal. Lord Bath was applied to; but he said, it was a branch of business
he

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he never meddled in, nor was he disposed to meddle for the future in any public affair, unless it was such as was of the highest importance to the nation; however, he would go to the house, and mention it to the chancellor; and, in some days after, being called upon, he said, he mentioned the affair to the chancellor, but that it was unnecessary to struggle as to the petition, as the king, out of his gracious disposition, would give the same relief that was aimed at by the petition.

If there is no way open from the court of judiciary to the house of lords, it is the only court of Great Britain which is not subject to that jurisdiction; for writs of error go from the King's Bench to the house of lords, even in cases of high treason.—It is not a common practice, I confess, but yet it has been done. I see neither reason nor law why the proceedings of the court of judiciary might not fall under the review of the supreme court, as well as those of the court of session."

To these objections it was answered, that in Scotland the method of proceeding, in all their courts, is founded more upon equity, than upon common law; therefore they do not adhere so strictly to the ancient form of words, or the *solemnia verborum*, as the civilians call it, as we do here in England. That, for this reason, when two crimes, that have any connection together, have been committed by the same persons, and are to be proved mostly by the same witnesses, to save the time of the court, the prisoners, if more than one, are all tried together,

and both the crimes are set forth in the indictment, of which many instances were given in this trial. That even in England, if either of these prisoners had been indicted for murder, it would, probably, have been allowed on the trial to put questions to the witnesses, with regard to their incest, or criminal conversation, so that the proof of the latter could have no greater effect upon the proof of the former in Scotland, than it would have in England; for that it had some effect in Scotland is not denied, and not only would but ought to have had the same effect had the case happened, and the trial been, in England.

These, or some such considerations, having outweighed every thing alleged in favour of the prisoners, or against the legality of the proceedings, lieutenant Ogilvy, on the evening of the 13th of November, his fourth reprieve being expired, was executed in the Grass-market of Edinburgh, amongst so great a concourse, as had not been seen there before in the memory of man. On this trying occasion, he appeared with great composure, but denied his guilt to the last moment; and denied it with such circumstances of solemnity, as astonished every one, and confounded many. After he was thrown off the ladder, the rope broke. He was stunned at first with the fall, but, before he could be turned off again, recovered his senses, and called out with a loud voice, "I adhere to my former denial, and die an innocent man," alluding to a paper, which he desired might be published, and is as follows.

232] ANNUAL REGISTER, 1765.

The dying speech of lieutenant Patrick Ogilvy.

"I lieutenant Patrick Ogilvy, brother german to the deceased Thomas Ogilvy of East-Miln, considering myself upon the brink of this mortal life into eternity; and as I have but few hours to live, would choose to employ them in the way that would most conduce to my eternal happiness. And though my years be few, and my sins many, yet I hope, through God's grace, and the interposition of my blessed Redeemer, that the gates of heaven will not be shut upon me, in whatever view I, as a criminal, may be looked on by the generality of mankind; and, I hope, those who best know me, will do me justice when I am gone. As to the crimes I am accused of, the trial itself will shew the propensity of the witnesses, where civility, and possibly folly, are explained into actual guilt; and which possibly had the greater effect in making them believed; and of both crimes, for which I am now doomed to suffer, I declare my innocence; and that no persuasion could ever have made me condescend to them.

I freely forgive every person concerned in this melancholy affair; and wherein any of them have been faulty to me, I pray God to forgive them.

My council and doers have done their duty for me, for which I thank them sincerely, considering the care they have taken of me, and am sorry it is not in my power to give them a better reward.

The ministers of this city have

been at great trouble about my eternal state, which I have always gratefully acknowledged; and will do to my last breath, for the care they have been pleased to take of me: I am sorry, time being so precious now, I have it not in my power to express my gratitude more so, for their goodness and attendance towards me; and, I hope, their labours in my behalf will not be in vain.

Captain James Robb, and the other keepers of the prison under him, have also shewn me great kindness since my confinement, for which I thank them, and thought it my duty to declare the same.

I desire to die in peace with all men, even my greatest enemies, begging forgiveness to them, as I hope for it from that God in whose presence I am soon to appear; hoping for the pardon of my sins, and entrance into eternal bliss, through the merits and intercession of my Redeemer, to whom I recommend my spirit: Come, sweet Jesus, come quickly, and receive it.

(Signed)

PATRICK OGILVY.

P. S. Mean time I beg leave to clear Mr. John Fenton of an affair laid to his charge; such as his being guilty of keeping me from making a confession to the world, before I died: this, I hope, will be a warning for the future from such like mistakes to the world, and hope they'll be sorry for their false suspicion now.

(Signed)

PATRICK OGILVY."

Edinburgh, Tolbooth,
Nov. 12.

A nar-

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A narrative of the horrid murder committed by George Gidley and Richard St. Quintin, both West of England men, Peter M'Kinlie, an Irishman, and Andres Zekerman, a Dutchman, late mariners on board the brig The Earl of Sandwich, belonging to London, whereof John Cockeran was master, on the said master, the rest of his crew, and the passengers; and of the apprehending the murderers, and recovering the treasure of which they had plundered the said ship.

THIS ship sailed from London in the month of August 1765, laden with bale goods, hard-ware, hats, &c. for Santa Cruz, at which place they arrived and discharged their cargo. From thence, they sailed to Oratava, and there took in a cargo of Teneriffe wine, raw and manufactured silk, cochineal, and a large quantity of Spanish milled dollars, of 4s. 9d. value each, some ingots of gold, some jewels, and a small quantity of gold dust. About the month of November, they sailed from Oratava for London, and had then on board the said John Cockeran, master; Charles Pinchent, mate; Peter M'Kinlie, boatswain; Geo. Gidley, cook; Richard St. Quintin, Andres Zekerman and James Pinchent, brother to the mate, mariners; and Benjamin Gallispey, the cabin-boy; with captain Glas, his wife and daughter, and a servant boy belonging to them, as passengers.

Before the ship left the Canaries, the said Gidley, St. Quintin, Zekerman, and M'Kinlie, entered into a conspiracy to murder the master and all the other persons

on board, and to possess themselves of the treasure in the ship; which on their passage they, on three different nights, intended to accomplish; but, by some accident or other, were prevented, till, at length, on Saturday the 30th of November, at eleven o'clock at night; when the four assassins being stationed on the night watch, and the master coming on the quarter-deck to see every thing properly settled, and returning to his cabin, the said Peter M'Kinlie seized him, and held him fast, till George Gidley knocked him down with an iron bar, repeating the blows till he was killed; when they threw him overboard.

The noise occasioned by this murder, and the captain's groans, having alarmed Charles and James Pinchent, and captain Glas, they arose from their beds. The Pinchents, being foremost, were attacked by those villains, knocked down, and thrown overboard. Captain Glas, seeing what they were about, instantly turned to the cabin for his sword. But M'Kinlie observing his retreat, and imagining that he went to arm himself to oppose them, went down the steps leading to the cabin, and stood at the foot of them in the dark, until captain Glas returned; and on captain Glas's ascending the steps to get upon the deck, M'Kinlie, behind his back, seized him in his arms, and held him fast, and called out to his associates to assist him, who thereupon immediately rushed upon captain Glas, and, with much difficulty, wrested the sword out of his hands, in which scuffle, however, Zekerman received a slight wound in his arm. When they got the sword,

they

they gave capt. Glas two stabs with it, in the second of which M^cKinlie, who held capt. Glas, received a wound through his left arm. When they had thus murdered Mr. Glas, they threw him overboard. This extraordinary noise soon brought Mrs. Glas and her child on deck, and she, seeing what the villains were about, implored for mercy; but Zekerman and M^cKinlie came up to her; and she and her daughter being locked up in one another's arms, they laid hold of them and threw them both into the sea. Having thus dispatched all the persons on board except the two boys, and being then in the British channel, on their course to London, they immediately put the ship about, and steered for the coast of Ireland. On Tuesday the 3d of Dec. 1765, about two o'clock in the afternoon, they arrived within ten leagues of the harbour of Waterford and Ross, and then determined to sink the ship; and, in order to secure themselves and the treasure, they hoisted out a cock boat, and loaded her with bags of dollars, to the quantity of about two tons, by computation; and then, knocking out the ballast port, quitted the ship, and left the two boys in the sinking ship to perish with her.

One of the boys, having entreated to be taken on board the boat, but refused, leaped into the sea; and, the boat being heavy laden, and not making much way, by swimming soon got up to her, and laid his hands on the gunnel; when one of the fellows gave him a stroke on the breast, and knocked him off, so that he was immediately drowned.

Soon after they quitted the ship,

she filled with water and overset; and they saw the other boy washed overboard and drowned.

The boat having reached the harbour's mouth, about six o'clock in the evening, they rowed her about three miles up the river; and being afraid to proceed further with such a quantity of treasure, they landed in the county of Wexford, within two miles of the fort of Duncannon; and, having left out as much as they apprehended they could carry without horses, buried on the lands of Broomhill, between high and low water mark, the rest of the dollars, which amounted to 250 bags, and proceeded up the river of Ross with the remainder of the dollars, the ingots of gold, jewels, and gold dust, and landed at a place called Fisher's-town, in the county of Wexford, within four miles of Ross, and refreshed themselves at an ale-house at Bally Brassel, and there had a bag of 1200 dollars stolen from them.

On Wednesday the 4th of Dec. 1765, they proceeded to Ross, and set up at an ale-house, and there exchanged 1200 dollars for their amount in current gold, and bought three cases of pistols, hired six horses, and two guides; and on Thursday the 5th of December set out for Dublin, where they arrived on Friday the 6th, and stopped at the Black-Bull inn in Thomas-street.

Having lavished and expended a considerable sum of money in Ross, and an account having arrived there, that a vessel was driven on the coast of the country of Waterford richly laden, without a living soul on board, it caused a suspicion, that those persons had destroyed

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destroyed and plundered the ship ; upon which the collector of the port of Ros sent off express two gentlemen of that town to the chief magistrate of Ros, then in Dublin, to inform him of their suspicions, with intent that the said persons should be taken, and required to give an account of themselves.

Those gentlemen having arrived in Dublin, on Sunday the 8th about three o'clock in the afternoon, and having informed the said magistrate of their errand, he, with the assistance of the lord mayor, and one of the sheriffs, on the night of the said day, apprehended Richard St. Quintin and Andres Zekerman, who, being examined separately, each of them confessed the murders, and other matters before related ; and also, that since they arrived in Dublin, Gidley and M'Kinlie had sold to a goldsmith, whose name they could not tell, to the amount of 300 l. worth of dollars, and were to be paid for them on Monday following. And the sheriff, on the information aforesaid, by direction of the said lord mayor, and the said magistrate, went amongst the goldsmiths, and having found out the person to whom they were sold, by that means, on Monday evening discovered and apprehended Peter M'Kinlie, and got intelligence that George Gidley had set out in a post chaise for Corke, in order to take shipping for England ; upon which the lord mayor sent off the high constable with proper assistance in pursuit of him.

The said chief magistrate of Ros, on getting an account of

the 250 bags of dollars being hid on the shore of the river of Ros, dispatched back, on Monday the 9th of Dec. the two Ros gentlemen, with directions to the collector of Ros, and an order from government to the commanding officer of the fort of Duncannon, to aid and assist the revenue officers with the forces quartered there, in making search for the bags of dollars. And these gentlemen, in their way back, apprehended the said George Gidley in his way to Corke, at Castledermot in the county of Kildare, on Tuesday the 10th of December, and had him committed to Carlow gaol, and found upon him 53 guineas, a moidore, and some silver.

In pursuance of the orders sent for searching the strand, in the county of Wexford, the collector of Ros, with the revenue officers, aided by the commanding officer quartered at Duncannon, proceeded on Thursday the 12th, and Friday the 13th, on which day they found 250 bags of dollars sealed, and brought them to Ros under a guard, and lodged them in the custom-house there.

There was found in the possession of M'Kinlie, Zekerman, and St. Quintin, some toys, a few guineas, an ingot of gold, and a small parcel of gold duit.

The whole of what was recovered being brought together to the treasury in Dublin, it appeared that not above 500 l. of the treasure mentioned in the invoice had been embezzled by the murderers ; so that the rest of what they made away with must have belonged to the unfortunate captain Glais.

SUPPLIES

SUPPLIES granted by Parliament, for
the Year 1765.

JANUARY 22.

£. s. d.

1. **T**HAT 16000 men be employed for sea service for 1765, including 4287 marines.

2. That a sum, not exceeding 4 l. per man per month, be allowed for maintaining them, including ordnance for sea-service. — —

832000 0 0

JANUARY 24.

1. That a number of land-forces, including 2628 invalids, amounting to 17421 effective men, commission and non-commission officers included, be employed for 1765.

2. For defraying the charge of this number of effective men, for guards, garrisons, and other his majesty's land-forces in Great Britain, Guernsey and Jersey, for 1765. — —

608130 10 7

3. For maintaining his majesty's forces and garrisons in the plantations, including those in garrison at Minorca and Gibraltar, and for provisions for the forces in North America, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Gibraltar, and the ceded islands, for 1765 — — —

387502 3 11 $\frac{1}{2}$

4. For defraying the charge of the difference of pay between the British and Irish establishments, of five regiments of foot, serving at Gibraltar, Minorca, and the ceded islands, for 1765 — —

6346 3 5

5. For the pay of the general and general staff-officers in Great Britain, for 1765 — — —

11291 8 6

6. To enable his majesty to defray the charge of the subsidies due to the duke of Brunswick, pursuant to treaties, 1765 — — —

10343 16 9 $\frac{1}{2}$

7. Upon account, towards defraying the charge of out-pensioners of Chelsea hospital, for 1765 — — —

109197 18 4

8. For the paying of pensions to the widows of such reduced officers of the land-forces and marines as died upon the establishment of half-pay in Great Britain, and who were married to them before 25 December 1716, for 1765 — — —

1664 0 0

9. Upon

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9. Upon account of the reduced officers of the land-
forces and marines, for 1765. — £. s. d.
135606 12 6

10. For defraying the charges for allowances
to the several officers and private gentlemen of
the two troops of horse guards, and regiment of
horse reduced, and to the superannuated gen-
tlemen of the four troops of horse guards, for
1765 — 2361 14 2

11. For the charge of the office of ordnance for
land service, for 1765 — 174673 15 10

12. For defraying the expence of services performed
by the office of ordnance for land service, and not
provided for in 1764 — 55519 10 7

1502547 14 8½

JANUARY 28.

1. For the ordinary of the navy, including half-pay
to sea and marine Officers, for 1765 — 407734 11 3

2. Upon account, to be applied by the governors of
Greenwich hospital for the support and relief of sea-
men worn out and become decrepit in the service of
their country, who shall not be provided for within
said hospital — 5000 0 0

3. Towards the buildings, rebuildings, and repairs
of the navy, for 1765 — 200000 0 0

612734 11 3

FEBRUARY 5.

For defraying the extraordinary expences of the
land forces and other services incurred between the
24th of December 1763, and the 25th of December
1764, and not provided for — 404496 7 6

MARCH 12.

Towards discharging bills payable in course of
the navy and victualling offices, and for trans-
ports — 1500000 0 0

MARCH 18.

1. For paying off and discharging the exchequer
bills, made out by an act of the preceding session,
and charged upon the first aids to be granted in this
session — 800000 0 0

2. To be applied towards finishing and com-
pleating the works for improving, widening and
enlarging the passage over and through London-
bridge — 7000 0 0

807000 0 0

MARCH

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MARCH 19.

1. Upon account, for defraying the charge of the pay and cloathing of the militia, for one year, beginning the 25th of March 1765 — —

£. s. d.

800000 0 0

2. To replace to the sinking fund, the like sum paid out of the same, to make good the deficiency, on the 5th of July 1764, of the several rates and duties upon offices and pensions, and upon houses, and upon windows or lights, which were made a fund, by an act of the thirty-first of his late majesty, for paying annuities at the bank, in respect of five millions borrowed, towards the supply of 1758 — —

48176 1 11½

3. To replace to ditto, the like sum paid out of the same, to make good the deficiency on the 10th of October 1764, of the several additional duties upon wines imported, and certain duties upon cyder and perry, which were made a fund, by an act of the third of his present majesty, for paying annuities in respect of 3500000*l.* borrowed towards the supply for 1763 — —

49742 1 2½

4. To replace to ditto, the like sum issued thereout, for paying annuities after the rate of 4*l.* per cent. for the year ending the 29th of September 1764, granted in respect of certain navy, victualling, and transport bills, and ordnance debentures, delivered in and cancelled, pursuant to an act of the third of his present majesty — —

139342 2 4

317260 5 6

MARCH 26.

1. To make good the deficiency of the grants for 1764 — —

249660 4 10

2. On account, towards assisting his majesty to grant a reasonable succour in money to the landgrave of Hesse Cassel, pursuant to treaty — —

50000 0 0

3. On account, for maintaining and supporting the civil establishment of Nova Scotia, for 1765 — —

4911 14 11

4. Upon account of sundry expences for the service of Nova Scotia in the years 1750, 1751, 1752, 1762, 1763, and not provided for — —

7000 0 0

5. Upon account, for defraying the charges of the civil establishment of Georgia, and other incidental expences attending the same, from 24th June 1764, to 24th June 1765 — —

3966 0 0

6. Upon account, for defraying the charges of

the

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the civil establishment of East Florida, and other incidental expences attending the same, from 24th June 1764, to 24th June 1765	—	—	£.	s.	d.
7. Upon account, for defraying the charges of the civil establishment of West Florida, and other incidental expences attending the same, from 24th June 1764, to 24th June 1765	—	—	5200	0	0
8. Upon account, for defraying the expences attending general surveys of his majesty's dominions in North America, for 1765	—	—	5200	0	0
9. Towards building a lazaret	—	—	1601	14	0
			5000	0	0

332539 13 9

MARCH 28.

1. That one fourth part of the capital stock of annuities, after the rate of 4l. per cent. per ann. granted in respect of certain navy, victualling, and transport bills, and ordnance debentures, delivered in and cancelled, pursuant to an act of the third of his present majesty's reign, be redeemed and paid off on the 24th of December next, after discharging the interest then payable in respect of the same.

2. For enabling his majesty to redeem and pay off one fourth part of the capital stock of the said annuities

870888 5 5 $\frac{1}{2}$

APRIL 2.

1. Upon account, towards discharging such unsatisfied claims and demands, for expences incurred during the late war in Germany, as appear to be due by the reports of the commissioners, appointed by his majesty, for examining and stating such claims and demands

248259 11 4

2. Upon account, out of the monies remaining to be applied of the exceedings of the several sums provided by parliament for sundry services, and of the monies that have been paid into the hands of the paymaster-general, by contractors and others, to the 23d of March 1765, towards discharging such unsatisfied claims and demands

251740 9 7 $\frac{1}{2}$

3. For paying a bounty, for 1765, of 2s. 6d. per day, to fifteen chaplains, and of 2s. per day, to fifteen more chaplains, who have served longest on board his majesty's ships of war; provided it appears by the books of the said ships, that they have been actually borne and mustered thereon,

for

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for the space of four years, during the late war with France and Spain; and provided likewise, that such chaplains do not enjoy the benefit of some ecclesiastical living, or preferment from the crown, or otherwise, or the present annual value of 50 l.

£. s. d.

1231 17 6

4. Upon account, towards enabling the governors and guardians of the foundling hospital, to maintain and educate, or to place out as apprentices, such children as were received into the said hospital on or before the 25th of March 1760, from the 31st of December 1764, exclusive, to the 31st of December 1765, inclusive; and that the same be issued and applied, for the use of the said hospital, without fee or reward, or any deduction whatsoever

38000 0 0

539231 17 6

APRIL 20.

1. To be employed in maintaining and supporting the British forts and settlements upon the coast of Africa, and putting the said forts into better repair

13000 0 0

2. For building a blockhouse at or near Cape Apolonia, on the coast of Africa

7000 0 0

3. For defraying the charge of three independent companies of foot, to be raised for his majesty's service, on the coast of Africa; and for provisions for the same; from the 25th of December 1764, to the 24th of December 1765, both days inclusive; being 365 days

6491 17 4 1/2

4. Upon account, for defraying the charges of a civil establishment, upon that part of the coast of Africa, situate between the port of Sallee, in South Barbary, and Cape Rouge, for 1765

5500 0 0

31991 17 4 1/2

MAY 7.

1. To make good to his Majesty the like sum, which hath been issued by his majesty's orders, in pursuance of the addresses of this house

2400 0 0

2. To enable his majesty to give a proper compensation to the government of the island of Barbadoes, for the assistance given by them

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to his majesty's forces under general Monckton, in the expedition against Martinico —

10000 0 0

12400 0 0

Sum total of the supplies granted in this session — 7763090 13 0 $\frac{2}{3}$

Ways and means for raising the above supply granted to his majesty, agreed to on the following days, viz.

JANUARY 24.

THAT the annual malt duty be continued from the 23d of June 1765, to the 24th of June 1766, 750,000l.

JANUARY 29.

That the land tax of 4s. in the pound be continued for one year, from the 25th of March 1765, 2,037,854l. 19s. 11d.

FEB. 7.

No less than fifty-five resolutions of the committee of ways and means were agreed to by the house, for imposing much the same stamp duties upon the British colonies and plantations in America as are payable here in England; to be paid into the receipt of his majesty's exchequer; and there reserved, to be, from time to time, disposed of by parliament, towards further defraying the necessary expenses of defending, protecting, and securing the said colonies and plantations.

FEB. 16.

1. That for the better supply of our export trade to Africa, with such coarse printed callicoes and other goods, being the product or manufacture of the East Indies, or of other places beyond

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the Cape of Good Hope as are prohibited to be worn in Great Britain, the East India company be permitted to import the same from any part of Europe not within his majesty's dominions, under proper limitations and restrictions.

2. That upon failure of the said company's keeping the said export trade supplied with a sufficient quantity of such callicoes and other goods, other persons be permitted to import the same into this kingdom, from any such part of Europe, under proper limitations and restrictions.

3. That the said callicoes and other goods, which shall be so imported, be liable to pay the same duties as if the same were imported by the said company from the East Indies, or any other place beyond the Cape of Good Hope, and no other.

4. That the bounty allowed by law, to be paid on the exportation of corn, grain, malt, meal, and flour, from Great Britain to the Isle of Man, be discontinued.

5. That a stamp duty of 10s. be charged upon every piece of vellum or parchment, or sheet or piece of paper, on which every licence for making and selling measures of capacity shall be ingrossed, written, or printed.

6. That a stamp duty of 10l.

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be

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be charged upon every piece of vellum or parchment, or sheet or piece of paper, on which every licence for making and selling of weights, shall be ingrossed, written, or printed.

MARCH 11.

That the annuities granted by two acts of parliament, the one passed in the twenty-third year of the reign of his late majesty, and the other passed in the second year of the reign of his present majesty, in respect of certain capital stocks thereby established, amounting together to the sum of 20,240,000*l.* at the rate of 4*l.* per centum per annum, for certain terms of years, and then to be reduced to 3*l.* per centum per annum, which annuities were, by the said acts, made payable half-yearly on the 5th day of July and the 5th day of January in every year, and were, by the last-mentioned act, consolidated and made one joint stock, shall, from and after the 5th day of July next ensuing, with the consent of the proprietors thereof, be payable in the manner following; that is to say, that one quarterly payment of the said annuities shall be payable on the 10th of October next; and the said annuities, from and after the said 10th day of October, shall be payable half-yearly, on the 5th day of April and the 10th day of October in every year; and that such of the proprietors of the said annuities, who shall not signify their dissent on or before the 1st day of June next, in books to be opened at the bank of England for that purpose, shall be deemed and taken to consent thereto.

MARCH 12.

Fifteen more resolutions of the said committee were agreed to by the house, relating to the postage of letters; but as they were afterwards formed into a bill, and the bill passed into a law, which the reader may see an abstract of p.[191, there is no occasion to repeat them here. But it may not be improper to add, that by the last it was resolved, that the monies arising by all the said rates be appropriated and applied to such and the same uses, to which the present rates of postage are respectively now by law appropriated and made applicable.

MARCH 14.

1. That all persons interested in, or intitled unto, any bill, or bills, payable in the course of the navy or victualling offices, or for transports, which were made out on or before the 30th day of June 1764, who shall, on or before the 20th day of this instant March, carry the same (after having the interest computed thereupon to the 6th day of April next, and marked upon the said bills at the navy or victualling office respectively) to the office of the treasurer of his majesty's navy, shall have, in exchange for the same, from such treasurer, or his pay-master or cashier, a certificate, to the governor and company of the bank of England, for every sum of one or more hundred pounds of which such bill or bills, together with the interest so marked, shall consist, until the several intire sums of one hundred or more pounds, for which such certificates are to be made forth, shall amount together to one million five hundred thousand pounds, and also one other

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other certificate for the fractional part of one hundred pounds, being the remainder of such bill or bills; and the persons, who shall be possessed of such first-mentioned certificates, of the intire sum of one or more hundred pounds, shall, upon delivery thereof to the said governor and company, be intituled, with respect to the same, to the annuities hereafter - mentioned: that is to say; for two fifth parts of the sums therein mentioned, to an annuity, after the rate of three pounds per cent. redeemable by parliament, and transferrable and payable at the bank of England; for two other fifth parts thereof, to a proportional number of tickets of the value of ten pounds, in a lottery, to consist of 60,000 tickets, every blank to be of the value of six pounds, the blanks and prizes to be attended with the like three per cent. annuities; and, for the remaining one fifth part, to a like annuity, after the rate of 3 pounds per cent. with the liberty to convert the same into an annuity for life, after the same rate, with benefit of survivorship, in manner following: that is to say; that every person who shall become possessed, in right of one hundred pounds capital stock, of an annuity of three pounds in such last mentioned annuities, and shall produce, on or before the 5th day of April 1765, a certificate thereof, attested by the cashier of the bank of England, to the auditor of the receipt of his majesty's exchequer, shall, in lieu thereof, be intituled, from the said 5th of April, 1765, during the life of the nominee whom he shall appoint, to a life annuity of three pounds payable at the exchequer, out of the sinking fund; and the

several nominees, to be appointed in respect of such life annuities to be divided into classes, the whole annuity belonging to each class not to be less than one thousand five hundred pounds, if life annuities to that amount shall be so subscribed; and, upon the death of every nominee, the annuity, so fallen in, to be distributed among the survivors of the same class; and the annuities, in respect of the said first two fifth parts, shall be immediately added to, and made a part of, the joint stock of annuities, reduced from 4 to 3 per cent. and consolidated, pursuant to certain acts of parliament, made in the 25th and 26th years of the reign of his late majesty; and the annuities attending the said lottery, together with such of the annuities in respect of the said one fifth part as shall not be exchanged for annuities on lives, with the benefit of survivorship, in manner above mentioned, shall also be added to, and made a part of, such joint stock from the 5th day of April 1765; and all the said annuities, transferrable and payable at the bank, shall commence, from the said 5th day of April 1765, and be payable half-yearly, on the 10th of October and the 5th day of April in every year, out of the sinking fund; but, in case the several intire sums of one or more hundred pounds, for which certificates are to be granted by the treasurer of his majesty's navy, or his paymaster, or cashier, in respect of such bills so to be delivered in, on or before the 26th day of this instant March, and of the interest marked thereon, shall not then amount in the whole to the sum of one million five hundred thousand pounds,

all persons possessed of the above-mentioned certificates, for the fractional parts of one hundred pounds, or of navy, victualling, or transport bills, which were made out on or before the 30th day of June 1764, and do not amount, together with the interest thereupon, computed to the 6th day of April next, to one hundred pounds, may, on or before the 5th of April next, after having had the interest upon such bills marked in such manner as is before mentioned, bring the same to the office of the treasurer of his majesty's navy, and shall have, in exchange for the same, from such treasurer, or his pay-master or cashier, a certificate to the said governor and company of the bank of England, for the sums contained in such certificates, and for the amount of the principal and interest of which such bills shall consist; and, upon delivery thereof, and payment of so much money to the said governor and company as shall, with the sum so certified, amount to one hundred pounds, shall be intitled to the annuities and advantages before mentioned: and if any such certificates for fractional parts shall not be delivered in, and subscribed as aforesaid, on or before the said 5th day of April next, they shall be paid according to the course of the navy, in such order as the bills in part of which they were granted were payable; and such of them, as were granted in part of bills bearing interest shall, from the said 5th day of April next, carry the like interest to which such bills were intitled.

2. That there be granted to his majesty an additional duty of four

shillings, for every chaldron of coals, Newcastle measure, which shall be shipped for exportation to any part beyond the seas, except to Ireland, the Isle of Man, or the British dominions in America; and at the same rate for any greater or lesser quantity.

3. That there be granted to his majesty, upon all wrought silk, Bengals, and stuffs, mixed with silk or herba, of the manufacture of Persia, or East-India, and upon all callicoos, printed, dyed, painted or stained there, which shall be exported from this kingdom, except to Africa or the British dominions in America, a subsidy of poundage, after the rate of twelve pence for every twenty shillings of the value of such goods, according to the gross price at which the same were sold at the public sales thereof.

4. That, upon the exportation from this kingdom of any sort of white callicoos or muslins, except to Africa or the British dominions in America, there be retained, besides the one half of the rate or duty commonly called The old Subsidy, which now remains, and is not drawn back for the same, the further sum of two pounds for every hundred pounds of the true and real value of such goods, according to the gross price at which they were sold at the sale of the united company of merchants trading to the East Indies; but that such callicoos, which shall first have been printed, stained, painted, or dyed, in Great Britain, shall not be subject to the said duty of two pounds, to be retained as aforesaid.

5. That there be granted to his majesty a stamp duty of two-pence, for every skin or piece of vellum

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vellum or parchment, or sheet or piece of paper, on which shall be ingrossed, written, or printed, any policy of assurance, which shall be made or entered into, within the cities of London, or Westminster, or elsewhere within the limits of the weekly bills of mortality, over and above all other duties.

6. That there be granted to his majesty a stamp duty of two shillings and six-pence, for every skin or piece of vellum or parchment, or sheet or piece of paper, on which shall be engrossed, written, or printed, any policy of assurance, which shall be made or entered into in Great Britain, over and above all other duties.

7. That the said duties be carried to, and made part of, the sinking fund, towards making good the payment of the said annuities.

8. That a stamp duty of six-pence imposed by an act made in the twelfth year of the reign of queen Anne, and the additional stamp duty of one shilling imposed by an act made in the 30th year of the reign of his late majesty king George the second, upon vellum, parchment, and paper containing any indenture, lease, bond or other deed, be declared to extend to every skin or piece of vellum or parchment, or sheet or piece of paper, on which shall be ingrossed, written, or printed, in Great Britain, any policy of assurance or charter-party.

MARCH 25.

That authority be given to permit the importation into this kingdom from the Isle of Man, under proper limitations and restrictions, of any coarse printed callicoes, and other goods of the product or manufacture of the East Indies,

or other places beyond the Cape of Good Hope, which are prohibited to be worn and used in this kingdom, and which were brought into the said isle before the first of March 1765, upon payment of one half of the old subsidy only for such goods.

MARCH 28.

1. That the monies remaining in the exchequer on the 10th of October 1764, for the disposition of parliament, which had then arisen of the surplusses, excesses, or overplus monies, and other revenues of the fund, commonly called the sinking fund, be issued and applied, amounting to the sum of

135,213l. 5s. 0½d.

2. That out of such monies, as shall or may arise of the surplusses, excesses, or overplus monies and other revenues composing the said fund, there be issued and applied the sum of

2,100,000l.

APRIL 4.

1. That, in case the monies, for which certificates have been or shall be granted, in pursuance of a resolution of this house, of the 14th day of March last, by the treasurer of his majesty's navy, or his pay-master or cashier, to the governor and company of the bank of England, for and in respect of navy, victualling, and transport bills, made out on or before the 30th day of June 1764, and for and in respect of such fractional parts of the said bills, as remained above the entire sum of one or more hundred pounds, together with the sums paid and payable at the bank of England, with the certificates for such fractional parts, and for such of the said bills, as, together with the interest computed thereupon, do not

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amount

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amount to one hundred pounds, shall not, on the fifth day of this instant April, make up the full sum of 1,500,000*l.* the monies which shall be so wanting to complete the said sum of 1,500,000*l.* be raised by contributions, to be received at the bank of England, in intire sums of one or more hundred pounds, to be paid to the cashier or cashiers of the said governor and company, on or before the 28th day of this instant April; and that the contributors be entitled, for the monies so by them respectively advanced, to such annuities, benefits, and advantages, as are mentioned in the said resolution, to be allowed to the proprietors of certificates, granted in exchange for such navy, victualling, and transport bills, as shall have been delivered on or before the respective days therein limited.

2. That the money remaining in the exchequer, which was granted in the last session, upon account, for defraying the charge of the pay and cloathing of the militia for one year, beginning 25th March, 1764, be raised and applied towards raising the supplies granted this session, amounting to the sum of 80,000*l.*

APRIL 20.

1. That there be raised by loans or exchequer bills, to be charged upon the first aids to be granted in the next session (such exchequer bills, if not discharged, with interest thereupon, on or before the 5th day of April, 1766, to be exchanged and received in payment, in such manner as exchequer bills have usually been exchanged and received in payment) 800,000*l.*

2. That, of the monies arisen or to arise out of such of the duties granted or continued by an act of last sessions as were thereby reserved to be disposed of by parliament, towards defraying the necessary expence of defending, protecting, and securing the British colonies and plantations in America, there be applied towards making good the supply granted for maintaining his majesty's forces and garrisons in the plantations; and for provisions for the forces in North America, and the ceded islands, for 1765. 60,000*l.*

3. That a duty of six-pence be laid upon every hundred weight of gum senega, or gum arabick, imported into this kingdom, over and above all duties now payable thereupon.

4. That a duty of 30*s.* be laid upon every hundred weight of gum senega, or gum arabick, exported out of this kingdom, over and above all duties now payable thereupon.

APRIL 25.

That the monies which have been or shall be paid at the bank, in pursuance of the resolutions of this house, of the 14th of March last, be applied towards discharging bills payable in the course of the navy or victualling offices, or for transports, which were made out on or before the 30th of June, 1764.

APRIL 30.

1. That the bounties and drawbacks, now paid upon the exportation from this kingdom, of refined sugars and ground sugar, be discontinued.

2. That, upon the exportation from this kingdom of refined sugar in the loaf, complete and whole, being

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being net, that is to say, of one uniform whiteness throughout, and which has gone through the operation of three days at the least, and been properly and thoroughly dried in the stove, according to the present practice of refining, a bounty be allowed after the rate of 1s. 6d. for every hundred weight thereof.

3. That, upon the exportation from this kingdom of refined sugar called bastard, and of ground and powdered refined sugar, and of refined loaf sugar broke in pieces (the said sugar having been twice dried, and properly dried in the stove) a bounty or drawback be allowed, after the rate of 6s. 4d. for every hundred weight thereof.

4. That liberty be granted, for a limited time, to carry rice from the province of North Carolina, directly to any other part of America, southward of South Carolina and Georgia, subject to such duty as is now payable upon rice, carried from South Carolina and Georgia to any part of America, to the southward thereof.

5. That the duties which shall arise in respect of rice, so carried from North Carolina, and the duties which shall arise in pursuance of an act made in the last session of parliament, intituled, An act for granting, for a limited time, a liberty to carry rice from, &c. be paid into the receipt of his majesty's exchequer, and there reserved to be, from time to time, disposed of by parliament, towards further defraying the necessary expenses of defending, protecting, and securing the British dominions in America.

6. That bounties be granted upon the importation of deals, planks,

boards, and timber, into this kingdom, from the British dominions in North America, for the term of nine years, in manner following; that is to say, during the first three years, for every hundred, containing six score of sound merchantable deals, planks, and boards, not less than ten feet long, ten inches broad, and one inch and one quarter of an inch thick, 20s. and so in proportion for any greater length, and for any greater thickness, not exceeding four inches; and for every load, containing forty cubic feet, of sound merchantable squared timber of all kinds (the timber not to be less than ten inches square) 12s. and during the next three years, for every hundred of such deals, planks, and boards, 15s. and for every load of such timber, 8s. and during the last three years, for every hundred of such deals, planks, and boards, 10s. and for every load of such timber, 5s.

7. That the additional inland duty of 1s. granted by an act made in the thirty-second of his late majesty, upon every pound weight avoirdupois of coffee, sold in Great Britain, do cease and determine.

8. That there be granted to his majesty an additional inland duty of 6d. upon every pound weight avoirdupois of coffee, not being of the growth and product of the British plantations in America, which shall be sold in Great Britain.

9. That the said additional inland duty be appropriated to the uses, to which the said duty of 1s. per pound weight was made applicable.

10. That the allowances direct-

ed by law, to be made in respect of hard soap, which shall be refreshed or made new, be discontinued.

11. That in lieu thereof, the duties upon one pound, in every ten pounds weight of such soap, be allowed to the makers thereof.

12. That all linen cloth and diaper of Russia, which are not at present particularly rated in any act of parliament, or book of rates, be, upon the importation thereof, into this kingdom, rated in manner following; that is to say, all such cloth and diaper, being in breadth more than $22\frac{1}{2}$ and not exceeding $31\frac{1}{2}$ inches at 4l. and being in breadth more than $31\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and not exceeding 45 inches, at 6l. and exceeding 45 inches in breadth, at 10l. for every 120 English ells thereof respectively, and so in proportion for any greater or lesser quantity; and that the full amount of the several duties now required by law to be paid, for every 20s. of the value of the said goods, be raised and collected according to the said respective rates.

13. That no drawback or bounty be allowed upon the exportation of any goods, from this kingdom, to any of the islands of Faro.

MAY 6.

1. That every instrument, letter, entry, minute, memorandum, or other writing whereby any officer is admitted, in any court whatsoever, to serve or to hold such office, as is charged with any stamp duty within the meaning of the acts 5 W. and M. 9 W. 3. and 12 A. whereby the several duties of 40s. are imposed

upon every piece of vellum, parchment, or paper, on which any admittance of such officer is ingrossed or written, shall be deemed and taken to be an admittance of such officer.

2. That the present stamp duty upon the admission into any corporation or company be repealed.

3. That instead thereof a stamp-duty of 2s. be charged upon the entry, minute, or memorandum, made of such admittance, in their court book, roll, or record.

4. That the present allowance for prompt payment at the stamp-office be repealed.

5. That instead thereof an allowance at the rate of 4l. per cent. per annum be for the future made.

6. That an additional stamp-duty of 20s. be charged upon every policy of assurance, in which the properties of more than one person, in any ship, cargo, or both, or more than a particular number of persons in partnership, or more than one body politic, to a greater amount in the whole than 100l. shall be assured.

7. That of the monies agreed to be paid by a convention, between his majesty and the French king, concluded and signed at London the 27th of February last, for the maintenance of the late French prisoners of war, there be applied a sum not exceeding 308,000l.

MAY 7.

1. That out of the monies, which shall arise of the produce of the duties laid in this session upon the importation and exportation of gum senega and gum arabick, there

APPENDIX to the CHRONICLE. [249

there be issued and applied a sum not exceeding. 12,000*l*.

2. That the 2*s*. stamp duty to be imposed by the third resolution of yesterday be applied to the uses to which the stamp duty repealed by the second resolution of yesterday was applicable.

3. That the additional stamp duty of 20 *s*. imposed by the sixth resolution of yesterday be applied to the like uses, to which the duties upon policies of assurance are at present applicable.

4. That the same bounties be allowed upon all linens to be made in the Isle of Man, and imported into Great Britain, which shall be exported from thence, as are now allowed on the exportation of British or Irish linens, and under the same restrictions and limitations.

5. That the inhabitants of the Isle of Man may import into any lawful port of Great Britain or Ireland, the bestials, or any other goods, wares, and merchandizes, of the growth, produce, and manufacture of the said isle, except woollen manufactures, beer and ale, without paying any custom, subsidies, or duties, for and in respect thereof (except such excise or other duty, as is now, or shall hereafter, for the time being, be due and payable for the like goods, wares, or merchandize, of the growth, produce, and manufacture of Great Britain) liable to certain limitations and restrictions.

MAY 9.

1. That towards making good and securing the payment of the sums of money directed by an act of 32 Geo. II. to be applied in augmentation of the salaries of the

judges and justices therein mentioned, in England and Wales, there be granted an additional stamp duty of 4*l*. upon every piece of vellum or parchment, or sheet or piece of paper, upon which any admission into any of the four inns of court shall be engrossed or written; and an additional stamp duty of 6*l*. upon every such piece on which shall be engrossed or written any register, entry, testimonial, or certificate, of the degree of utter barrister, taken in any of the four inns of court.

2. That out of any of the surplusses which shall arise upon the funds established for payment of the said augmentation, and upon the said additional stamp duty after the payments charged thereupon are, from time to time, satisfied, there be applied, in augmentation of the salaries of the said judges and justices, from the 5th of January to the 5th of July 1759, according to the proportions appointed by the said act, with respect to the augmentation therein mentioned, a sum not exceeding 3,625*l*.

3. That out of any of the duties and revenues in Scotland, which by an act of 10 Anne were charged, or made chargeable, with the payment of the fees, salaries, and other charges allowed, or to be allowed, by her majesty, her heirs, or successors, for keeping up the courts of session and judiciary, and exchequer court in Scotland, there be applied, in augmentation of the salaries of the judges in the courts of session and exchequer there, from the 5th of January to the 5th of July 1759, according to the proportions appointed by the said act

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act of 32 George II. with respect to the augmentation thereby granted of the salaries of the said judges, a sum not exceeding 2,100*l*.

Total of the liquidated sums provided for by the committee of ways and means	7743068	4	11	$\frac{1}{2}$
Excess provided by the said committee more than granted by the committee of supply, omitting the fractions, as they are very near equal	19977	11	11	
To this is to be added the sum provided as well as granted by the second resolution of April the second of the committee of supply, being	251740	2	7	$\frac{3}{4}$
Total excess	271717	14	6	$\frac{1}{4}$

From the 9th resolution of January 24th, and the 1st resolution of January 28, it looks as if a supply was granted by both for the half pay of the marine officers, and consequently for one and the same use. But it is to be observed, that in all the wars before the last, the marines were upon the army establishment, and the money for their pay was issued to the pay-master general of the army, when we had no pay-master general of marines; consequently, when peace was restored, the half-pay marine officers were continued upon the same establishment; but in the last war the marines were put upon the navy establishment, and the money for their pay was issued to the treasurer of the navy, and consequently the half-pay marine officers who were employed in the last war, are now continued upon that establishment; therefore they continue to be provided for by that resolution of parliament which provides for the ordinary of the navy. But as there are still remaining alive and upon half-pay some of those marine officers, who were employed in our former wars, but, on account of their age or infirmities, were not employed in

the last war, they were continued even during the war, as they were before, and still continued to be upon the army establishment; therefore they continued to be provided for now, as they formerly were by that resolution of parliament which provides for the reduced officers of his majesty's land forces.

Upon the first and second resolutions of April the 2d, it is to be observed, that the money granted by these two resolutions amounts exactly to the sum of 500,000*l*. and that this way of granting and providing for a sum of money in the committee of supply was seldom, if ever, practised before the preceding session. The old and most regular way of granting and providing for this sum of 500,000*l*. would have been, to have granted in the committee of supply, upon account, a sum not exceeding 500,000*l*. towards discharging such unsatisfied claims and demands, for expences incurred during the late war in Germany, as appeared to be due by the reports of the commissioners appointed by his majesty, for examining and stating such claims and demands; and then, in the committee of ways and means, to have resolved, that towards

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towards making good the supply granted to his majesty, there be issued and applied the sum of 251,740 l. 2 s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. out of the exceedings of the several sums provided by parliament for sundry services, and of the monies that have been paid into the hands of the pay-master general, by contractors and others to the 23d of March 1765. The whole, it is plain, of this 500,000 l. is to be paid on account of the late war in Germany.

The two resolutions of the committee of ways and means, agreed to March the 28th, prove; the first, that, for the preceding two years at least, the sinking fund had produced yearly above two millions, &c. in the second session of this parliament, two millions had been taken from it for the service of the year 1763, and in the third session two millions more had been taken from it for the service of the year 1764; yet, by the 10th of October 1764, it had produced both these large sums, with a surplus of 135,213 l. 5 s. 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. as appears by the first of these resolutions; therefore the house had from experience a good foundation for agreeing to take from that fund

2,100,000 l. as they did by the said second resolution, for the service of the year 1765; for the afore-said supplies, it is to be supposed, had produced by the said 10th of October, over and above what had been taken from it before that day, enough to make good a part of those deficiencies, which the committee of supply had taken care to replace by the second, third, and fourth resolutions of March the 19th; but, as near the same deficiencies may happen in the year 1765, the committee of ways and means thought it necessary to leave in the sinking fund such a sum, as might probably be sufficient for answering them.

As in all probability the annual public expence of this nation can never be much less than it is at present, we may, from the foregoing resolutions of the committee of supply, compute what will be the least sum necessary for the service in time to come. For this purpose we may leave out all those accidental services which it became necessary to grant money for during the last session, and state those only which will be necessary in every future session as follows:

Money granted by,

The second resolution of January 22d	—	832000	0	0
The resolutions of January 24th, all except the 6th and 12th	—	1436684	7	4
The three resolutions of January 28th	—	612734	11	3
The four resolutions of March 19th, except a fourth part of the last, as the fourth of the principal has been ordered to be paid off	—	282424	14	11
The third, fifth, sixth, and seventh resolutions of March 26th	—	19277	14	11
The third resolution of April the 2d	—	2231	17	6
The first, third, and fourth resolutions of April 20th	—	24991	17	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total necessary expence for the current service		3209345	3	3 $\frac{1}{2}$

There

There are, indeed, some of these articles of public expence, which it is to be hoped, will annually decrease during the continuance of peace, particularly the seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth resolutions of January 24th. The fourth resolution of March 19th will certainly in a few years be totally annihilated, because those annuities must be among the first that are to be paid off by the sinking fund; and these gradual diminutions will, probably, after the next ensuing year, do more than answer all the accidental articles of expence, to which the nation can be exposed in time of peace; so that we shall never be obliged to take above five or six hundred thousand pounds from the sinking fund, for answering the expence of any ensuing

year; for as to all such accidental articles, the nation ought certainly to be as cautious as possible, as every shilling of the expence must be taken from that sacred fund, which is appropriated to the payment of her debts and the redemption of her mortgaged taxes; some of which, there is reason to expect, will be redeemed and abolished in a very few years, if peace and the land-tax at 4 s. in the pound be continued; and that both may continue for a considerable number of years we have equal reason to expect, if our foreign connections, and the monopolising spirit of some of our merchants, do not provoke the powers of Europe to form another dangerous confederacy against us.

As no new debts were created by the foregoing revenue votes, the only state of the national debt, we could insert in this volume, would be the same with that in our last; for which reason we thought we might omit it. But we have given an account of the civil list expences between the 5th of November 1688, and Lady-day 1702; whereby the reader may form some judgment of the usual application of that branch of the revenue.

8, and Lady-Day, 1702

	To Mich. 1697.	To Mich. 1698.	To Mich. 1699.	To Mich. 1700.	To Mich. 1701.	To Lady-Day 1702.	Tot. from Nov. 5, 1688, to Lady-Day 1702.
To the cofferer of the	9000	36190	139527	85971	62244	34347	1300130
Treasurer of the chamber	5285	14566	31894	34642	41654	14971	485094
Ditto for the charges of	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great wardrobe	3920	2500	76816	8950	27300	12517	362720
Ditto for the late queen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Robes	6000	2000	4114	6302	6000	1000	62248
Ditto to the Lord Sidney	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
when master of that	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paymaster of the works	5671	5847	23270	35464	31203	13601	483050
Ditto on account of the	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mr. Roberts, paymaster	—	—	—	—	5000	—	—
there, over and above	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
the honour and cast	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Upon account	9000	—	10572	12410	11681	4133	133797
Gardens { deners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
until 10	3600	—	3000	7800	2400	—	—
On the 10	—	—	—	—	1900	—	—
On the 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
mencced	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stables, for buying horses	0500	11200	18776	19192	19200	7600	235965
Fees and salaries	3839	55000	76611	74689	77251	28639	858086
Pensions and annuities	3438	46694	60696	56524	60314	30428	686189
Queen dowager	1367	—	24419	12209	11989	6104	175031
Late queen's treasurer	4684	—	277779	17531	23572	10335	506356
Ditto for French protest	5000	—	15000	15000	15000	—	75000
Prince and Princesses of	50000	50000	50000	50000	50000	24921	638921
Duke of Gloucester on	—	—	18750	15000	3750	—	37500
Band of gentlemen pen	9000	—	7500	4500	7500	—	69000
Foreign ministers for the	7146	15437	71246	34623	38315	14176	462753
Secret service { Secret	5383	27412	28083	39541	39668	28860	775387
Secret service { Secret	7000	2000	7000	5750	5000	2500	—
Secret service { Part	2300	—	12300	6000	11100	8400	—
Privy purse	1000	10000	57209	42600	41000	15000	541726
Ditto for purchasing for	—	33600	—	—	—	—	—
Jewels	900	15550	3122	3200	3000	1880	66069
Plate	8000	8956	5095	7794	6000	1512	102343
Bounties paid at the E	3988	10650	22593	14813	11644	5150	226823
on that behalf	—	—	—	7086	—	—	7086
Mont. Fleury for good	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
son's Bay, and giving	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
treaty of Ryfwick	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
To subscribers of 2,000	—	—	20000	—	—	—	20000
The rec ^d of 2,000,000	—	—	16000	—	—	—	16000
To Mr. Stratford, in	—	—	—	—	12000	—	12000
Earl of Ranelagh for L	—	—	—	934	2700	—	3634
for French officers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
and for colours, dr	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contingencies of divers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
quer, riding charges	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
rewards and extraor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
others on sundry occ	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
work and repairs by	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
and other particular	89373	27175	61306	65620	46000	27875	534089
Bank of England, at	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3000l. for carrying	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
traitors, and libelles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
majesty's park at W	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
N. B. The odd shilling	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
added in the totals.	45496	374777	892669	683947	704412	293949	8876992

This ta

There are, indeed, some of these articles of public expence, which it is to be hoped, will annually decrease during the continuance of peace, particularly the seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth resolutions of January 24th. The fourth resolution of March 19th will certainly in a few years be totally annihilated, because those annuities must be among the first that are to be paid off by the sinking fund; and these gradual diminutions will, probably, after the next ensuing year, do more than answer all the accidental articles of expence, to which the nation can be exposed in time of peace; so that we shall never be obliged to take above five or six hundred thousand pounds from the sinking fund, for answering the expence of any ensuing

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8, and Lady-Day, 1702.

	To Mich. 1697.	To Mich. 1698.	To Mich. 1699.	To Mich. 1700.	To Mich. 1701.	To Lady-Day 1702.	Tot. from Nov. 5, 1688, to Lady-Day 1702.
To the cofferer of the	9000	36190	139527	85971	62144	14347	1300130
Treasurer of the chamber	5285	14566	31894	34642	41654	14971	485092
Ditto for the charges of							
Great wardrobe	3920	2500	76816	8950	27300	12517	362720
Ditto for the late queen							
Robes	6000	2000	4114	6302	6000	10000	62248
Ditto to the Lord Sidney							
when master of that							483050
Paymaster of the works	5671	5847	23270	35464	31203	13601	
Ditto on account of the							5000
Mr. Roberts, paymaster							
there, over and above					5000		
the honour and cash							
Upon account	9000		10572	12410	11681	4133	133797
Gardens { deners							
until 1 st of	3600		3000	7800	2400		1900
On the 1 st of							
On the 1 st of							
menaced							
Stables, for buying horses	10500	11200	18776	19192	19200	7600	235965
Fees and salaries	3939	55000	76611	74689	77251	28639	858086
Pensions and annuities	3438	46694	60696	56524	60314	30428	686189
Queen dowager	1367		24419	12209	11989	6104	175031
Late queen's treasurer	4684		277779	17531	23572	10335	506356
Ditto for French protestants	5000		15000	15000	15000		75000
Prince and Princess of	10000	50000	50000	50000	50000	24921	638921
Duke of Gloucester and			18750	15000	3750		37500
Band of gentlemen pensioners	9000		7500	4500	7500		69000
Foreign ministers for	7146	15437	71246	34623	38315	14176	462753
Secret service { Secret	5383	27412	28083	39541	39668	28860	775387
Secret service { Secret	7000	2000	7000	5750	5000	2500	
Secret service { Part	2300		12300	6000	11100	8400	
Privy purse	11000	10900	57200	42600	41000	15000	541726
Ditto for purchasing		33600					
Jewels	900	15550	3122	3200	3000	1880	66069
Plate	8000	8956	5095	7794	6000	1512	102343
Bounties paid at the	3988	10650	22593	14813	11644	5150	226823
on that behalf							
Mont. Fleury for good				7086			7086
son's Bay, and giving							
treaty of Ryswick.							
To subscribers of 2,000			20000				20000
The rec. of 2,000,000			16000				16000
To Mr. Stratford, in					12000		12000
Earl of Ranelagh for							
for French officers				934	2700		3634
and for colours, drapery							
Contingencies of divers							
quer, riding charges							
rewards and extra							
others on sundry occa							
work and repairs by	9375	27175	61306	65620	46000	27875	534089
and other particular							
Bank of England, at							
3000l. for carrying							
traitors, and libelle							
majesty's park at W							
N. B. The odd shilling	45496	374777	892669	683947	704412	293949	8876995
added in the totals.							

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8, and Lady-Day, 1702

	To Mich. 697.	To Mich. 1698.	To Mich. 1699.	To Mich. 1700.	To Mich. 1701.	To Lady-Day 1702.	Tot. from Nov. 5, 1688, to Lady-Day 1702.
To the cofferer of the	9000	36190	139527	85971	62244	34347	1300130
Treasurer of the chambr	5285	14566	31894	34642	41654	14971	485092
Ditto for the charges of							
Great wardrobe	3920	2500	76816	8950	27300	12517	362720
Ditto for the late queen							
Robes	6000	2000	4114	6302	6000	1000	62248
Ditto to the Lord Sidm							
when master of that							
Paymaster of the works	5671	5847	23270	35464	31203	13601	483050
Ditto on account of th							
Mr. Roberts, paymast					5000		
there, over and abo							
the honour and cast							
Upon acco							
deners	8000		10572	12410	11681	4133	
Gardens { until 1							
On the co	3600		3000	7800	2400		133797
On the m					1900		
menced							
Stables, for buying ho	0500	11200	18776	19192	19200	7600	235965
Fees and salaries	3939	55000	76611	74689	77251	28639	858086
Pensions and annuities	3438	46694	60696	56524	60314	30428	686189
Queen dowager	1367		24419	12209	11989	6104	175031
Late queen's treasurer	4684		277779	17531	23572	10335	506356
Ditto for French prote	5000		15000	15000	15000		75000
Prince and Princess of	10000	50000	50000	50000	50000	24921	638921
Duke of Gloucester on			18750	15000	3750		37500
Band of gentlemen pen	9000		7500	4500	7500		69000
Foreign ministers for	7146	15437	71246	34623	38315	14176	462753
Secret { Secre	5383	27412	28083	39541	39668	28860	
Secret service { Secre	7000	2000	7000	5750	5000	2500	775387
Part							
ro	2300		12300	6000	11100	8400	
Privy purse	1000	10000	57200	42600	41000	15000	
Ditto for purchasing f		33600					541726
Jewels	900	15450	3122	3200	3000	1880	66069
Plate	8000	8956	5095	7794	6000	1518	102343
Bounties paid at the E							
on that behalf	3988	10650	22593	14813	11644	5150	226823
Mont. Fleury for goo							
son's Bay, and giv				7086			7086
treacy of Ryfwick.							
To subscribers of 2,000			20000				20000
The rec ^d of 2,000,000			16000				16000
To Mr. Stratford, in					12000		12000
Earl of Ranelagh for L							
for French officers				934	2700		3634
and for colours, drp							
Contingencies of diver							
quer, riding charges							
rewards and extrao							
others on sundry ope							
work and repairs by							
and other particular	9375	27175	61306	65620	46000	27875	534089
Bank of England, a							
3000l. for carrying							
traitors, and libelle							
majesty's park at W							
N. B. The odd shilling							
added in the totals.	45496	374777	892669	683947	704412	293949	8876995

This ta

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STATE PAPERS.

His Majesty's most gracious speech to both houses of parliament, on Thursday the 10th day of January 1765; with the humble addresses of both houses upon the occasion, and his Majesty's most gracious answer.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

THE situation of affairs, both at home and abroad, has enabled me to allow you that recess, which has been usual in times of public tranquillity.

I have now the satisfaction to inform you, that I have agreed with my good brother the king of Denmark, to cement the union which has long subsisted between the two crowns, by the marriage of the prince royal of Denmark with my sister the princess Caroline Matilda, which is to be solemnised as soon as their respective ages will permit.

I observe with pleasure, that the events which have happened in the course of the last year, give us reason to hope for the duration of that peace, which has been so happily established, and which it is my resolution strictly to maintain. The courts of France and Spain have given me fresh assurances of their good dispositions. The future quiet of the empire has been confirmed

by the unanimous voice of a successor to the imperial dignity; and the peaceable election of the king of Poland has prevented those fatal consequences, which, upon similar occasions, have so frequently been destructive to the repose of Europe. I am happy, therefore, to meet my parliament at a time, when no foreign disturbances interrupt their consultations for the internal good order and prosperity of my kingdoms.

Gentlemen of the house of Commons,

I shall ask of you, for the current service of the year, no other supplies than such as are necessary for those establishments, which have already met with your approbation; and I will order the proper estimates for this purpose to be laid before you.

I must, however, earnestly recommend to you the continuance of that attention, which you have hitherto shewn for the improvement of the public revenue, and the diminution of the national debt. For these desirable and necessary ends, I am persuaded, that you will pursue every proper measure, which the state of my dominions, and the circumstances of the times, may require.

My

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The experience which I have had of your former conduct makes me rely on your wisdom and firmness, in promoting that obedience to the laws, and respect to the legislative authority of this kingdom, which is essentially necessary for the safety of the whole; and in establishing such regulations, as may best connect and strengthen every part of my dominions, for their mutual benefit and support.

The affection which I bear to my people excites my earnest wishes, that every session of parliament may be distinguished by some plans for the public advantage, and for their relief from those difficulties, which an expensive war has brought upon them. My concurrence and encouragement shall never be wanting where their welfare is concerned; and I trust that for the attainment of that great object, you will proceed with temper, unanimity, and dispatch.

The address of the house of Lords.

Most gracious Sovereign,

WE, your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the lords spiritual and temporal in parliament assembled, return your majesty our humble thanks for your most gracious speech from the throne.

We acknowledge, with gratitude, your majesty's goodness, in acquainting us with your having agreed to a marriage between the prince royal of Denmark and your majesty's sister the princess Caroline Matilda, to be solemnized as soon as their respective ages will

permit. And we beg leave to assure your majesty of our entire satisfaction in the choice of this alliance; which, under the blessing of Providence, cannot fail of cementing and strengthening the union, which has so long subsisted between the crowns of Great Britain and Denmark, and thereby conducing to the support of the protestant cause.

We sincerely rejoice in those events of the last year, which seem to promise a continuance of the peace so happily established; and we receive, with gratitude, the declaration which your majesty is graciously pleased to make, of your resolution strictly to maintain it. We hope that the fresh assurances which the courts of France and Spain have given of their good dispositions; the quiet of the empire, confirmed by the unanimous choice of a successor to the imperial dignity; and the peaceable election of the king of Poland, will contribute to the security of the general tranquillity of Europe, and that it will long remain fixed on a firm and lasting basis. And we beg leave to assure your majesty, that, as the present undisturbed state of affairs abroad affords so favourable an opportunity for the deliberations of your parliament on such objects, as may be most conducive to the internal good order and prosperity of these kingdoms, nothing shall be wanting in care and attention, on our part, which may promote the welfare and the honour of our country.

Permit us, Sir, to offer to your majesty our humble acknowledgements, for the gracious approbation

tion which your majesty is pleased to declare of our former conduct; and to give your majesty the strongest assurances, that we will firmly persist in exerting our zealous endeavours to promote due obedience to the laws, and reverence to the legislative authority of this kingdom; and to establish such regulations, as shall appear to be most conducive to the mutual benefit and support of all your majesty's dominions.

With hearts full of duty and affection, we offer our unfeigned thanks to your majesty for your paternal care and tender concern for the difficulties, which have been brought on your subjects by a long and burthensome war; and for your royal wishes, that your parliament may take every occasion for their relief. Animated with these sentiments, we assure your majesty, that we will proceed with that temper, unanimity and dispatch, which your majesty is pleased to recommend to us in the pursuit of those great and important objects, to which your majesty has directed our attention.

His Majesty's most gracious answer.

My Lords,

I thank you for this dutiful and affectionate address. The satisfaction which you express on the intended marriage of my sister, the princess Caroline Matilda, is particularly agreeable to me. And I accept with pleasure, the assurances you give me of your zealous endeavours for the advancement of the prosperity of my kingdoms, and the happiness of my people, which I shall ever have most sincerely at heart.

The address of the house of Commons.

Most gracious Sovereign,

WE your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the commons of Great Britain in parliament assembled, beg leave to return your majesty the most humble thanks of this house, for your most gracious speech from the throne.

Permit us, at the same time, to offer to your majesty our dutiful congratulations upon the marriage agreed to be solemnized between the prince royal of Denmark and her royal highness the princess Caroline Matilda, as soon as their respective ages will permit; which happy union cannot but be most pleasing to your faithful commons, as it must tend to cement and strengthen the ancient alliance between the crowns of Great Britain and Denmark, and thereby add security to the protestant religion.

We beg leave also to declare our satisfaction at those events of the last year, which promise the continuance of the peace so happily established and maintained by your majesty's wise and steady conduct, and to express our hopes, that the fresh assurances, which have been given by the courts of France and Spain, of their good dispositions, the unanimous choice of a successor to the imperial throne, and the undisturbed election of the king of Poland, will secure and confirm the general tranquillity of Europe. In this situation, we think it our duty to give our particular attention to such regulations, as will most effectually promote the internal good order and prosperity of these kingdoms.

Your

Your majesty may be assured, that we will, with cheerfulness and dispatch, raise such supplies as shall be found necessary for the current service of the year. And, being thoroughly sensible of your majesty's paternal concern for the relief and welfare of your people, in recommending to us the improvement of the public revenue, and the diminution of the national debt, on which the future safety of Great Britain must depend, we will apply ourselves, with the utmost zeal and assiduity, to carry into execution every proper measure which may contribute to these great and salutary purposes, and which the state of your majesty's dominions, and the circumstances of the times, shall require.

We acknowledge, with the liveliest gratitude, the gracious expressions of your majesty's tender affection, and of your constant care for the mutual benefit and support of all your subjects. And we assure your majesty, that, animated with these sentiments, we will endeavour to deserve the confidence which your majesty is pleased to repose in us, by pursuing every public advantage; and will proceed therein with that temper and firmness, which will best conciliate and insure due submission to the laws, and reverence to the legislative authority of Great Britain.

His Majesty's most gracious answer.

Gentlemen,

I return you my thanks for this very dutiful and affectionate address; and I receive with the greatest pleasure your congratula-

tions on the marriage agreed to be solemnized between the prince royal of Denmark and my sister the princess Caroline Matilda. My constant endeavour shall be employed to preserve the public tranquillity, to secure the rights, and promote the happiness, of my people.

His majesty's most gracious speech to both houses of parliament, on the 24th of April 1765, to recommend a regency bill; with their joint address thereupon, and his Majesty's most gracious answer.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

THE tender concern, which I feel for my faithful subjects, makes me anxious to provide for every possible event, which may affect their future happiness or security.

My late indisposition, though not attended with danger, has led me to consider the situation, in which my kingdoms, and my family might be left, if it should please God to put a period to my life, whilst my successor is of tender years.

The high importance of this subject to the public safety, good order, and tranquillity; the paternal affection which I bear to my children, and to all my people, and my earnest desire, that every precaution should be taken, which may tend to preserve the constitution of Great Britain undisturbed, and the dignity and lustre of its crown unimpaired; have determined me to lay this weighty business before my parliament. And, as my health, by the blessing of

God,

God, is now restored, I take the earliest opportunity of meeting you here, and of recommending to your most serious deliberation the making such provision, as would be necessary, in case any of my children should succeed to the throne, before they shall respectively attain the age of eighteen years.

To this end, I propose to your consideration, whether, under the present circumstances, it will not be expedient to vest in me the power of appointing, from time to time, by instruments in writing, under my sign manual, either the queen, or any other person of the royal family usually residing in Great Britain, to be the guardian of the person of such successor, and the regent of these kingdoms, until such successor shall attain the age of eighteen years; subject to the like restrictions and regulations, as are specified and contained in an act, passed upon a similar occasion, in the twenty-fourth year of the reign of the late king, my royal grand-father: the regent so appointed to be assisted by a council, composed of the several persons, who, by reason of their dignities and offices, are constituted members of the council established by that act, together with those whom you may think proper to leave to my nomination.

*The joint address of the house of lords
and house of commons.*

Most gracious Sovereign,

WE, your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the lords spiritual and temporal, and
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commons, in parliament assembled, presume to approach your sacred person, with our warmest acknowledgments of the peculiar goodness expressed in your most gracious speech from the throne.

We humbly intreat your majesty's acceptance of our heartiest congratulations upon your recovery from your late indisposition. Your majesty's return to your parliament has dissipated all those anxious sensations, which the occasion of your absence had excited; and as the re-establishment of your invaluable health is an object to your faithful people of the sincerest joy and exultation, your majesty has shewn a most affectionate regard to their satisfaction, in condescending to take the earliest opportunity of giving them so pleasing a proof of it.

This great mark of your majesty's attention demands our most sincere and dutiful thanks; but we have before us a still more engaging instance of your watchful solicitude for our future security and happiness.

The constant tenor of your just and constitutional government, distinguished and endeared to your kingdoms by an unwearied application to the advancement of their interests and prosperity, had already filled our minds with a most cordial sense of gratitude. The new proof, which your majesty is now pleased to give us, of your truly paternal goodness, by extending your concern for the stability, dignity, and lustre of your crown, with all the happy effects of your love to your royal children, and to your faithful subjects, beyond the period of your own continuance among them,

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must

most inspire us with still higher degrees, if possible, of reverence and affection.

Whilst we contemplate, with admiration, that magnanimity which enables your majesty to look forward, with a cool composure of thought, to an event, which whenever it should please God to permit it, must overwhelm your loyal subjects with the bitterest distraction of grief; we cannot but be deeply affected with that compassionate sentiment of your royal heart, which suggests a provision for their comfort under so severe an affliction.

May it please the Divine Providence to exempt us from the fatal necessity of such a consolation. Your majesty has shewn, from the first day of your auspicious reign, so conscientious a regard to the laws and liberties, the religious and civil rights, of your kingdoms, that we should be insensible and unworthy of the happiness we ourselves enjoy, if we did not ardently wish to transmit it under the same gracious care and protection to our children.

Yet, feeling, as we do, the importance of every measure that may tend to the perpetuating, in all events, our happy constitution; in deference to your majesty's recommendation, and under a full conviction of that consummate prudence, and beneficent intention, which were the motives of it, we will not fail to apply ourselves to the immediate discussion of the high and momentous object, which your majesty has been pleased to propose to our consideration.

Our deliberations concerning it will be animated by the hopes of security to our posterity, under the blessing of Almighty God, and in concurrence with your majesty's salutary designs, the ineffable blessing of a legal protestant succession to the crown of these realms in your royal family; and will be influenced by a just confidence in your princely wisdom, and paternal concern for your people.

We shall go into this consultation with a sensible anxiety arising from the subject of it; but we humbly assure your majesty, that we will conclude it, with all the dispatch compatible with its singular importance; repeating, at the same time, our earnest supplication, that, through the mercy of God upon this protestant church and nation, a precaution, so expedient in prospect, may become useless in the event, by your majesty's living to form, under your own instruction, a successor worthy to inherit the allegiance and affections of a free people, by a long and mature attention to the example of your royal virtues.

His majesty's most gracious answer.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Your affectionate congratulations upon my recovery, and the sense which you express of your happiness under my government, give me the greatest satisfaction.

Be assured, I have not a more sincere concern, or a more earnest desire, than to secure to my faithful people, both now and hereafter, the religious and civil blessings of our invaluable constitution.

Abstract

Abstract of the act, passed in pursuance of the foregoing speech of his majesty, to provide for the administration of government, in case the crown should descend to any of his children, being under the age of eighteen; and for the care and guardianship of their persons.

THE preamble to this act mentions, that, in consequence of a tender concern in his majesty for his faithful subjects, and an anxious desire to provide for every possible event which may affect their happiness or security, in regard to the administration of the government, as set forth in his majesty's speech, it is enacted;

That power be vested in his majesty of appointing, from time to time, by three instruments under his sign-manual, a guardian to his successor, in case the crown shall descend to any of his children being under the age of eighteen years, such guardian to have the care and management of the tuition of the person of such minor, and to execute the office of regent of this kingdom: and to be either the queen, or princess dowager of Wales, or one of the descendants of the late king usually residing in Great Britain.

That a number in succession, by way of substitution, in case of death, may be nominated to succeed in the guardianship and regency; but no more than one person to act as such at one time; and such persons to be disqualified from acting as guardians and regents by non-residence, or by marrying a papist.

That the instruments of nomination be sealed with the king's

seal; and the seals of the archbishop of Canterbury, lord Chancellor, and president of the council; and to be severally deposited with them: but, upon the revocation or alteration of such instruments by the king, or death of any of the depositaries, or removal of any of the said officers of state, to be delivered up; and on the demise of the king, during such minority, the privy council is to assemble, and the said instruments are to be produced and read.

That a person guilty of opening any of the said instruments, without his majesty's order, or refusing to deliver up the same to the privy council, shall incur the penalties of premunire.

That one of the instruments being produced shall be effectual to give authority to the person nominated regent: and all acts of legal power, done otherwise than by consent and authority of the regent, are declared void.

That the council of regency, for assisting the regent, shall consist of their royal highnesses his majesty's brothers, Edward Augustus, duke of York and Albany, William Henry, duke of Gloucester and Edinburgh, prince Henry Frederick, and prince Frederick William, and his royal highness his majesty's uncle William Augustus, duke of Cumberland (the said prince Henry Frederick and prince Frederick William, to be members of the said council of regency, when they shall respectively attain the age of 21 years, and not sooner) and also of the persons and officers following, viz. the archbishop of Canterbury for the time being; the lord chancellor or lord keeper, or the first commissioner named in

any commission for the custody of the great seal of Great Britain for the time being; the lord treasurer of Great Britain, or the first commissioner in that office for the time being; the lord president of the council for the time being; the lord privy seal for the time being; the lord high admiral of Great Britain, or the first commissioner for executing that office; the two principal secretaries of state for the time being; and the lord chief justice of the court of King's or Queen's Bench for the time being. But, if any of the king's brothers, or his uncle, shall die, during his majesty's reign, or shall be nominated regent on his demise, his majesty, by three instruments under his sign manual, sealed and deposited as aforesaid, and revocable at pleasure, may appoint some other person to be of the council; and such instruments of nomination are to be produced unopened to the privy council.

That the council meet as the regent shall direct, and five (where it is not otherwise specially provided) may act.

That an oath of office be taken by the regent, and by each member of the council, to be administered by the privy council, and entered in the council books; the regent and council to qualify themselves as for offices or places of trust; the regent taking and subscribing the oaths and declaration before the privy council; and receiving the sacrament in one of the royal chapels.

That upon his majesty's demise during the minority of his successor, the privy council shall meet, and cause such successor to be proclaimed, pursuant to the act 12 Wil-

liam III. upon pain of incurring the penalties of high treason.

That the consent of the majority of five or more of the council be necessary to make good all creations, pardons, gifts, grants, dispositions, instructions, orders, or authorities.

That the regent shall not make war or peace; ratify treaties; or prorogue, adjourn, or dissolve the parliament; without the consent of the majority of the council; nor give the royal assent to any act for altering the succession to the crown, as established by act 12 William III. or for repealing or altering the act of 13 Charles II. or of 5 Anne.

That the members appointed by the council in virtue of their dignity or office, be no longer of it, than they continue in such dignity or office; the great officers of state appointed of the council, to continue in their offices, in case of the descent of the crown during such minority, for six months after; unless removed by consent of the majority of the council; or upon address of both houses of parliament.

That the archbishop of Canterbury, and lord chief justice of the King's Bench, may be removed in like manner from the council, as also any other members who are not constituted such in virtue of their dignities or offices.

That vacancies in the council, by removal, death, or resignation, or by succeeding to the office of regent, or by death of the king's younger brothers, being under age, be filled up within two months by the regent and council.

Nothing herein contained shall take away the rights of the privy council; but the regent may sum-

mon and hold the same as usual; and members of the regency may be also of the privy council.

That, upon descent of the crown to a minor, the parliament then being shall continue for three years, unless such successor shall be sooner of age, or such parliament be dissolved by the regent with consent of the council; but if there shall be no parliament then in being, which shall have met and sat, the preceding parliament shall convene and sit for three years; except as before excepted.

That the successor to the crown being a minor, shall not be married during such minority, without consent of the regent and council, on pain of the marriage being void, and the persons concerned therein incurring the penalty of high treason.

That in case of an equality of voices in the council, the regent shall decide.

That where the consent of a majority, or one half part of the council is made necessary to the validity of any act, the members consenting thereto shall sign the same in the council books; the clerk of the council to be appointed by the regent, and take an oath of office.

That all commissions, letters patent, orders, &c. to set aside, or change, the orders of government settled by this act, during the minority of the successor, shall be void; the persons concerned therein to incur the penalties of premunire, inflicted by the statute of premunire.

His majesty's most gracious speech to both houses of parliament, on Saturday the 25th of May 1765.

My Lords and Gentlemen,
THE dispatch, which you have given, with so much zeal and wisdom, to the public business, enables me now to put a period to this session of parliament.

No alteration in the state of foreign affairs has happened since your meeting, to disturb the general peace; and it is with pleasure that I inform you, that the present dispositions of the several powers of Europe promise the continuance of this blessing.

I have seen, with the most perfect approbation, that you have employed this season of tranquillity in promoting those objects, which I had recommended to your attention; and in framing such regulations, as may best enforce the just authority of the legislature, and at the same time secure and extend the commerce, and unite the interests, of every part of my dominions.

Gentlemen of the house of Commons,

The cheerfulness and prudence which you have shewn, in providing for the necessary expences of the present year, deserve my particular acknowledgments. The many bills which you have formed for the improvement and augmentation of the revenue in its several branches, and the early care which you have taken to discharge a part of the national debt, are the most effectual methods to establish the public credit upon the surest foundations, and to alleviate by degrees the burthens of my people.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The provisions which have been made for the administration of the government, in case the crown should descend to any of my children under the age of eighteen years, whilst they add strength and security to our present establishment, give me the kindest and most convincing proof of your confidence. The sense which I have of the important trust reposed in me, and my desire to repay this mark of your affection by discharging my part, agreeably to your intentions, in the manner most beneficial to my people, have concurred to make me execute without delay the powers with which you have entrusted me. This is already done; and you may be assured, that as far as it depends upon me, those salutary provisions shall never be ineffectual. It is my ardent wish, and shall be my constant endeavour, on this and every other occasion, to perpetuate the happiness of my subjects, and to transmit to posterity the blessings of our invaluable constitution.

Abstract of the act for annexing the island and lordship of Man to the crown, upon the surrender of the duke and duchess of Athol.

AFTER narrating the several grants by which the duke of Athol and his predecessors, the earls of Derby, held the said island, and the agreement made by the present duke and duchess with the lords of his majesty's treasury, it is enacted, that the said island, castle, peel, and lordship of Man, and all the islands and lordships, royalties, and regalities, and franchi-

ses, liberties and sea ports to the same belonging, and all other the hereditaments and premises granted by the several letters patent to the family of Derby, &c. shall be unalienably vested in his majesty and successors, excepting and reserving to the duke of Athol and his heirs the patronage of the bishoprick of the island of Man, or of the bishopricks of Sodor and Man, the temporalities of the same when vacant, and all other patronages and ecclesiastical benefices, within the island: also reserving the landed property, with all rights in or over the soil, as lords of the manor, with all courts baron, rents, services, and other incidents to such courts belonging; wastes, commons, and other lands; inland waters, fishings, mills, mines and minerals; and also reserving the honorary service of rendering to his majesty's heirs and successors, kings and queens of England, two falcons on the days of their respective coronations.

The humble address, to his majesty, of the right hon. the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in common council assembled, presented on the 28th of August 1765, on the happy occasion of the birth of a third prince to their majesties; with his majesty's most gracious answer.

Most gracious Sovereign,
WE your majesty's ever loyal and faithful subjects, the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in common council assembled, humbly beseech your majesty to accept our most sincere and dutiful congratulations

lations on the safe delivery of the queen, and the auspicious birth of another prince.

The joyful event of an increase in your majesty's illustrious family will always be gratefully considered by us as a further substantial security to the civil and religious liberties of this your majesty's free and native country.

Every addition to your majesty's domestic happiness fills our hearts with the highest pleasure and satisfaction; and fully confiding, that your majesty's royal sentiments ever coincide with the united wishes of your faithful people, we gladly embrace every opportunity of testifying our joy, and laying our congratulations at your majesty's feet.

Permit us, therefore, royal sir, to assure your majesty that your faithful citizens of London, from their zealous attachment to your royal house, and the true honour and dignity of your crown, whenever a happy establishment of public measures shall present a favourable occasion, will be ready to exert their utmost abilities in support of such wise councils, as apparently tend to render your majesty's reign happy and glorious.

His majesty's most gracious answer.

I thank you for this dutiful address. Your congratulations on the further increase of my family, and your assurances of zealous attachment to it, cannot but be very agreeable to me.—I have nothing so much at heart as the welfare and happiness of my people; and have the greatest satisfaction in every event that may be an additional security to those civil and religious liberties, upon which the prosperity of these kingdoms depends.

His majesty's most gracious speech to both houses of parliament, on Tuesday the 17th of Dec. 1765; with the humble address of the house of Commons on the occasion, and his majesty's most gracious answer.

My Lords and Gentlemen,
THE present general state of tranquillity in Europe, gave me hope, that it would not have been necessary to assemble my parliament sooner than is usual in times of peace.

But, as matters of importance have lately occurred in some of my colonies in America, which will demand the most serious attention of parliament; and as further informations are daily expected from different parts of that country, of which I shall order the fullest accounts to be prepared for your consideration; I have thought fit to call you now together, in order that the opportunity may thereby be given, to issue the necessary writs on the many vacancies that have happened in the house of commons, since the last session; so that the parliament may be full, to proceed immediately after the usual recess, on the consideration of such weighty matters as will then come before you.

The humble address of the house of Commons.

Most gracious Sovereign,
WE your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the commons of Great Britain, in parliament assembled, beg leave to return your majesty the thanks of this house, for your most gracious speech from the throne; and to

assure your majesty, that we will not fail, when this house shall be supplied with its members, to apply ourselves with the utmost diligence and attention to those important occurrences in America, which your majesty recommends to our consideration; and to exert our most zealous endeavours for the honour of your majesty's government, and the true interest of your people, in all parts of your extended empire.

Permit us, at the same time, to congratulate your majesty on the late increase of your royal family, by the birth of a prince. Your majesty's happiness, and that of your people, are one; and every increase of your majesty's illustrious family is considered by your faithful commons, as a further security to that religion, and those liberties we enjoy under your majesty's auspicious government.

We also beg leave to offer to your majesty our sincere condolence on the great loss, which your majesty and this kingdom have sustained by the death of his late royal highness the duke of Cumberland; whose public and private virtues, whose duty and affection to your majesty, and whose distinguished merits and services to this country, as they made his person dear to this nation while he lived, so they cannot fail to render his memory sacred to the latest posterity.

His majesty's most gracious answer.

Gentlemen,

I return you thanks for this loyal and dutiful address.

The satisfaction you express in the increase of my family, and the affectionate share you take in the great loss I have sustained by the

death of the duke of Cumberland, are fresh proofs of your zeal and loyalty.

Your resolution at the same time to support the honour of my government, and to provide for the true interest of all my people, cannot but be most acceptable to me. My conduct shall always shew, that I consider their interest as inseparable from my own.

The Queen's answer to a congratulatory message, sent by the house of commons to her majesty, on her happy delivery of another prince during the vacation of parliament.

Gentlemen,

This fresh instance of your duty to the king, and attention to me, cannot but meet with my most hearty acknowledgments, and insure a continuance of that affection I bear to this nation, whose welfare and prosperity will be for ever the first object of my wishes.

His excellency Francis Seymour, earl of Hertford, lord lieutenant general, and general governor of Ireland, his speech to both houses of parliament, at Dublin, on Tuesday the 22d of October 1765; with their addresses on the occasion, &c.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Am honoured with his majesty's commands to meet you in parliament, and embrace with singular satisfaction this opportunity of concurring with you in promoting his majesty's most gracious and cordial intentions for the prosperity of this his kingdom of Ireland.

Long and personal experience have raised in my mind the most honour-

honourable sentiments of your zeal and affection for his majesty's service, and of your serious attention to the welfare of your country; and conscious that these will be the sole objects of my conduct, I rest assured that this session of parliament will be eminently distinguished by your laudable emulation, how best to be informed of the means, and most effectually to carry them into execution. This will prove the most acceptable service to his majesty, and unanimity in your proceedings best express your sense of the happiness enjoyed under the government you are supporting, and your gratitude for his majesty's paternal care and protection of his people.

In this light his majesty has most graciously accepted and highly approved of your past conduct; and by your perseverance in these principles the future felicity of this kingdom will be established.

Interested as we are in the domestic happiness of our most amiable sovereign, and the stability of his most illustrious house, you will receive with pleasure information of the increase of his royal family by the auspicious birth of another prince descended from him.

Gentlemen of the house of Commons,

I have ordered the proper officers to prepare the several accounts and estimates, to be laid before you; and doubt not but you will find that your supplies have been properly applied to the public services. His majesty is well pleased, that those services have been answered without making use of the confidential credit, which his majesty considered as your wise precaution against cases of necessity.

As I have nothing in command to ask, but the usual supplies, I am confident you will esteem it your duty and interest, that his majesty's establishments be supported with honour.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Times of peace are the seasons to deliberate on the means to render the natural advantages of this country most beneficial to the inhabitants, and to increase natural wealth, by the employment of the people. Policy directs, where the country admits of it, the choice of some principal object of industry, as the staple commerce. The linen manufacture in its several branches is evidently that object in Ireland. The produce shews its consequence: your care will be to assist the progress, and by prudent laws to guard against private frauds, which prevent the consumption, and will destroy the credit of this commodity at foreign markets. It would be highly pleasing to me, were my administration marked by any useful service to this most valuable trade.

When our thoughts are turned to promote industry in the people, we should remember how necessary religious principle and virtuous education are to obtain that end. The charter schools were first instituted for those purposes. You have repeatedly given them parliamentary assistance; your experience therefore of their utility will continue them under your protection; other particulars must be left to your wisdom, with this assurance, that duty and the warmest zeal will ever engage my vigilant attention to prevent what may tend to the prejudice, and to forward every measure for the peace, safety, and prosperity of Ireland.

The

*The humble address of the house of
Lords to his majesty.*

Most gracious Sovereign,
WE your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the lords spiritual and temporal in parliament assembled, return your majesty our unfeigned thanks for the repeated assurances we have received from the throne of your majesty's most gracious intentions for the welfare and prosperity of this kingdom; the cordial sincerity of which has been fully demonstrated by many singular proofs of your royal goodness.

Truly sensible of the inestimable blessings of our happy constitution, framed, in every respect, for the benefit of the people, we esteem it our inestimable duty to acknowledge, with the utmost thankfulness, that it is, in every part, most religiously maintained, enforced and supported, by the wisdom of your majesty's counsels and the clemency of your excellent government.

With the most devoted attachment to your majesty and your royal house, we beg leave to congratulate with your majesty's loyal and affectionate subjects, on the auspicious birth of another prince, descended from your majesty, rejoicing in this accession of strength to your most illustrious house, on the stability of which the happiness of these your majesty's kingdoms, and the liberties of Europe, (under God) depend.

At this conjuncture we are particularly called upon most gratefully to acknowledge your majesty's tender concern for us, in the choice of his excellency the

earl of Hertford to the government of this kingdom, from whose knowledge of those connections by which the real interests of Great Britain and Ireland are inseparably united, and his long experienced attention to the particular interests of this kingdom, we have the most pleasing expectations of our full enjoyment of those blessings most graciously intended for us by your majesty, which can only result from a wise and confidential administration.

Be pleased, most gracious Sovereign, to accept of our faithful assurances that we will cheerfully concur with his excellency the earl of Hertford in every measure which may most effectually contribute to the increase of manufactures and commerce, to the promoting of industry, virtue, and true religion.

These shall be the important objects of our deliberations, which we shall not fail to pursue with attention and dispatch, with harmony, unanimity, and the warmest zeal for the public good: the surest means of preserving the continuance of your majesty's approbation, which we shall always esteem our highest reward.

*The humble address of the house of
Commons to his majesty.*

Most gracious Sovereign,
WE your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the commons of Ireland, in parliament assembled, embrace, with the greatest eagerness, every opportunity of renewing the warmest assurances, which duty can dictate, or gratitude inspire, of our most inviolable zeal and attachment to
your

your majesty's royal person, family and government.

Attached as we are, by every principle of affection and interest, what pleasure must we feel, and how sincerely do we congratulate our most amiable sovereign, on the auspicious birth of another prince; which promises so great an addition to his domestic happiness, and a further stability to his most illustrious house, and our invaluable constitution.

We should think ourselves unworthy of that tender care and concern, so invariably shewn by your majesty, for the welfare of this kingdom, could we be insensible of this recent instance of your paternal goodness, in the appointment of a chief governor to preside over us, whose distinguished abilities, animated by a peculiar and well-founded affection for this country, will not only enable him to discover, but engage him to employ the most effectual means for promoting the true interest and happiness of this kingdom.

In this desirable work, your majesty may rely on the unanimous concurrence and chearful assistance of your faithful commons; nor shall we fail to make an honourable provision for the support of your majesty's government, convinced that our supplies will be properly applied to the public services, which we are pleased to find have hitherto been answered, without making use of the confidential credit, which your majesty, with your usual justice, considered only as a wise precaution against cases of necessity.

We shall continue to give our utmost attention to the increase and improvement of the linen

manufacture, which we consider, in its several branches, as a principal object of our commerce; and shall endeavour, by prudent laws, to guard against private frauds, so destructive of the credit of this our staple commodity. And as we have always considered the charter schools as institutions calculated to implant in the minds of the lower order of people, the principles of true religion and industry, they shall undoubtedly receive the strongest proofs of our protection and encouragement.

Your majesty's favourable acceptance and gracious approbation of our past conduct, will, if possible, strengthen and improve our fixed and constant resolution of persevering in those principles of duty and loyalty, which, as they have procured, will undoubtedly preserve to us your royal favour and protection.

The humble address of the house of Lords to his excellency.

May it please your excellency,

WE the lords spiritual and temporal, in parliament assembled, return your excellency our most sincere thanks for your speech to both houses of parliament.

We esteem ourselves under the highest obligations to your excellency, for the singular satisfaction you have expressed in this opportunity of concurring with us in promoting his majesty's most gracious intentions for the prosperity of this kingdom.

Your excellency's great abilities, which have received the strongest approbation from the important trusts reposed in you by our wise sovereign,

sovereign, and the long experience we have had of your knowledge in what relates to the real interests of this kingdom, with your powerful and ready assistance in support of them, give us an enlarged prospect of enjoying the utmost benefit which can result from a well-informed benevolent administration.

These just expectations call upon us again to express, with the sincerest duty and gratitude, our strong sense of his majesty's wisdom and peculiar attention to the happiness of his most loyal and affectionate subjects of Ireland, in having committed the government of them to your care.

We are most thankful to your excellency for your joyful information of the increase of domestic happiness to our most amiable sovereign, and the added stability to his illustrious house, by the birth of another prince descended from him, with which the welfare of these kingdoms are necessarily connected.

Your excellency's wise and reasonable advice to improve this time of general peace, by deliberating on the means to render the natural advantages of this country most beneficial to the inhabitants, and to increase national wealth by the employment of the people, cannot fail to animate our endeavours for procuring those desirable ends.

We think ourselves most happy in his majesty's approbation and acceptance of our past conduct, which has certainly been founded on our zeal for his service, and the welfare of this kingdom; in these sentiments we shall persevere; and with the firmest reliance on your

excellency's kind intentions towards us, we shall with unanimity exert the utmost of our power to support the honour of his majesty's government, and the ease of your excellency's administration, which we are confident will be formed on the principles of public utility to this kingdom.

His excellency's answer.

My Lords,

I am highly obliged to your lordships for this very kind, and to me most acceptable address. My desire has ever been to be distinguished by my regards for this country; and my thanks to your lordships for the justice you have done to my intentions, will be best expressed by the exertion of my utmost powers for the welfare of Ireland.

The humble address of the house of Commons to his excellency.

May it please your excellency,
WE, his majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the commons of Ireland in parliament assembled, beg leave to return your excellency our most hearty thanks for your excellent speech from the throne, and to testify the satisfaction we feel in his majesty's most gracious and cordial intentions to promote the prosperity of this kingdom, of which we have received a recent proof; by the appointment of a chief governor so eminently distinguished for his abilities and integrity, and for his affectionate regard for our welfare.

The just sentiments your excellency entertains of our zeal and attention for his majesty's service, and

and of our attention to the welfare of our country, give us the highest satisfaction; and we rest assured that this session of parliament, and your excellency's administration, will be distinguished by every endeavour for the attainment of such desirable ends as are recommended to us; and we are fully convinced that such endeavours will be the most acceptable service to his majesty, the most salutary method of supporting his government, and will best manifest our gratitude for the paternal care and protection of the best of kings.

The favourable light in which his majesty has been pleased to view our past conduct, will encourage us to persevere in the same principles, which have already recommended us to his royal approbation.

As we must ever consider ourselves most nearly interested in every event which may contribute to the domestic happiness of our most gracious sovereign, we receive with the highest pleasure the information of the increase of his royal family by the birth of another prince.

We shall cheerfully concur in granting such supplies as shall be necessary to answer the exigencies of the public service, and support his majesty's government with honour, fully persuaded we shall again experience the best economy, and proper application of them.

We cannot be too warm in our acknowledgments to your excellency, for so wisely pointing out the most beneficial objects for increasing the wealth and promoting the welfare of this kingdom.

The support and extension of the linen manufacture, in its several branches, will best conduce to those laudable purposes; and we shall use our utmost efforts to assist the progress and keep up the credit of so valuable a trade.

The charter-schools, which your excellency so strongly recommends to our protection, will ever be a principal object of our care, fully sensible how necessary religious principles, and a virtuous education, are, to promote industry in the people, and of the good effects produced by those useful seminaries; and we must again repeat our sincere thanks to your excellency for the kind assurances you have given us, and the ardent zeal you profess for the peace, safety and prosperity of Ireland, which, as the best return we can make, we shall endeavour to repay, by doing every thing in our power to render your excellency's administration easy and honourable.

His excellency's answer.

Gentlemen.

I return you my warmest thanks for this very kind and affectionate address. My ambition is to deserve your confidence; and my highest satisfaction will be faithfully to represent to his majesty the sincerity of your duty to him, and your unanimity in his service, and that of your country.

The most humble address, to the king, of his majesty's new subjects, the French inhabitants of the island of Grenada.

'Most gracious Sovereign,
 Y^OUR new subjects of the island of Grenada most humbly

bly beg leave to throw themselves a your majesty's feet, to renew their oath of allegiance, and to implore your royal protection.

These subjects, given you by the hand of victory, and destined to transmit by their offspring, to latest posterity, the glory of your majesty's arms, bless the God of hosts for having placed them under your majesty's dominion, since fate was to remove them from that of the prince under whose power they were born. They glory in being able, from the foot of your throne, to admire in their new master the sovereign of the seas, the conqueror of the age, the pacifier of Europe, and the illustrious object of the love of the most illustrious of all nations.

What may not these happy Britons promise themselves from the sequel of a reign so illustrious in its beginning! and how flattering is it to your subjects of Grenada, to be intitled to partake, in time to come, of the splendor and glory which your majesty gives to Great Britain, and the name of British subjects!

If the valour and strength of your majesty's arms are proved (as in effect they are) by a rapidity of conquest, of which the astonished universe scarcely finds any example in history; your treaties with your enemies render equally memorable your benevolence for all mankind, the greatness of your soul, and the profound wisdom of your councils.

Your majesty, in giving peace to Europe, has acquired as much glory as advantage; and your goodness to the inhabitants of your conquests, in granting them the free exercise of their religion,

and, as far as the laws will permit, the privileges of Britons, proves to the world, that your majesty desires only to reign over happy subjects.

There is indeed nothing wanting to make them completely happy, but the favour they hope your majesty will grant them, of enjoying, without distinction, every advantage of a British subject.

What may they not hope from your majesty's goodness, after the proof given this colony of Grenada, of your paternal tenderness in appointing her a governor, who, after having distinguished himself by his valour in the neighbouring islands, is, by his abilities; and the goodness of his heart, become the object of the admiration, the confidence and affection of the conquered people, and that in a manner as honourable to himself, as advantageous to his country.

We beseech your majesty to permit us to assure you, that your majesty has no subjects more faithful and thankful; more jealous of the support and increase of your glory; none in whose hearts you reign more sovereignly, and are more warmly disposed to serve their new country, with their lives and fortunes, than your subjects of Grenada.

May it please the Sovereign who protects kings, and searches hearts, to watch incessantly on the preservation of your majesty, to complete your glory, and attest the sincerity of our sentiments and vows.

Extract from his most Christian majesty's letter to M. d'Abbadie, director general and commandant for his majesty in Louisiana, ordering him to deliver up to his Catholic majesty all the French possessions in North America not already ceded to Great-Britain; from the original, printed by Denis Braud, printer to the king at New Orleans, in October 1764, and circulated amongst the French inhabitants there.

Monf. D'Abbadie,

BY a special act, done at Fontainebleau, Nov. 3, 1762, of my own will and mere motion, having ceded to my very dear and best beloved cousin the king of Spain, and to his successors, in full property, purely and simply, and without any exceptions, the whole country known by the name of Louisiana, together with New Orleans, and the island in which the said city is situated; and by another act done at the Escorial Nov. 13, in the same year, his Catholic majesty having accepted the cession of the said country of Louisiana, and the city and island of New Orleans, agreeable to the copies of the said acts, which you will find hereunto annexed; I write you this letter to inform you, that my intention is, that on receipt of these presents, whether they come to your hands by the officers of his Catholic majesty, or directly by such French vessels as may be charged with the same, you are to deliver up to the governor, or officer appointed for that purpose by the king of Spain, the said country and colony of Louisiana, and the posts thereon depend-

ing, likewise the city and island of New Orleans, in such state and condition as they shall be found to be in on the day of the said cession, willing that in all time to come they shall belong to his Catholic majesty, to be governed and administered by his governors and officers, and as possessed by him in full property without any exceptions.

At the same time, I hope for the prosperity and peace of the inhabitants of the colony of Louisiana, and promise myself, from the friendship and affection of his Catholic majesty, that he will be pleased to give orders to his governor, and all other officers employed in his service in the said colony, and in the city of New Orleans, that the ecclesiastics and religious houses which have the care of the parishes and of the missions, may continue to exercise their functions, and enjoy the rights, privileges and immunities, granted by their several charters of establishment; that the ordinary judges do continue, together with the superior council, to administer justice according to the laws, forms, and usages of the colonies; that the inhabitants be preserved and maintained in their possessions; that they be confirmed in the possession of their estates, according to the grants which have been made by the governors and directors of the colony, and that all the grants be holden and taken as confirmed by his Catholic majesty, even though not as yet confirmed by me.

Hoping, above all, that his Catholic majesty will be pleased to bestow on his new colony of Louisiana the same marks of protection and

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and good will, which they enjoyed while under my dominion, and of which the misfortunes of war alone have prevented their experiencing greater effects, I command you to cause my present letter to be recorded in the superior council of New Orleans, to the end that the several estates of the colony may be informed of its contents, and may have recourse thereto when necessary. And the present being for no other purposes, I pray God, mons. d'Abbadie, to have you in his holy keeping.

Given at Versailles, April 21,
1764.

Signed L O U I S.

Notification of the act, by which the dowager empress queen has nominated the present emperor to the co-regency of her hereditary dominions.

THE Apostolic empress queen having considered, that by the death of his late imperial majesty, her august husband, and co-regent of her kingdoms and hereditary countries, all the weight of the government, happily shared

with that monarch, falls upon her alone; her imperial and royal majesty has resolved, for the welfare of her faithful subjects, to ease herself from a part of the heavy burthen, by nominating equally to the same co-regency, her august and most dear eldest son, the present emperor of the Romans, and her future heir and successor, as well in virtue of his natural right, as in consequence of the pragmatic sanction. — The love of this august prince for his august mother and the people, as well as the eminent qualities he inherits from his august father of most glorious memory, justify and confirm the confidence with which her majesty the empress queen has nominated him co-regent, without deviating however in any thing from the indivisible sovereignty she intends to preserve over all her states, and without being of the least prejudice to it, conformably to the said pragmatic sanction. And his majesty, the emperor, being thus entrusted with the co-regency, has notified it to all the departments of the court, and the other departments and tribunals, superior and inferior, of the different states of his imperial and royal Apostolic majesty.



CHARACTERS.

*Memoirs of his late royal highness
William Augustus duke of Cum-
berland.*

THE actions of the great are viewed through so false a medium, that they seldom receive their just proportion either of applause or censure, till a long succession of events has removed the influence of prejudice. A busy train of fawning flatterers, or envious rivals, like the different extremes of a telescope, always exhibit them either dwarfs or giants; and, when events happen in which the interests of nations are involved, the public are too eager about the consequences, impartially to examine the springs, in forming their sentiments of the persons concerned in effecting them; but, just as the complexion of the time directs, the wild-fire of applause or reproach is let off at the authors, in an undistinguishing blaze. In what light posterity will view the actions of the late duke of Cumberland, requires no depth of penetration to ascertain; his services are too strongly felt by Englishmen, for the remembrance of them to die away from their minds, and be buried with his ashes.

His royal highness William Augustus, third son of our late most gracious sovereign king George II. was born the 15th of April 1721,
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and christened on the 2d of May following at Leicester-house, the king and queen of Prussia, with the duke of York, brother of king George I. being sponsors by their representatives.

On the first institution of the most honourable order of knights of the bath, by king George I. his royal highness was, on the 17th of June 1725, installed the first knight-companion of the bath, and the year after was, by letters patent, bearing date the 27th of July 1726, 12 George I. created baron of the isle of Alderney, viscount of Trematon, in the county of Cornwall, earl of Kennington, in the county of Surry, marquis of Berkhamstead, in the county of Hertford, and duke of the county of Cumberland. On the 1st of May 1730, his royal highness was elected a knight of the most noble order of the garter, and installed at Windsor, on the 18th of June following, with great solemnity.

His royal highness received, under the direction of his royal mother, than whom no princess could be better qualified for so important a task, an education suitable to his high birth; and very early in life shewed that eager disposition of rendering himself serviceable to his country, which he afterwards signally manifested on so many important occasions.

sions. He closely applied himself to the military service, and assiduously attended the several reviews of the forces with his majesty, under whom, considering the experience of the master, the eagerness of the scholar, and the talents of both, it is no way surprising, that his royal highness made the most rapid progress. On the 24th of June 1739, his majesty gave the royal assent to an act to enable him to settle an annuity of 15,000*l.* on his royal highness, and the heirs of his body; and, on the 25th of April 1740, appointed his royal highness colonel of the second regiment of foot-guards, in the room of Richard earl of Scarborough, deceased.

The expediency of such an appointment was soon perceived, by the vast improvements, in point of discipline, made by his royal highness. And the strict observation of duty and exercise required by him from that hitherto, too much neglected corps, was soon followed by a most remarkable reformation of morals; so that his royal highness, in his progression to the command of the first regiment of foot-guards, rendered the whole of that body an ornament and a safeguard, instead of being, what they had too often been before, a nuisance and a terror to the places of royal residence.

On the ceremony of the espousals between the princess Mary and the present landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, on the 8th of May following, his royal highness acted as proxy for his most serene highness. Soon after, the Spaniards having broken the peace between the two kingdoms, and a fleet under sir John Norris being ordered to cruise

on their coasts, his royal highness laid hold of that opportunity to signalize himself, by going volunteer on board it; but contrary winds having retarded the expedition, his royal highness, after twice putting out to sea, returned to St. James's.

On the 20th of February 1741-42, his royal highness was appointed colonel of the first regiment of foot-guards, then vacant by the decease of Sir Charles Wills; and, on the 17th of May following, was, by his majesty's command, introduced into the privy council, by the earl of Harrington, lord president, where he took his place at the upper end of the board, on his majesty's left hand.

On the 26th of Febr. 1742-3, his royal highness was constituted major-general of his majesty's forces. The king being upon a visit the same year to his German dominions, and having had advice there that the French army, commanded by marshal de Noailles, was in motion to attack the forces under the earl of Stair, his majesty set out from Hanover, on the 16th of June, with his royal highness, to join his army. Certain intelligence being soon after received, that the marshal intended to prevent the junction of the Hanoverian and Hessian troops with the main body of our army, the king sent orders to these corps to halt at Hanau, and determined to march the main body to them. This brought on the battle of Dettingen on the 27th, in which his royal highness, commanding with great bravery as major-general, at the head of the first line of foot, received a musket-ball,

ball, which went through his leg between the calf and the knee. Our infantry gained ground from the beginning, till they remained masters of the field; and our cavalry, after suffering the most severe cannonade for eight or nine hours, attacked the household troops, and defeated them; on which the enemy's whole army retreated with great precipitation, having lost above 8000 men. The bravery of our troops in this action, encouraged by his majesty and his royal highness, cannot be sufficiently commended.

The French continuing to retreat, no considerable action happened after this battle. On the king's return, addresses from several parts of the kingdom were presented to his majesty, congratulating him on his safe arrival, and on the recovery of his royal highness. On the 16th of July, 1745, O. S. his majesty constituted his royal highness lieutenant-general, and, in 1745, captain-general and commander of his forces, in the room of marshal Wade, when, by his presence and example, he infused into them that spirit and intrepidity, which appeared so conspicuous in the battle of Fontenoy; on the 11th of May of the same year. In the beginning of this action, our troops pushed the French so much, that the alarm was spread in their camp of their being defeated; an event, which nothing but their advantageous situation within trenches strongly fortified with cannon could have possibly prevented. During the remainder of the campaign, his royal highness made no motion of consequence; but took all proper

measures for the security of the towns of Brussels, Antwerp and others in Flanders.

There being grounds to suspect, about the middle of the summer 1745, that a rebellion was about to break out in the North, his majesty, who at that time happened to be in his German dominions, from his paternal care of his people, lost no time in returning to England. Soon after, the young pretender landed in Scotland, and, on the 4th of September, was proclaimed at Perth; the provost and other magistrates having first left the place. On the 11th, he left Perth, and marched to Dumblain; and, on the 17th, proclaimed his father at Edinburgh. This rebellion will, no doubt, be considered by posterity, as one of the most remarkable events in history, notwithstanding which, as, here we mean to speak only of his royal highness, we shall say no thing of it, till the time he took on him the command of the arms for the suppression of it. To his care and conduct we owe the preservation of our lives and liberties. It was he that re-animated the drooping courage of our soldiers. It was he that taught them to conquer the very enemy that had so surprisingly baffled them in the actions of Preston and Falkirk.

The rebels made but a small improvement of these victories. They staid too long at Edinburgh; and their reputation diminished by the siege of that castle, which they were in no condition to undertake. Whereas, had they marched into the northern parts of England, leaving a small force to block up the castle,

cattle; and keep the communication open for their reinforcements to follow them, the disaffected there would have been encouraged to declare for them, and furnish them with money, which they much wanted. Besides, England was very bare of troops at this time. But three battalions of the guards, and seven regiments of foot, arrived at Gravesend on the 22d of September, 1745. And happy it was they did; for the day before Sir John Cope was defeated; an event which threw the kingdom into a consternation that will not be readily forgot, and made it necessary to recall from the combined army in Brabant the greatest part of the English troops still employed in it. Accordingly, his majesty, on the 28th, ordered his royal highness to send over immediately eight battalions and nine squadrons more; and shortly after his royal highness, the French being gone into winter quarters, returned to England.

The rebels, in the long march they afterwards made to Derby, were joined but by very few; and had the mortification to find, in all the towns through which they passed, that very many of the gentry, and the common people in general, instead of wishing them success, held them in great contempt, taking all opportunities to testify their dislike and hatred to them. At Derby, finding their designs frustrated, and that, if they proceeded further southward, they should meet the duke in front, while marshal Wade from Yorkshire came upon them in the rear, they determined to return back to Scotland. The duke, who had left

London the 26th of November, followed them so very close, that at Carlisle they were obliged to leave a garrison of 400 men to secure their retreat. The rebels found a very easy admittance into this place, but the duke was obliged to lay siege to it in form. The garrison, however, fearing that, if they held out till a breach was made, they should be put to the sword, surrendered at discretion, on the 30th of Dec. 1745. The duke, after the reduction of Carlisle, returned to London; and most of the army was ordered to march southward, not to leave that part of the kingdom too bare of forces, in case the French should attempt an invasion.

After the battle of Falkirk, the king was pleased to direct the duke to repair to Scotland, to take on him the command of the army there, though his majesty was so well satisfied with general Hawley's conduct and behaviour, that he continued him next in command under the duke, with whom the general's credit was not in the least diminished. His royal highness set out from St. James's on the 25th of January 1746, and travelled with so much expedition, that he arrived at Edinburgh the 30th of the same month, between three and four o'clock in the morning. After a short repose, and receiving the compliments of the clergy and ladies, and some others, he held a council of war, in which it was determined to march the army against the rebels the next morning. They had gained so long a respite after the battle of Falkirk, as engaged them to try their utmost efforts

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efforts against Stirling castle, though with very bad success.

The arrival of his royal highness in Scotland was extremely pleasing to the well-affected there, who expressed the greatest demonstrations of joy, and presaged to themselves great wonders from this event. The common people in particular, being naturally superstitious, thought they saw half accomplished in his arrival a prophecy then current amongst them, that the son of James should win two battles, but the son of George should win the third, which would be more glorious than the other two.

His royal highness finding all things in readiness for a march, and the weather proving favourable, being clear and frosty, he marched, as he had determined, the morning after his arrival at Edinburgh, to Linlithgow, where he quartered at the provost's house that night. As he passed the army on its march, he spoke to several regiments with great affability, and was so far from reproaching them with the ill success of the late action, that he only gently told them, he hoped they would be no more afraid of the rain. The rebels, on their side, were obliged to alter their measures. Whatever seeming advantages they might boast of from the fight at Falkirk, the balance of the action lay entirely against them. The common men were greatly disheartened by it; and, though nothing was omitted to keep up their spirits by the hopes of taking Stirling castle, yet, when they found that enterprise rendered abortive, and that the king's troops, headed by the duke, whose

name they greatly dreaded, were coming once more to look them in the face, their courage quite forsook them, and they daily deserted to their own country, in great numbers. Upon this, their leaders, finding that those who remained were rather desirous of pursuing the same course, than of another engagement, came to a resolution to march back to the Highlands, where they might not only protract the war, but perhaps collect together again all those who had left them.

But they were so long before they put this scheme in execution, either through the perplexity of their councils, or the bad situation of their affairs, that they had but just time to make their retreat, abandoning their battering cannon, and destroying their magazine of powder and other stores. The bad weather, that continued during the whole month of March, and a good part of April, hindered the duke from getting up with them till the 16th of the latter month, when the battle of Culloden put an end to the rebellion. The whole action did not last, from the first cannonading to the flight of the rebels, above half an hour; for, as the front line of the rebels was composed of Highlanders, and their manner of attacking is to come down sword in hand, in a large body, and with great fury, on the enemy, and, if possible, on one of his flanks, when, if they break him or put him in confusion, they make terrible havoc; but, if once repulsed, never rally again, seeking their safety only in flight, with very little loss to the enemy; so it happened on this occasion, his royal highness having ordered

his infantry, before the engagement, to receive them with their bayonets, so disposed, as to take them in that side of their bodies where they least expected it, and which, of course, they were least prepared to defend with their targets. Many were the gratulations of his majesty's dutiful subjects, on account of their happy deliverance by this victory.

On the 14th of June following, his majesty gave his royal assent to an act for settling an additional revenue of 25,000*l.* upon his royal highness, and the heirs male of his body, for the signal services done by him to his country; and the city of London, on the 6th of September, after his royal highness's return from Scotland, presented him with the freedom of their corporation in a gold box of curious workmanship.

The campaign in the Netherlands was unsuccessful this year, and too far spent for his royal highness to resume his command there; but, in order for opening the next early in the spring, he went in the depth of winter to concert measures with the States General, for a vigorous prosecution of the war against France. This campaign also proved decisive in favour of the French, by the famous battle of Val, and their other successes, which soon after brought about the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748.

On the breaking out of the last war, his royal highness was appointed to the command of an army of observation, intended for the protection of Hanover, for which place he set out the 9th of April 1757, attended only by his aid-de-camp: for it is well known, and

will be long remembered, that not one regiment of English was allowed him, though, a year or two after, more than 20,000 were sent to Germany. The events of that campaign; the battle of Hastenbeck, on the 25th, 26th, and 27th of July, in which, notwithstanding his great inferiority, his royal highness withstood for three days marshal d'Estree's numerous army; his subsequent retreat towards Stade, and the convention of neutrality between his royal highness and the marshal de Richlieu, signed at Closter-seven, September 8, need only be mentioned, in order to observe, that, whatever odium might attend those measures, none could justly fall on the duke of Cumberland, who acted, as he afterwards proved, in obedience to positive orders. No wonder, then, that on his return to England, October 12, finding his reception very different from what he expected and had deserved, he resigned all his military employments; and, though strongly urged, could never be prevailed with to resume them. For the remainder of that reign, he lived for the most part retired at Windsor, and at the funeral of his royal father, November 11, 1760, assisted as chief mourner.

For some years before his death, his health had been much impaired; and in 1764, the wound he received at Dettingen broke out at Newmarket, and put him in imminent danger. The last public service, for which we hope his nation will have reason to bless the memory of his royal highness, was his recommending to his majesty the present ministry.

On the 31st of October, 1765, having appointed to assist that evening as a council, he came to town from Windsor, and went to court, though he had some alarming symptoms the evening before, while at cards. And about the same hour, viz. 3 o'clock, being then at his house in Upper Grosvenor-street, just as the duke of Newcastle and the lord chancellor came to the council, he was seized in an inner room, in much the same manner, on which he said to the earl of Albemarle, who was with him, "Tis all over" and sunk down senseless in his lordship's arms. He was interred privately, but with military honours, in Westminster Abbey, on the 9th of November.

This short account of his royal highness's actions cannot be better closed than with the following most just eulogium, lately given him by the house of lords: "The many eminent public and private virtues, the extent of capacity, and the magnanimity of mind, the affection for his majesty's person, and the eminent services performed for this country, which distinguished this great and excellent prince, have made an impression never to be effaced from the minds of a grateful people."

[For an account of the interment of his royal highness, see the Appendix to our Chronicle.]

Character of queen Anne; from the two last posthumous volumes of dean Swift's works.

THERE was not, perhaps, in all England, a person

who understood more artificially to disguise her passions than the late queen. Upon her first coming to the throne, the duchess of Marlborough had lost all favour with her, as her majesty had often acknowledged to those who have told it me. That lady had long preserved an ascendant over her mistress, while she was princess, which her majesty, when she came to the crown, had neither patience to bear, nor spirit to subdue. This princess was so exact an observer of forms, that she seemed to have made it her study, and would often descend so low, as to observe in her domestics of either sex, who came in her presence, whether a ruffle, a periwig, or the lining of a coat, were unsuitable at certain times. The duchess, on the other side, who had been used to great familiarities, could not take it into her head that any change of station should put her upon changing her behaviour; the continuance of which was the more offensive to her majesty, whose other servants, of the greatest quality, did then treat her with the utmost respect.

The earl of Godolphin held in favour about three years longer, and then declined, although he kept his office till the general change. I have heard several reasons given for her majesty's early disgust against that lord. The duchess, who had long been his friend, often prevailed on him to solicit the queen upon things very unacceptable to her, which her majesty liked the worse, as knowing from whence they originally came; and his lordship, although he endeavoured to be as respectful as his

his nature would permit him, was, upon all occasions, much too arbitrary and obtruding.

To the duke of Marlborough she was wholly indifferent (as her nature in general prompted her to be), until his restless, impatient behaviour had turned her against him.

The queen had not a stock of amity to serve above one object at a time; and further than a bare good or ill opinion, which she soon contracted and changed, and very often upon light grounds, she could hardly be said either to love or to hate any body. She grew so jealous upon the change of her servants, that often, out of fear of being imposed upon, by an over-caution she would impose upon herself; she took a delight in refusing those who were thought to have greatest power with her, even in the most reasonable things, and such as were necessary for her service; nor would let them be done till she fell into the humour of it herself.

Upon the grounds I have already related, her majesty had gradually conceived a most rooted aversion for the duke and duchess of Marlborough, and the earl of Godolphin; which spread, in time, through all their allies and relations, particularly to the earl of Hertford, whose ungovernable temper had made him fail in his personal respects to her majesty.

This I take to have been the principal ground of the queen's

resolutions to make a change of some officers both in her family and kingdom; and that these resolutions did not proceed from any real apprehension she had of danger to the church or monarchy. For, although she had been strictly educated in the former, and very much approved its doctrine and discipline, yet she was not so ready to foresee any attempts against it by the party then prevailing. But the fears that most influenced her were such as concerned her own power and prerogative, which those nearest about her were making daily incroachments upon, by their undutiful behaviour and unreasonable demands.

Letter from Henry IV. of France to madame de Gramont, widow of Philebert comte de Gramont; from a manuscript collection of that great and good monarch's letters, bequeathed by the late comte d'Argenson to the president Henault.

ONE of your lackeys is just arrived, who was kept prisoner ten days at Brouage*, where they took from him two letters directed for me, one from you, and one from my sister; being, however, alarmed at the manner in which Saint Luke told them I should resent it, they sent me the letters by one of their own people, who could not arrive till to-night. The vessel that brought him was

* Brouage is a sea-port of Zantonge, in France, between the mouths of the Garonne and the Charente; it is well fortified, and surrounded with salt marshes.

A horse-load of corn, in Champagne and Burgundy is worth 50 livres, in Paris 30. It greatly excites one's pity to see how the people perish here for hunger. If you want a coach-horse, I have one in my troop as handsome as a yearling. I arrived here last night from Marans*, where I went to provide for the safety of the place. I cannot tell you how much I wished you there: it is a place more suited to your taste than any I ever saw; *it is for this reason that I must part with it so soon*†. It is an island surrounded by a woody morass, cut into many canals for the convenience of fetching the wood by boats. The water is very clear, not quite stagnant; the canals are of all dimensions, and the boats of all sizes; among these deserts there are a thousand gardens, which are accessible only by boats. The island, thus surrounded, is about two leagues in circumference, and a river flows by the foot of the castle to the middle of the town, which is as habitable as Pau; and there are few houses that have not a little boat at the door. This river divides itself into two branches, which carry not only large boats,

but vessels of 50 tons, from hence to the sea, which is about two leagues; and I am inclined to think, that what I call a river, is really a canal. The other way large boats go quite up to Nyort, which is 12 leagues: in this passage there is an infinite number of little islands, with mills and manufactures of various kinds, innumerable birds of all sorts which fill the air with music, and a great variety of sea-fowl, of which I send you some of the feathers. The fish are incredible, as well with respect to quantity as size and price. A carp of the largest size may be bought for three-pence, and a pike for five-pence. It is a place of great traffick, carried on by boats; and the soil, though very low, produces great plenty of corn. One may live there pleasantly in peace, and safely in war. A lover might here rejoice with the object of his wishes, or silently complain of absence without intrusion. O how fit is this place for delight! I shall set out on Thursday for Pons, where I shall be nearer you, but I shall not stay there long. I am afraid my other lackeys are dead, for I hear nothing of them. Let me, my soul, be still happy in your favour; believe my fidelity to be without spot, and without parallel; if this can give you pleasure, be happy; for your slave adores you to distraction, I kiss your hands, my life, a thousand times.

June 17.

* Marans is a town of Aunis, in France, situated upon the Seve Niortoise, in a morass; it has a castle, and is two leagues from the sea, and four from Rochelle. It suffered much in the civil wars, being sometimes in the hands of the Huguenots, and sometimes in those of the Catholics.

† The French is, pour ce cinquième suys je puis a les changer.

Character of the late duke of Ormond; from the two last posthumous volumes of dean Swift's works.

THIS event [meaning the attainder of the duke] neither they [the ministry] nor I, nor, I believe, any one person in the three kingdoms, did ever pretend to foresee; and, now it is done, it looks like a dream to those, who consider the nobleness of his birth, the great merits of his ancestors, and his own; his long unspotted loyalty, his affability, generosity, and sweetness of nature. I knew him long and well, and, excepting the frailties of his youth, which had been for some years over, and that easiness of temper which did sometimes lead him to follow the judgement of those who had, by many degrees, less understanding than himself, I have not conversed with a more faultless person; of great justice and charity; a true sense of religion, without ostentation; of undoubted valour, thoroughly skilled in his trade of a soldier; a quick and ready apprehension, with a good share of understanding, and a general knowledge in men and history; although under some disadvantage by an invincible modesty, which however could not but render him yet more amiable to those who had the honour and happiness of being thoroughly acquainted with him. This is a short imperfect character of that great person the duke of Ormond, who is now attainted for high treason; and therefore I shall not presume to offer one syllable in his

vindication, upon that head, which is the decision of a parliament. Yet this, I think, may be allowed me to believe, or at least to hope, that when, by the direct and repeated commands of the queen, his mistress, he committed those faults for which he hath now forfeited his country, his titles, and his fortune; he no more conceived himself to be acting high treason, than he did when he was wounded and a prisoner at London, for his sovereign king William, of whom he took and burned the enemy's fleet at Vigo.

Character of Harley earl of Oxford; from the two last posthumous volumes of dean Swift's works.

THE earl of Oxford is a person of as much virtue, as can possibly consist with the love of power; and his love of power is no greater than what is common to men of his superior capacities; neither did any man ever appear to value it less after he had obtained it, or exert it with more moderation. He is the only instance that ever fell within my memory or observation, of a person passing from a private life, through the several stages of greatness, without any perceivable impression upon his temper or behaviour. As his own birth was illustrious, being descended from the heirs-general of the *Perers* and the *Mortimers*, so he seemed to value that accidental advantage in himself, and others, more than it would pretend to deserve. He abounded in goodness, temper, and good-humour; and though subject to passion, as I have heard

it affirmed by others, and owned by himself; which, however, he kept under the strictest government, till towards the end of his ministry, when he began to grow sour, and to suspect his friends; and, perhaps, thought it not worth his pains to manage any longer. He was a great favourite of men of wit and learning, particularly the former, whom he cared for without distinction of party, and could not endure to think that any of them should be his enemies; and it was his good fortune that none of them ever appeared to be so; at least, if one may judge by the libels and pamphlets published against him, which he frequently read, by way of amusement, with a most unaffected indifference: neither do I remember ever to have endangered his good opinion so much, as by appearing uneasy when the dealers in that kind of writing first began to pour out their scurrilities against me; which, he thought, was a weakness altogether inexcusable in a man of virtue and liberal education. He had the greatest variety of knowledge that I have any where met; was a perfect master of the learned languages, and well skilled in divinity. He had a prodigious memory, and a most exact judgement. In drawing up any state paper, no man had more proper thoughts, or put them in so strong and clear a light. Although his style were not always correct, which, however, he knew how to mend; yet, often, to save time, he would leave the smaller alterations to others. I have heard that he spoke but seldom in parliament, and then rather with ast than eloquence: but no man equal-

led him in the knowledge of our constitution; the reputation whereof made him be chosen speaker to three successive parliaments; which office I have often heard his enemies allow him to have executed with universal applause: his sagacity was such, that I could produce very amazing instances of it, if they were not unseasonable. In all difficulties, he immediately found the true point that was to be pursued, and adhered to it: and one or two others in the ministry have confessed very often to me, that, after having condemned his opinion, they found him in the right, and themselves in the wrong. He was utterly a stranger to fear; and, consequently, had a presence of mind upon all emergencies. His liberality, and contempt of money, were such, that he almost ruined his estate while he was in employment; yet his avarice for the public was so great, that it neither consisted with the present corruptions of the age, nor the circumstances of the times. He was seldom mistaken in his judgement of men, and therefore not apt to change a good or ill opinion by the representation of others; except toward the end of his ministry. He was affable and courteous, extremely easy and agreeable in conversation, and altogether disengaged; regular in his life, with great appearance of piety; nor ever guilty of any expressions that could possibly tend to what was indecent or profane. His imperfections were, at least, as obvious, although not so numerous, as his virtues. He had an air of secrecy in his manner and countenance, by no means proper for a great minister, because it warns

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warns all men to prepare against it." He often gave no answer at all, and very seldom a direct one; and I the rather blame this reservedness of temper, because I have known a very different practice succeed much better; of which, among others, the late earl of Sunderland, and the present lord Sommers, persons of great abilities, are remarkable instances; who used to talk in so frank a manner, that they seemed to discover the bottom of their hearts, and, by that appearance of confidence, would easily unlock the breasts of others. But the earl of Oxford pleads, in excuse of this charge, that he hath seldom or never communicated any thing which was of importance to be concealed, wherein he hath not been deceived, by the vanity, treachery, or indiscretion, of those he discovered it to. Another of his imperfections, universally known and complained of, was procrastination; or delay; which was, doubtless, natural to him, although he often bore the blame without the guilt, and when the remedy was not in his power; for never were prince and minister better matched than his sovereign and he, upon that article; and, therefore, in the disposal of employments, wherein the queen was very absolute, a year would often pass before they could come to a determination. I remember he was likewise heavily charged with the common court vice, of promising very liberally, and seldom performing; of which, although I cannot altogether acquit him, yet, I am confident, his intentions were generally better than his disappointed solicitors would

believe. It may be likewise said of him, that he certainly did not value, or did not understand, the art of acquiring friends; having made very few during the time of his power, and contracted a great number of enemies. Some of us used to observe, that those whom he talked well of, or suffered to be often near him, were not in a situation of much advantage; and that his mentioning others with contempt or dislike, was no hindrance at all to their preferment. I have dwelt the longer upon this great man's character, because I have observed it so often mistaken by the wise reasoners of both parties: besides, having had the honour, for almost four years, of a nearer acquaintance with him than usually happens to men of my level, and this without the least mercenary obligation, I thought it lay in my power, as I am sure it is in my will, to represent him to the world with impartiality and truth.

Character of the late discount Bolingbroke; from the two last posthumous volumes of Dean Swift's works.

IT happens to very few men, in any age or country, to come into the world with so many advantages of nature and fortune, as the late secretary Bolingbroke: descended from the best families in England, heir to a great patrimonial estate, of a sound constitution, of a most graceful, amiable person: but all these, had they been of equal value, were infinitely below, in degree, to the accomplishments of his mind, which

which was adorned with the choicest gifts that God hath yet thought fit to bestow upon the children of men; a strong memory, a clear judgement, a vast range of wit and fancy, a thorough comprehension, an invincible eloquence, with a most agreeable elocution. He had well cultivated all these talents by travel and study, the latter of which he seldom omitted even in the midst of his pleasures, of which he had indeed been too great and criminal a pursuer: for, although he was persuaded to leave off intemperance in wine, which he did for some time to such a degree that he seemed rather abstemious; yet he was said to allow himself other liberties, which can by no means be reconciled to religion or morals; whereof, I have reason to believe, he began to be sensible. But he was fond of mixing pleasure and business, and of being esteemed excellent at both; upon which account he had a great respect for the characters of Alcibiades and Petronius, especially the latter, whom he would gladly be thought to resemble. His detractors charged him with some degree of affectation, and, perhaps, not altogether without grounds; since it was hardly possible for a young man, with half the business of the nation upon him, and the applause of the whole, to escape some tincture of that infirmity. He had been early bred to business, was a most artful negotiator, and perfectly understood foreign affairs. But what I have often wondered at in a man of his temper was, his prodigious application, whenever he thought it necessary; for he would plod whole days and nights,

like the lowest clerk in an office. His talent of speaking in public for which he was so very much celebrated, I know nothing of, except from the information of others; but understanding men of both parties have assured me, that, in this point, in their memory and judgement, he was never equalled.

Memoirs of the life of William Pitt, first earl of Bath.

WILLIAM Pitt, afterwards earl of Bath, descended from one of the most ancient families in the kingdom, was born in the year 1682. Being sprung to a plentiful fortune, he early had a seat in the house of commons, and began to distinguish himself by being a warm partizan against the ministry in the reign of queen Anne. He had sagacity to detect their errors, and spirited eloquence sufficient to expose them.

These services were well rewarded by king George I. who, upon coming to the throne, raised Mr. Pitt to the place of secretary at war, in the year 1714. Not long after, he was raised to be cofferer to his majesty's household; but the intimacy between this gentleman and Sir Robert Walpole, who then acted as prime minister, was soon interrupted, by its being suspected that Sir Robert was desirous of extending the limits of prerogative, and promoting the interest of Hanover, at the expense of his country.

Accordingly, in the year 1725, the king, by advice of this minister, declaring that a sum of money should

should be voted high by the court, in order to discharge the debts contracted in his civil government; Mr. Pulney moved, that an account should be laid before the house, of all money paid for sear's services during the last twenty-five years, to the then present time. This caused an irreconcilable breach between the two ministers, which in two years after broke out into open invective. Upon the house of commons deliberating upon the loss of the Bank, which Sir Robert warmly opposed, Mr. Pulney observed, that shifting the funds, was but perpetuating taxes; and putting off the evil day; and some warm altercation passed between him and the prime minister; however, Sir Robert carried it in the house for this time.

Nor did Mr. Pulney confine his displeasure at the minister to his person only, but to all his measures; so that some have been of opinion, that he opposed Sir Robert often when the measures he pursued were beneficial to the public. However, it would be tedious to our readers, as well as unentertaining, to go through the course of the opposition between them, since to do this to any purpose, would be to analyse their speeches; which the nature of the present abstract will not allow us to do. Be it then sufficient to observe, that this course of steady opposition at last became so obnoxious to the crown, that the king, on the first day of July, 1733, called for the council-book; and with his own hand struck the name of William Pulney, esq; out of the list of privy counsellors; his majesty further ordered

him to be present at all commissions for the peace; the several lords lieutenant, from whom he had received deputations; were commanded to revoke them; and the lord chancellor and secretaries of state were directed to give the necessary orders for that purpose.

A proceeding so violent in the ministry, only served to inflame this gentleman's resentment, and increase his popularity. It was some time after this that he made that celebrated speech, in which he compared the ministry to an empiric, and the constitution of England to his patient. "This pretender in physic," said he, "being consulted, tells the distempered person, there were but two or three ways of treating his disease; and he was afraid that none of them would succeed. A vomit might throw him into convulsions that would occasion immediate death; a purge might bring on a diarrhoea that would carry him off in a short time; and he had been already bled so much, and so often, that he could bear it no longer. The unfortunate patient, shocked at this declaration, replied, Sir, you have always pretended to be a regular doctor, but I now find you are an erratic quack; I had an excellent constitution when I first fell into your hands, but you have quite destroyed it; and now I find I have no other chance for saving my life, but by calling for the help of some regular physician."

In this manner he continued inflexibly severe, attacking the bad measures of the ministry with a degree of eloquence and sarcasm that worked every artery; and

Sir

Sir Robert was often heard to say, that he dreaded his tongue more than another man's sword. In the year 1738, when opposition ran so high that several members openly left the house, as finding that party, and not reason, carried it in every motion, Mr. Pultney thought proper to vindicate the extraordinary step which they had taken; and when a motion was made for removing Sir Robert Walpole, he warmly supported it.

Was a single session could not effect, was at length brought about by times; and in the year 1741, when Sir Robert found his place of prime-minister no longer tenable, he wisely resigned all his employments, and was created earl of Oxford. His opposers, among whom Mr. Pultney had long been foremost, were assured of being provided for, and among several other promotions, Mr. Pultney was sworn of the privy council, and soon afterwards created earl of Bath. He had long lived in the very focus of popular observation, and was respected as the chief bulwark against the encroachments of the crown. But from the moment he accepted a title, all his favour with the people was at an end, and the rest of his life was spent in contending for applause which he no longer could secure. Dying without issue on the eighth of June, 1764, his title became extinct; and his only son, having died sometime before in Portugal, the paternal estate devolved to his brother lieutenant-general Pultney. In his will he left ten hundred pounds to his cousin, Mrs. Johnson; five hundred pounds, with his library, to the reverend Mr. Douglas;

and an annuity of six hundred pounds to the ingenious Mr. Colman, whom, it is said by some, he assisted in writing the *Connaisseur*.

Memoirs of Mrs. Johnson, the celebrated Stella of Dean Swift, drawn up by the dean himself. From the two last posthumous volumes of his works.

On the death of Mrs. Johnson.

THIS day, being Sunday, January 28th, 1727, about eight o'clock at night, a servant brought me a note, with an account of the death of the truest, most virtuous, and valuable friend, that I, or perhaps any other person, was ever blessed with! She expired about six in the evening of this day; and, as soon as I am left alone, which is about eleven at night, I resolve, for my own satisfaction, to say something of her life and character.

She was born at Richmond in Surrey, on the thirteenth day of March, in the year 1681. Her father was a younger brother of a good family in Nottinghamshire; her mother of a lower degree; and indeed she had little to boast of her birth. I knew her from six years old; and had some share in her education, by directing what books she should read, and perpetually instructing her in the principles of honour and virtue; from which she never swerved in any one action or moment of her life. She was sickly from her childhood until about the age of fifteen: but then grew into perfect health, and was looked upon

as one of the most beautiful, graceful, and agreeable young women in London; only a little too fat. Her hair was blacker than a raven, and every feature of her face in perfection. She lived generally in the country, with a family, where she contracted an intimate friendship with another lady of more advanced years. I was then (to my mortification) settled in Ireland; and, about a year after, going to visit my friends in England, I found she was a little uneasy upon the death of a person on whom she had some dependence. Her fortune, at that time, was in all not above fifteen hundred pounds, the interest of which was but a scanty maintenance in so dear a country, for one of her spirit. Upon this consideration, and indeed very much for my own satisfaction, who had few friends or acquaintance in Ireland, I prevailed with her and her dear friend and companion*, the other lady, to draw what money they had into Ireland, a great part of their fortune being in annuities upon funds. Money was then at ten per cent. in Ireland, besides the advantage of returning it, and all necessities of life at half the price. They complied with my advice, and soon after came over; but, I happening to continue some time longer in England, they were much discouraged to live in Dublin, where they were wholly strangers. She was at that time about nineteen years old, and her person was soon distinguished. But the adventure looked so like a frolic, the censure held, for some

time; as if there were a secret history in such a removal; which, however, soon blew off by her excellent conduct. She came over with her friend on the 1st of June in the year 170—; and they both lived together until this day, when death removed her from us. For some years past, she had been visited with continual ill-health; and several times, within these last two years, her life was despaired of. But for this twelve-month past, she never had a day's health; and, properly speaking, she hath been dying six months, but kept alive, almost against nature, by the generous kindness of two physicians, and the care of her friends.—Thus far I write the same night, between eleven and twelve.

Never was any of her sex born with better gifts of the mind, or more improved them by reading and conversation. Yet her memory was not of the best; and was impaired in the latter years of her life. But I cannot call to mind that I ever once heard her make a wrong judgement of persons, books, or affairs. Her advice was always the best, and with the greatest freedom, mixt with the greatest decency. She had a gracefulness somewhat more than human in every motion, word, and action. Never was so happy a conjunction of civility, freedom, exactness, and sincerity. There seemed to be a combination among all that knew her, to treat her with a dignity much beyond her rank: yet people of all sorts were never more easy than in her company. Mr. Addison, when he

* Mrs. Dingley.

was in Ireland, being introduced to her, immediately found her out; and, if he had not soon after left the kingdom, assured me he would have used all endeavours to cultivate her friendship. A rude or conceited coxcomb passed his time very ill, upon the least breach of respect; for, in such a case, she had no mercy, but was sure to expose him to the contempt of the standers-by; yet in such a manner as he was ashamed to complain, and durst not resent. All of us, who had the happiness of her friendship, agreed unanimously, that, in an afternoon or evening's conversation, she never failed, before we parted, of delivering the best thing that was said in the company. Some of us have written down several of her sayings, or what the French call *Bon Mots*, wherein she excelled almost beyond belief. She never mistook the understanding of others; nor ever said a severe word, but where a much severer was deserved.

Her servants loved and almost adored her at the same time. She would, upon occasions, treat them with freedom; yet her demeanour was so awful, that they durst not fail in the least point of respect. She chid them seldom, but it was with severity, which had an effect upon them for a long time after.

January 26th. My head aches, and I can write no more.

January 30th. Tuesday.

This is the night of the funeral, which my sickness will not suffer me to attend. It is now nine at night, and I am removed into another apartment, that I may not see the light of the church, which is

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just over-against the window of my bedchamber.

With all the softness of temper that became a lady, she had the personal courage of a hero. She and her friend having removed their lodgings to a new house, which stood solitary, a parcel of rogues, armed, attempted the house, where there was only one boy; she was then about four-and-twenty: and, having been warned to apprehend some such attempt, she learned the management of a pistol; and, the other women and servants being half dead with fear, she stole softly to her dining-room window, put on a black hood, to prevent being seen, primed the pistol fresh, gently lifted up the sash; and, taking her aim with the utmost presence of mind, discharged the pistol, loaden with the bullets, into the body of one villain, who stood the fairest mark. The fellow, mortally wounded, was carried off by the rest, and died the next morning, but his companions could not be found. The duke of Ormond had often drunk her health to me upon that account, and had always an high esteem for her. She was indeed under some apprehensions of going in a boat, after some danger she had narrowly escaped by water; but she was reasoned thoroughly out of it. She was never known to cry out, or discover any fear, in a coach or on horseback, or any uneasiness by those sudden accidents with which most of her sex, either by weakness or affectation, appear so much disordered.

She never had the least absence of mind in conversation, nor given to interruption, or appeared ea-

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ger to put in her word by waiting impatiently until another had done. She spoke in a most agreeable voice, in the plainest words, never hesitating, except out of modesty before new faces, where she was somewhat reserved; nor, among her nearest friends, ever spoke much at a time. She was but little versed in the common topics of female chat; scandal, censure, and detraction, never came out of her mouth: yet, among a few friends in private conversation, she made little ceremony in discovering her contempt of a coxcomb, and describing all his follies to the life; but the follies of her own sex she was rather inclined to extenuate or to pity.

When she was once convinced by open facts of any breach of truth or honour, in a person of high station, especially in the church, she could not conceal her indignation, nor hear them named without shewing her displeasure in her countenance; particularly one or two of the latter sort, whom she had known and esteemed, but detested above all mankind, when it was manifested that they had sacrificed those two precious virtues to their ambition, and would much sooner have forgiven them the common immoralities of the laity.

Her frequent fits of sickness, in most parts of her life, had prevented her from making that progress in reading which she would otherwise have done. She was well versed in the Greek and Roman story, and was not unskilled in that of France and England. She spoke French perfectly, but

forgot much of it by neglect and sickness. She had read carefully all the best books of travels which serve to open and enlarge the mind. She understood the Platonic and Epicurean philosophy, and judged very well of the defects of the latter. She made very judicious abstracts of the best books she had read. She understood the nature of government, and could point out all the errors of Hobbes, both in that and religion. She had a good insight into physic, and knew somewhat of anatomy; in both which she was instructed in her younger days by an eminent physician, who had her long under his care, and bore the highest esteem for her person and understanding. She had a true taste of wit and good sense, both in poetry and prose, and was a perfect good critic of style: neither was it easy to find a more proper or impartial judge, whose advice an author might better rely on, if he intended to send a thing into the world, provided it was on a subject that came within the compass of her knowledge. Yet, perhaps, she was sometimes too severe, which is a safe and pardonable error. She preserved her wit, judgment, and vivacity to the last, but often used to complain of her memory.

Her fortune, with some accession, could not, as I have heard say, amount to much more than two thousand pounds, whereof a great part fell with her life, having been placed upon annuities in England, and one in Ireland. In a person so extraordinary, perhaps, it may be pardonable to mention some particulars, although of little moment, further than

than to set forth her character. Some presents of gold-pieces being often made to her while she was a girl, by her mother and other friends, on promise to keep them, she grew into such a spirit of thrift, that, in about three years, they amounted to above two hundred pounds. She used to shew them with boasting; but her mother, apprehending she would be cheated of them, prevailed, in some months, and with great importunities, to have them put out to interest; when, the girl losing the pleasure of seeing and counting her gold, which she never failed of doing many times in a day, and despairing of heaping up such another treasure, her humour took quite the contrary turn: she grew careless and squandering of every new acquisition, and so continued till about two-and-twenty; when, by advice of some friends, and the fright of paying large bills of tradesmen, who enticed her into debt, she began to reflect upon her own folly, and was never at rest until she had discharged all her shop-bills, and refunded herself a considerable sum she had run out. After which, by the addition of a few years, and a superior understanding, she became, and continued all her life, a most prudent economist; yet still with a strong bent to the liberal side, wherein she gratified herself by avoiding all expence in cloaths (which she ever despised) beyond what was merely decent. And, although her frequent returns of sickness were very chargeable, except fees to physicians, of which she met with several so generous, that she could

force nothing on them (and indeed she must otherwise have been undone), yet she never was without a considerable sum of ready money. Inasmuch, that, upon her death, when her nearest friends thought her very bare, her executors found in her strong box about a hundred and fifty pounds in gold. She lamented the narrowness of her fortune in nothing so much, as that it did not enable her to entertain her friends so often, and in so hospitable a manner, as she desired. Yet they were always welcome: and, while she was in health to direct, were treated with neatness and elegance; so that the revenues of her and her companion passed for much more considerable than they really were. They lived always in lodgings; their domestics consisted of two maids and one man. She kept an account of all the family expences, from her arrival in Ireland to some months before her death; and she would often repine, when looking back upon the annals of her household bills, that every thing necessary for life was double the price, while interest of money was sunk almost to one half; so that the addition made to her fortune was indeed grown absolutely necessary.

[I since writ as I found time.]

But her charity to the poor was a duty not to be diminished, and therefore became a tax upon those tradesmen who furnish the fopperies of other ladies. She bought cloaths as seldom as possible, and those as plain and cheap as consisted with the situation she was in; and wore no lace for many years. Either her judgment or fortune was extraordinary, in the choice

of those on whom she bestowed her charity; for it went further in doing good than double the sum from any other hand. And I have heard her say, she always met with gratitude from the poor; which must be owing to her skill in distinguishing proper objects, as well as her gracious manner in relieving them.

But she had another quality that much delighted her, although it may be thought a kind of check upon her bounty: however, it was a pleasure she could not resist: I mean that of making agreeable presents, wherein I never knew her equal, although it be an affair of as delicate a nature as most in the course of life. She used to define a present, that it was a gift to a friend of something he wanted or was fond of, and which could not be easily gotten for money. I am confident, during my acquaintance with her, she hath, in these and some other kinds of liberality, disposed of to the value of several hundred pounds. As to presents made to herself, she received them with great unwillingness, but especially from those to whom she had ever given any; being, on all occasions, the most disinterested mortal I ever knew or heard of.

From her own disposition, at least as much as from the frequent want of health, she seldom made any visits; but her own lodgings, from before twenty years old, were frequented by many persons of the graver sort, who all respected her highly, upon her good sense, good manners, and conversation. Among these were the late primate Lind-fay, bishop Lloyd, bishop Aſhe, bishop Brown, bishop Stearn, bi-

shop Pulleyn, with some others of later date: and indeed the greatest number of her acquaintance was among the clergy. Honour, truth, liberality, good-nature, and modesty, were the virtues she chiefly possessed, and most valued in her acquaintance; and, where she found them, would be ready to allow for some defects, nor valued them less although they did not shine in learning or in wit; but would never give the least allowance for any failures in the former, even to those who made the greatest figure in either of the two latter. She had no use of any person's liberality, yet her detestation of covetous people made her uneasy if such a one was in her company; upon which occasion, she would say many things very entertaining and humorous.

She never interrupted any person who spoke; she laughed at no mistakes they made, but helped them out with modesty; and if a good thing were spoken, but neglected, she would not let it fall, but set it in the best light to those who were present. She listened to all that was said, and had never the least distraction or absence of thought.

It was not safe nor prudent, in her presence, to offend in the least word against modesty; for she then gave full employment to her wit, her contempt, and resentment, under which even stupidity and brutality were forced to sink into confusion; and the guilty person, by her future avoiding him like a bear or a satyr, was never in a way to transgress a second time.

It happened, one single coxcomb,
of

of the pert kind, was in her company, among several other ladies; and, in his flippant way, began to deliver some double meanings: the rest flapt their fans, and used the other common expedients practised in such cases, of appearing not to mind or comprehend what was said. Her behaviour was very different, and perhaps may be censured. She said thus to the man: "Sir, all these ladies and I understand your meaning very well; having, in spite of our care, too often met with those of your sex who wanted manners and good sense. But, believe me, neither virtuous nor even vicious women love such kind of conversation. However, I will leave you, and report your behaviour; and, whatever visit I make, I shall first enquire at the door whether you are in the house, that I may be sure to avoid you." I know not whether a majority of ladies would approve of such a proceeding; but I believe the practice of it would soon put an end to that corrupt conversation, the worst effect of dulness, ignorance, impudence, and vulgarity, and the highest affront to the modesty and understanding of the female sex.

By returning very few visits, she had not much company of her own sex, except those whom she most loved for their easiness, or esteemed for their good sense; and those, not insisting on ceremony, came often to her. But she rather chose men for her companions, the usual topics of ladies discourse being such as she had little knowledge of, and less relish. Yet no

man was upon the rack to entertain her, for she easily descended to any thing that was innocent and diverting. News, politics, censure, family management, or town-talk, she always diverted to something else; but these indeed seldom happened, for she chose her company better: and therefore many, who mistook her and themselves, having solicited her acquaintance, and finding themselves disappointed, after a few visits, dropt off; and she was never known to inquire into the reason, or ask what was become of them.

She was never positive in arguing; and she usually treated those who were so, in a manner which well enough gratified that unhappy disposition; yet in such a sort as made it very contemptible, and at the same time did some hurt to the owners. Whether this proceeded from her easiness in general, or from her indifference to persons, or from her despair of mending them, or from the same practice which she much liked in Mr. Addison, I cannot determine; but when she saw any of the company very warm in a wrong opinion, she was more inclined to confirm them in it than oppose them. The excuse she commonly gave when her friends asked the reason, was, that it prevented noise, and saved time. Yet I have known her very angry with some whom she much esteemed, for sometimes falling into that infirmity.

She loved Ireland much better than the generality of those who owe both their birth and riches to it; and, having brought over all the fortune she had in money, left

the reversion of the best part of it, one thousand pounds, to Dr. Stephens's hospital. She detested the tyranny and injustice of England, in their treatment of this kingdom. She had indeed reason to love a country, where she had the esteem and friendship of all who knew her, and the universal good report of all who ever heard of her, without one exception, if I am told the truth by those who keep general conversation. Which character is the more extraordinary, in falling to a person of so much knowledge, wit, and vivacity, qualities that are used to create envy, and consequently censure; and must be rather imputed to her great modesty, gentle behaviour, and inoffensiveness, than to her superior virtues.

Although her knowledge, from books and company, was much more extensive than usually falls to the share of her sex; yet she was so far from making a parade of it, that her female visitants, on their first acquaintance, who expected to discover it by what they call hard words and deep discourse, would be sometimes disappointed, and say, they found she was like other women. But wise men, through all her modesty, whatever they discoursed on, could easily observe that she understood them very well, by the judgment shewn in her observations as well as in her questions.

Dean Swift's resolutions when he came to be old; from the two last posthumous volumes of his works.

RESOLUTIONS WHEN I COME TO BE OLD.

NOT to marry a young woman.

Not to keep young company, unless they really desire it.

Not to be peevish, or morose, or suspicious.

Not to scorn present ways, or wits, or fashions, or men, or war, &c.

Not to be fond of children.

Not to tell the same story over and over to the same people.

Not to be covetous.

Not to neglect decency or cleanliness, for fear of falling into nastiness.

Not to be over-severe with young people, but give allowances for their youthful follies and weaknesses.

Not to be influenced by, or give ear to, knavish tattling servants or others.

Not to be too free of advice, nor trouble any but those who desire it.

To desire some good friends to inform me which of these resolutions I break or neglect, and wherein; and reform accordingly.

Not to talk much, nor of myself.

Not to boast of my former beauty, or strength, or favour with ladies, &c.

Not to hearken to flatteries, nor conceive I can be beloved by a young woman; *et eos qui hereditatem captant, odisse ac vitare.*

Not to be positive or opinionative.

Not to set up for observing all these rules, for fear I should observe none.

Some account of the late James Bradley, D. D. Royal Professor of Astronomy at Greenwich.

DR. James Bradley was the third son of William and Jane Bradley, and was born at Sherborne in Dorsetshire, in the year 1692.

He was fitted for the university at North Leach by Mr. Egles and Mr. Brice, who kept a boarding-school there, and from North Leach he was sent to Oxford.

His friends intended him for the church, and his studies were regulated with that view; and as soon as he was of sufficient age to receive holy orders, the bishop of Hereford, who had conceived a great esteem for him, gave him the living of Bridstow, and soon after he was inducted to that of Welfrie in Pembrokeshire. But notwithstanding these advantages, from which he might promise himself still farther advancement in the church, he at length resigned his livings, that he might be wholly at liberty to pursue his favourite study the mathematics, and particularly astronomy.

He was nephew to Mr. Pound, a gentleman who is well known in the learned world by many excellent observations, and who would have enriched it with more, if the journals of his voyages had not been burnt at *Pulo Condor*, when the place was set on fire, and the English who were settled there cruelly massacred, Mr. Pound himself very narrowly escaping with his life.

With this gentleman Mr. Bradley passed all the time that he could spare from the duties of his function, and perhaps he sometimes trespassed upon them: he was then sufficiently acquainted with the mathematics to improve by Mr. Pound's conversation, yet it does not appear that, in this study, he had any preceptor but his genius, or any assistant but his labour.

It may be easily imagined, that the example and conversation of Mr. Pound did not render Bradley more fond of his profession than he was before; he continued however as yet to fulfil the duties of it, though, at this time, he had made such observations as laid the foundation of those discoveries, which afterwards distinguished him as one of the greatest astronomers of his age.

Though these observations were made as it were by stealth, they gained him first the notice, and then the friendship, of lord chancellor Macclesfield, Mr. Newton, afterwards sir Isaac, and Mr. Halley*, and many other members of the royal society, into which he was soon elected a member.

About the same time, the chair of Savilian professor of astronomy at Oxford became vacant, by the death of the celebrated Dr. Keil; and Mr. Bradley was elected to succeed him on the 31st of October 1721, being then just nine-and-twenty years old; and his colleague was Mr. Halley, who was professor of geometry on the same foundation.

Bradley, upon his being elected

* See an account of Dr. Halley, vol. II. p. 283.

into this professorship, gave up both his livings, and with great joy quitted a situation in which his duty was directly opposite to his inclination.

From this time, he applied himself wholly to the study of his favourite science, and, in the year 1727, he published his theory of the aberration of the fixed stars, which is allowed to be one of the most useful and ingenious discoveries of modern astronomy.

It had been long observed, that the positions of the fixed stars were subject to some variations, which in no sort corresponded with the apparent motion of a degree in seventy-two years, which gives the precession of the equinoxes. The late abbé Picard had remarked these variations in the pole star in 1671, but he did not attempt either to reduce them to any settled rule, or to account for them. Dr. Bradley not only verified Picard's observations, but discovered many other variations which had never before been thought of; he found that some stars appeared to have, in the space of about a year, a variation of longitude backward and forward, but without any variation of latitude; that others varied in latitude, but not in longitude; and others, by far the greater number, appeared to describe, in the space of a year, a small ellipsis of different degrees of elongation.

The period of a year, in which all these motions, so different from each other, were performed, seemed to prove, that they had a connection with the revolution of the earth in its orbit; but the difficul-

ty was, to discover in what manner the stars were apparently influenced by that revolution; this was attempted for some time by Mr. Bradley, but without success; at last, however, his sagacity and his diligence surmounted all difficulties, and he found the cause of these seemingly capricious appearances in the successive motion of light co-operating with the motion of the earth round the sun.

Light had long been supposed to move with a velocity physically infinite; but the late M. Röemer, of the royal academy of Paris, discovered the contrary, and even assigned the time in which it moved through a space of sixty-six millions of leagues, the supposed diameter of the annual orbit; he had observed that the emersions of the first satellite of Jupiter were delayed in proportion as Jupiter was distant from the opposition; and that, in those eclipses which happened nearest to the conjunction, this delay amounted to eleven minutes; he concluded, therefore, that this space of eleven minutes was no more than the time which the ray of the satellite that first issued from the shadow took to pass the distance between the two positions of the earth, that nearest the opposition, and that nearest the conjunction: it followed, therefore, that the velocity of light was not only finite, but measurable.

But however natural this theory might be, and however well it might be supported, it was then thought too bold, and poor Röemer did not live to see it adopted. It has, however, been since universally agreed, that the motion
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of light is successive; and upon this successive motion of light, Mr. Bradley built his explanation of the irregular variations which he had observed in the stars, and which he called their *aberration*. His theory was this :

Let us suppose a series of very small particles, united into a thread, to fall in a direction perpendicular to the horizon ; and let several of these threads or particles fall at the same time, in the same direction, so as to be parallel to each other, in the same manner as drops of rain in a dead calm. Let us then suppose a tube to be placed in this rain, in a vertical position ; and it is manifest that the drop of water which enters the aperture at the upper end of it will issue at the aperture below, without touching the inside of the tube.

But if the tube be moved parallel to itself, though still kept in a position parallel to the direction of the water, it is clear, that this motion of the tube will cause the drop that enters it to touch one of its sides, before it gets to the bottom ; and that this contact will happen sooner in proportion as the motion of the drop is slow, compared with the motion of the tube : and it is easy to demonstrate, that if the motion of the tube and that of the rain are equal, the drop which falls in the centre of the upper aperture of the tube will come in contact with the inside of the tube, when it has passed down the tube the distance of half its diameter ; and, consequently, that the line of its direction will make an angle of five-and-forty degrees with the axis

of the tube : It follows therefore, that, to prevent the drops of water from touching the inside of the tube, notwithstanding its motion, the tube must be inclined in an angle of five-and-forty degrees, on the side towards which it moves ; and that, if this inclination should be successively made round the circumference of a circle, the tube would describe round the vertical line, drawn from the centre of its base, a curve, the angle of which would be ninety degrees.

But what has been said with respect to an inclination of the tube necessary to make the drop pass through it, notwithstanding its motion, without touching the inside of it, absolutely depends upon the proportion between the motion of the tube, and the motion of the drop : and, in proportion as the motion of the drop is greater than that of the tube, the less the tube must be inclined : so that, if the motion of the drop be supposed to be infinite, no inclination at all of the tube would be necessary ; for the drop would reach the bottom of the tube as soon as it reached the top, and the space through which the tube could have advanced during that trajectory would be infinitely small.

In order to apply this theory to the aberration of the fixed stars, we must substitute, for the drops of water uniting into a thread, the rays of light that come from those stars ; and, for the tube, which we have supposed to be first at rest and then in motion, that of the telescope, used to determine the position of the stars, which is carried

ried round with the earth, in its revolution about the sun; and we must suppose, that the velocity of the ray of light having a finite relation to the velocity of the earth's motion, the tube ought to change its inclination, in proportion as that motion changes its direction; whence it follows, that each star must have a series of different positions; or, which is the same thing, an apparent motion in the heavens, which causes it to describe, in the space of a year, ellipses more or less elongated according to its position.

Such is the ingenious theory of the aberration which Mr. Bradley published in the year 1727, and which was received by the whole learned world with the applause that it merited.—M. Clairaut, of the academy of sciences at Paris, afterwards made this discovery the subject of a memoir, which he printed in 1737: in this memoir, he examines the principles on which the theory of the aberration is founded, and gives the necessary rules for putting it in practice. From the calculations of this gentleman, it follows, that the velocity of light, as fixed by the aberrations of the stars, is the same with what M. Roëmer supposed it to be, and exactly quadrates with the retardation of the eclipses of the first satellite of Jupiter. A new proof of the truth of his hypothesis, if any new proof had been necessary.

Three years after this discovery, by which Mr. Bradley acquired very great reputation, he was appointed lecturer in astronomy and physics, at the Museum at Oxford.

He pursued his studies with equal application and delight; and in the course of his observations, which were innumerable, he discovered that the inclination of the earth's axis, upon the plane of the ecliptic, was not always the same, but that it varied backwards and forwards some seconds, and that the period of these variations was nine years. This period seemed altogether unaccountable, as it could not be supposed to have any thing in common with the revolution of the earth, which is performed in one year. Mr. Bradley, however, discovered the cause of this phenomenon in the Newtonian system of attraction.

The first principle of that system is known to be, that all bodies mutually attract each other in the direct ratio of their masses, and in the inverse ratio of the square of their distances. From this mutual attraction, combined with motion in a right line, Newton deduces the figure of the orbits of the planets, and particularly that of the earth. If this orbit was a circle, and if the terrestrial globe was a perfect sphere, the attraction of the sun would have no other effect than to keep it in its habit, and would cause no irregularity in the position of its axis; but neither is the earth's orbit a circle, nor its body a sphere; for the earth is sensibly protuberant towards the equator, and its orbit is an ellipsis, which has the sun in its focus. When the position of the earth is such, that the plane of its equator passes through the centre of the sun, the attractive power of the sun acts only so as to draw the earth towards it,

it, still parallel to itself, and without changing the position of its axis; and this happens at the equinoxes. In proportion as the earth recedes from those points, the sun also goes out of the plane of the equator, and approaches that of one or other of the tropics; the semidiameter of the earth, which is then exposed to the sun, being no longer equal, the equator is more powerfully attracted than the rest of the globe, which causes some alteration in its position, and its inclination upon the plane of the ecliptic; and as that part of the orbit, which is comprized between the autumnal and vernal equinox, is less than that which is comprized between the vernal and the autumnal, it follows, that the irregularity caused by the sun, during his passage through the northern signs, is not entirely compensated by that which he causes during his passage through the southern signs; and that the parallelism of the terrestrial axis, and its inclination with the ecliptic, will be a little changed. But though the irregularity is now accounted for, we are still at a loss for the cause of its happening in a period of nine years. This difficulty, however, will immediately disappear.

The same effect which the sun produces upon the earth by its attraction, is also produced by the moon, which acts with greater force, in proportion as it is more distant from the equator: now, at the time when its nodes concur with the equinoxial points, its greatest latitude is added to the greatest obliquity of the ecliptic. At this time, therefore, the power which causes the irregularity in

the position of the terrestrial axis, acts with the greatest force; and the revolution of the nodes of the moon being performed in eighteen years, it is clear, that in eighteen years the nodes will twice concur with the equinoxial points; and, consequently, that twice in that period, or once every nine years, the earth's axis will be more influenced than at any other time; so that it will have a kind of balancing backward and forward, the period of which will be nine years, as Mr. Bradley had observed; and this balancing he called *the Nutation of the Terrestrial Axis*.

He published this discovery in 1737, so that in the space of about ten years he communicated to the world two of the finest discoveries in modern astronomy, which will for ever make a memorable epocha in the history of that science.

Mr. Bradley always preserved the esteem and friendship of Mr. Halley, who, being worn out by age and infirmities, thought he could do nothing farther for the service of astronomy, than procure for Mr. Bradley the place of Regius professor of astronomy at Greenwich, which he had possessed himself many years with the greatest reputation. With this view, he wrote many letters, which have been since found among Mr. Bradley's papers, desiring his permission to apply for a grant of the reversion of it to him, and even offering to resign in his favour, if it should be thought necessary: but before Mr. Halley could bring this kind project to bear, he died. Mr. Bradley, however, obtained the place afterwards, by the favour and interest of

of my lord Macclesfield, who was afterwards president of the royal society.

As soon as the appointment of Mr. Bradley to this place was known, the university of Oxford sent him a diploma, creating him doctor of divinity.

The appointment of astronomer at Greenwich, placed Mr. Bradley in his proper element, and he pursued his observations with unwearied diligence.

However numerous the collection of astronomical instruments at the observatory at Greenwich, it was impossible that such an observer as Dr. Bradley should not desire to increase them, as well to answer his own particular views, as in general to make observations with greater exactness. In the year 1748, therefore, he took the opportunity of the annual visit made by the royal society to the observatory, in order to examine the instruments, and receive the professor's observations for the year, to represent so strongly the necessity of repairing the old instruments, and purchasing new, that the society thought proper to represent it to his majesty, and his majesty gave them a thousand pounds for that purpose. This sum was laid out under the direction of Dr. Bradley, who, with the assistance of the late celebrated Mr. Graham and Mr. Bird, furnished the observatory with as complete a collection of astronomical instruments, as the most skilful and diligent observer could desire.

Doctor Bradley, furnished with such assistance, pursued his observations with new assiduity, an incredible number of which were

found after his death, which are now in the hands of the royal society, who will certainly make such a use of so valuable a deposit, as will do equal honour to them, and Dr. Bradley.

It has been already observed, that when Dr. Bradley was elected to the professor's chair at Oxford, he gave up his two livings, which were at such a distance, that he could not possibly fulfil the duties of them himself; but it happened, that after he was settled at Greenwich, the living of that parish became vacant, which is very considerable, and which was offered to him, as he was upon the spot to perform the duty, and had the claim of uncommon merit to the reward. This living, however, Dr. Bradley, very greatly to his honour, refused, fearing the duties of the astronomer would too much interfere with those of the divine. His majesty, however, hearing of the refusal, was so pleased with it, that he granted him a pension of 250*l.* a year, in consideration of his great abilities and knowledge in astronomy, and other branches of the mathematics, which had procured so much advantage to the commerce and navigation of Great Britain, as is particularly mentioned in the grant, which is dated the 15th of February, 1752.

Dr. Bradley, about the same time, was admitted into the council of the royal society. In the year 1748, he was admitted a member of the royal academy of sciences and belles lettres of Berlin, upon the death of M. Crevier, first physician to his catholic majesty; in the year 1752, a member of the imperial academy
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at Petersburg; and, in 1757, of that instituted at Bologne.

Dr. Bradley was still indefatigable in his observations, and whatever honour he received became an incitement to obtain new distinction; his corporeal abilities, however, at length declined, tho' his intellectual suffered no abatement. In the year 1760, he became extremely weak and infirm, and towards the end of June, 1762, he was attacked with a total suppression of urine, caused by an inflammation of the reins, which, on the twelfth of July following, put an end to his life, in the seventieth year of his age.

He was buried at Mitchin-Hampton in Gloucestershire, in the same grave with his mother and his wife.

In the year 1744, he married Susannah Peach, the daughter of a gentleman of that name in Gloucestershire, by whom he had only one daughter, now living.

As to his character, he was remarkable for a placid and gentle modesty, very uncommon in persons of an active temper and robust constitution. It was still more remarkable, that, with this untroubled equanimity of temper, he was compassionate and liberal in the highest degree. Although he was a good speaker, and possessed the rare but happy art of expressing his ideas with the utmost precision and perspicuity, yet no man was a greater lover of silence, for he never spoke, but when he thought it absolutely necessary. He did, indeed, think it necessary to speak when he had a fair opportunity to communicate any useful knowledge in his own way; and he en-

couraged those that attended his lectures to ask him questions, by the exactness with which he answered, and the care he took to adapt himself to every capacity.

He was not more inclined to write than to speak, for he has published very little; he had a natural diffidence, which made him always afraid that his works should injure his character, and therefore suppressed many, which probably were well worthy of the public attention. He was even known, as it were in spite of himself; and, in spite of himself, he was known much, and consequently much esteemed. He was acquainted with many of the first persons in this kingdom, persons eminent, as well for their rank as their abilities; he was honoured by all men of learning in general; and there was not an astronomer of any eminence in the world, with whom he had not a literary correspondence.

Upon the whole, it may be said of Dr. Bradley, that no man cultivated great talents with more success, or had a better claim to be ranked amongst the greatest astronomers of his age.

Some account of the late Dr. Stukeley, communicated by Mr. Col-linson.

THE Rev. William Stukeley, M. D. F. R. S. & S. A. S. was descended from an ancient family in Lincolnshire; born in the year 1687; admitted of Bennet-College, Cambridge, in 1703; he took the degree M. B. in 1709; and practised physic at Boston in Lincoln-

Lincolnshire; he became a fellow of the antiquarian society in 1717; a fellow of the royal society in 1718; M. D. in 1719; and was admitted fellow of the college of physicians in 1723. Conceiving there were some remains of the Eleusinian mysteries in Free Masonry, he gratified his curiosity, and was constituted master of a lodge, to which he presented an account of a Roman amphitheatre at or near Dorchester.

In July 1729 he went into orders, by the encouragement of archbishop Wake; and, in October following, was presented by lord chancellor King to the living of All Saints in Stamford.

In the year 1741 he became one of the founders of the Egyptian society, which brought him acquainted with the benevolent duke of Montague, one of the members, who prevailed on him to leave Stamford, and then gave him the living of St. George the Martyr in Queen-square, in 1747. From thence he frequently went to a pretty retirement he had at Kentish-town. Returning from thence on Wednesday, the 27th of February, 1765, to his house in Queen-square, according to his usual custom, he lay down on his couch, where his house-keeper came and read to him; but some occasion calling her away, on her return, he, with a cheerful look, said, *Sally, an accident has happened since you have been absent.* 'Pray what is that, Sir?' *No less than a stroke of the palsy.* She replied, 'I hope not to, Sir;' and began to weep—*Nay, do not trouble yourself,* said he, *but get some help to carry me up stairs, for I never shall*

come down again but on men's shoulders. Soon after his faculties failed him, but he continued quiet and composed, as in a sleep, until Sunday following, the 3d of March, 1765, and then departed, in his 78th year, which he attained by his remarkable temperance and regularity.

By his particular directions he was conveyed in a private manner to East-ham in Essex, and was buried in the church-yard, ordering the turf to be laid smoothly over him, without any monument. This spot he particularly fixed on, in a visit he paid some time before to the clergyman of that parish, when walking with him one day in the church-yard.

Thus ended a valuable life, daily spent in throwing light on the dark remains of antiquity.

His great learning and profound skill in those researches, enabled him to publish many very elaborate and curious works, and to leave many ready for the press.

In his physical capacity, his *Dissertation on the spleen* was well received.

His *Itinerarium Curiosum*, the first fruits of his juvenile excursions, prefaged what might be expected from his riper age, when he had acquired more experience.

The curious in these studies were not disappointed; for with a sagacity peculiar to his great genius, with unwearied pains and industry, and some years spent in actual surveys, he investigated and published an account of those stupendous works of the remotest antiquity, Stonehenge and Abu-ry,

ry, in 1743, and hath given the most probable and rational account of their origins and use, ascertaining also their dimensions with the greatest accuracy.

So great was his proficiency in druidical history, that his familiar friends used to call him, *The arch druid of this age*. His works abound with particulars that shew his knowledge of this celebrated British priesthood.

In his *Caraculus* he has shewn much learning and ingenuity, in settling the principal events of that emperor's government in Britain.

To his interest and application we are indebted for recovering from obscurity Richard of Cirencester's history of Roman Britain, intitled, *Britannicarum Gentium, &c. Hannonia*, 1757. The same year, for the benefit of the English reader, with his usual skill and erudition, he published an illustration of these choice remains of antiquity, with a map, and the manner how they came to be discovered.

His discourses, or sermons, under the title of *Palæographia Sacra*, 1760, on the vegetable creation, &c. bespeak him a botanist, philosopher, and divine, replete with ancient learning, and excellent observations.

He closed the last scenes of his life with compleating a long and laborious work on ancient British coins, in particular of Cunobelin, on which he felicitated himself to have from them discovered many remarkable, curious, and new anecdotes, relating to the reign of that British king. This, with many other extraordinary performances, I am informed, are left ready for publishing, with which, it is hoped,

his executors will enrich the commonwealth of learning.

These imperfect sketches of this great man's life are inserted as a tribute due to a long friendship, in hopes they may excite others, who have more leisure, and who are better acquainted with his works, to do justice to his memory.

P. C.

The life of the late celebrated Dr. Edward Young.

THE republic of letters have just sustained a loss by the death of the celebrated Dr. Edward Young, whose great genius, abilities, and piety, placed him in the foremost rank of literature, for almost half a century. He was one of that illustrious constellation that added glory to the reign of queen Anne, while age, that impairs the faculties of the ordinary race of men, only seemed to light up his fire, and almost to the last his powers grew stronger.

Such however was his fate, that, towards the latter part of his life, he was but little talked of; a manifest instance, that when any man, how great soever, resolves to forsake the world, the world is willing enough to leave him; our celebrated poet therefore might, with great truth, say of himself, *That he had been so long remembered he was forgotten*; he even seemed to fall unwept by the Muses, and while all Grub-street was in mourning at the death of a much inferior genius, he passed as silent to the grave as piety or modesty could wish. As however we think it our duty to give some account of every great character as it falls,

we

we will give such anecdotes of the life of this worthy personage as have come to our notice; and, as far as in us lies, counteract the ingratitude of the public.

Edward Young, the subject of the present memoir, was the son of a divine of the church of England, of the same name, and who was himself superiorly eminent as a christian and a scholar. Of this worthy man there remain two volumes of sermons upon various occasions, which are reckoned some of the best in our language. Such learning, and so good an example, were not slow in exciting the emulation of our poet; who was taught by his father the arts both of morals and humanity. When qualified for the university, he was matriculated into All-Souls college in Oxford, and, designing to follow the civil law, took a degree in that profession. It was while in this situation that he wrote his poem on the *Last Day*, which, coming from a layman, gave universal satisfaction; and this was soon after followed by his poem, entitled, *The Force of Religion*, or, *Vanquish'd Love*, which was well received by the public, but was particularly pleasing to the noble family for whose amusement it was chiefly calculated. But as this excellent poet has other and better claims upon posterity for reputation than these poems, we will venture to give our opinion of them freely. In both the one and the other there is a labour'd stiffness of versification; and this is the more remarkable, as Dr. Young ever took very great pains to polish and correct the harshness of his numbers: so that, I am told, he has been for weeks

together endeavouring to turn a few lines into mellifluous modulation, and often without success. The two poems in question, therefore, are stiff, unpleasing, and often incorrect; instead of endeavouring to support the glow of imagery, the poet seems rather sedulous to gather the ornaments of wit; and thus, while he aims at the fancy, misses the heart.

Such, however, was the success of these two poems, in an age when the noblest productions were common, and even the meanest rewarded, that he was taken particular notice of by several of the nobility; and the turn of his mind leading him to the church, he went into orders, and was made one of the king's chaplains: he afterwards obtained the living of Welwyn, in Hertfordshire, worth about five hundred pounds per annum; and though ever in the full blaze of favour, he never had the fortune to rise to greater preferment. Indeed, during the last reign, the arts of poetry, or of real eloquence, were but little promoted or encouraged from the throne. Young could expect no great honours from a master who hated poetry, and styled all poets with the odious appellation of *Buffoons*. For some years before the death of the late prince of Wales, Young, who was in favour with his royal highness, attended the court pretty constantly: but upon his decease all his hopes of church advancement vanished, and towards the latter end of his life his very desires of fortune seemed to forsake him. For, in his *Night Thoughts*, mentioning himself, he observes, that there was one in Britain born, with courtiers bred,
who

who thought even wealth might come a day too late. Notwithstanding; upon the death of the late Dr. Hales, he was taken into the service of the princess dowager of Wales, and succeeded as her privy chaplain.

When pretty far advanced in life, he married the lady Elizabeth Lee, daughter of the late earl of Litchfield. This lady was a widow, and had two children, a son and a daughter, who were both extremely meritorious; but both died young, and within a short time of each other. What he felt for their loss, as well as for that of his wife, we may easily perceive, by his fine poem of the *Night Thoughts*, in which they are characterized; the young lady under the name of Narcissa, her brother by that of Philander, and his wife, though nameless, is frequently mentioned. He thus deplores his loss, in an apostrophe to death:

Infinite archer, could not once suffice!
Thy shaft flew thrice, and thrice my
peace was slain,
And thrice, ere thrice yon moon re-
new'd her horn.

But to return: though in orders, he still continued to cultivate the Muses, and at different times he published his tragedies and poems, each of which were reckoned excellent in their way. His satires, intitled, *The Love of Fame the Universal Passion*, are by many considered as his principal performance, and were written early in life. If terseness of style, brilliancy of wit, or simplicity of subject, can ensure applause, Dr. Young may demand it upon this occasion; yet, we know not how, these satires, though once

in great favour and esteem, are wearing out of fashion; and perhaps, as Swift justly had said of them, the satirist should have been either more angry or more merry; in fact, they consist of a string of epigrams, written upon one subject, and tire the reader before he gets near the end.

And now we are upon the subject of his poems, we will mention them all, as they are to be found in the last edition of his works. In this we find an Ode addressed to the king, which is below contempt; a Paraphrase on the book of Job, which is pious, but dull; two Epistles to Mr. Pope, of pretty nearly the same merit with his Satires; and two or three Odes more, in which species of writing he is peculiarly unfortunate.

But to make amends for his failures in ode writing, we ought now to consider him as a tragedian, and begin with the *Revenge*, his best performance. This play, as a modern critic informs us, met, and justly, with very great success. The design of it seems to have been borrowed partly from Shakespear's *Othello*, and partly from Mrs. Behn's *Abdalar*: the plot bearing many marks of the former: and the principal character, Zanga, of the latter. Yet it will not surely be saying too much, when we affirm, that Dr. Young has, in some respects, considerably improved his originals. If we compare the *Iago* in one with the Zanga in the other tragedy, we shall find the motives of resentment greatly different, and those of Young much more justly, as well as more nobly, founded than those of Shakespear. Iago's

go's cause of revenge against Othello is only his having set a younger officer over his head, on a particular and single vacancy, notwithstanding he himself has the justest reason to expect a post of equal advantage. To this is added a slight suspicion of Othello's having been great with his wife. But Zanga's cause of anger is different. The death of his father, slain by Alonzo, the loss of a kingdom, in consequence of his success, and the indignity of a blow received from the same hand; all these accumulated injuries, added to the impossibility of finding a nobler means of revenge, urge him, against his will, to the subtilities and underhand methods he employs. Othello's jealousy is raised by trifles; and, by appearing too credulous, he forfeits that pity which his distresses might demand. Alonzo, on the contrary, long struggles against conviction, nor proceeds to extremities till he finds *Proofs rise on proofs, and still the last the strongest*. In a word, we may assign this piece, with great justice, a place in the very first rank of our dramatic writings; and were we to shew foreigners a tragedy, as a sample of English genius, after two or three others, perhaps this might be adduced as a specimen.

We mention the tragedy of *Buffaris* after that of the *Revenge*, though it was acted before, namely in the year 1719; but its merit being much inferior to that of the former, justifies our placing it here. In this piece, as in all Young's writings, there are here and there some admirable lines; but then so mixed with bombast and absurdity, that we are at a loss whether most to ri-

dicule or to admire him; or how that mind, which can soar to the noblest heights, can so frequently sloop to the lowest puerilities.

His last tragedy is intitled *The Brothers*, and written upon the plan of a French piece of great merit: Dr. Young, however, deserves more commendation for the occasion on which this tragedy was acted, than for its merit as a poetical performance; since the whole profits, which were gained by its representation, were given by the author to charitable purposes. It will be sufficient, therefore, to say, that, while it failed to increase his reputation for genius, it added to the character of his humanity.

But to leave him in the dramatic walk, where he hath been undoubtedly excelled by others, let us turn to him as the moral and melancholy poet, who wrote the *Night Thoughts*, a species of poetry peculiarly his own, and in which he has been unrivalled by all those who attempted to write in this manner. The applause which he has received for these is unbounded; *the unhappy bard whose griefs in making numbers flow, and melancholy joys diffuse around*, has been sung by the profane, as well as the pious. These, as we have already observed, were written under the recent pressure of his sorrow for the loss of his wife, daughter, and son-in-law; they are addressed to Lorenzo, a man of pleasure and the world, and who, as it is insinuated by some, is his own son, but then labouring under his father's displeasure. In these admirable poems there are flights of thinking almost

most superhuman ; such is his description of Death, from his secret stand noting down the follies of Bacchanalian Society, the epitaph upon the departed world, the issuing of Satan from his dungeon on the day of judgement ; but all these noble flights are often allayed by paltry witticisms, and a vile jingle of words : many thoughts finely started are tired down, and like Ovid, he plays with his metaphors till he has spoiled them.

Of his prose productions there are few remaining. His *Centaur not Fabulous*, and his *Conjectures on original Composition*, are the most considerable. When we consider the last as the work of a man turned of eighty, we are not to be surprised to much that it has faults, as how it should come to have beauties. It is indeed strange, that the load of fourscore years was not able to keep down that vigorous fancy which here bursts the bounds of judgement, and breaks the slavish shackles of age and experience. This work seemed a brightening before death, and it had been well if the author had stopt here; but that taper, which blazed as it declined, was at last shamefully exhibited to the public as burning in the socket, in a work called *The Resignation*, the last, but the worst, of all Dr. Young's performances.

But this failure in old age could no way diminish the fame that he had been earning by a life of more than sixty years of excellence. As a poet, he was still considered as the only palladium we had left of ancient genius: and, as a Christian, one of the finest examples,

of primeval piety: The turn of his mind was naturally solemn; and he usually, when at home in the country, spent many hours of the day walking in his own churchyard among the tombs: his conversation, his writings, had all a reference to the life after this, and this turn of disposition mixed itself even with his improvements in gardening. He had, for instance, an alcove with a bench, so painted near his house, that, at a distance, it looked as a real one, which the spectator was then approaching. Upon coming up near it, however, the deception was perceived, and this motto appeared, *Invisibilia non decipiunt*, "The things unseen do not deceive us." Yet, notwithstanding this gloominess of temper, he was fond of innocent sports and amusements; he instituted an assembly and a bowling-green in the parish of which he was rector, and often promoted the gaiety of the company in person. His wit was generally poignant, and ever levelled at those who testified any contempt for decency and religion. His epigram, spoken extempore upon Voltaire, is well known, who happening in his company to ridicule Milton, and the allegorical personages of Death and Sin, Young thus addressed him:

Thou art so witty, profligate; and
thin,
You seem a Milton with his Death
and Sin.

One Sunday, preaching in office at St. James's, he found that, though he strove to make his audience attentive, he could not prevail.

vail. Upon which his pity for their folly got the better of all decorums, and he sat back in the pulpit, and burst into a flood of tears.

Towards the latter part of life, he knew his own infirmities, and suffered himself to be in pupilage to his house-keeper; for he considered that at a certain time of life the second childhood of age demanded its wonted protection. His son, whose boyish follies were long obnoxious to paternal severity, was at last forgiven in his will; and our poet died regretted by all, having performed all that man could do to fill his post with dignity.

Character of the late Dr. Thomas Sheridan of Dublin, so often mentioned by Dean Swift; from the two last posthumous volumes of the Dean's works.

Written in the year 1738.

DOCTOR Thomas Sheridan died at Rathfarnham, the tenth of October 1738, at three of the clock in the afternoon: his diseases were a dropsy and asthma. He was doubtless the best instructor of youth in these kingdoms, or perhaps in Europe; and as great a master of the Greek and Roman languages. He had a very fruitful invention, and a talent for poetry. His English verses were full of wit and humour, but neither his prose nor verse sufficiently correct: however, he would readily submit to any friend who had a true taste in prose or verse. He has left behind

him a very great collection, in several volumes, of stories, humorous, witty, wise, or some way useful, gathered from a vast number of Greek, Roman, Italian, Spanish, French, and English writers. I believe I may have seen about thirty, large enough to make as many moderate books in octavo. But among these extracts, there were many not worth regard; for five in six, at least, were of little use or entertainment. He was (as it is frequently the case in men of wit and learning) what the French call a *Dûpe*, and in a very high degree. The greatest dunce of a tradesman could impose upon him, for he was altogether ignorant in worldly management. His chief shining quality was that of a school-master; here he shone in his proper element. He had so much skill and practice in the physiognomy of boys, that he rarely mistook at the first view. His scholars loved and feared him. He often rather chose to shame the stupid, but punish the idle, and expose them to all the lads, which was more severe than lashing. Among the gentlemen in this kingdom, who have any share of education, the scholars of Dr. Sheridan infinitely excel, in number and knowledge, all their brethren sent from other schools.

To look on the doctor in some other lights, he was, in many things, very indiscreet, to say no worse. He acted like too many clergymen, who are in haste to be married when very young; and from hence proceeded all the miseries of his life. The portion he got proved to be just the reverse of good, for he was poorer by a thousand:

thousand: so many incumbrances of a mother-in-law, and poor relations, whom he was forced to support for many years. Instead of breeding up his daughters to housewifery and plain cloaths, he got them, at a great expence, to be clad like ladies who had plentiful fortunes; made them only learn to sing and dance, to draw and design, to give them rich silks, and other fopperies; and his two eldest were married, without his consent, to young lads who had nothing to settle on them. However, he had one son, whom the doctor sent to Westminster-school, although he could ill afford it. The boy was there immediately taken notice of, upon examination; although a mere stranger, he was by pure merit elected a king's scholar. It is true, their maintenance falls something short: the doctor was then so poor, that he could not add fourteen pounds, to enable the boy to finish the year; which, if he had done, he would have been removed to a higher class, and, in another year, would have been sped off (that is the phrase) to a fellowship in Oxford or Cambridge; but the doctor was forced to recall him to Dublin, and had friends in our university to send him there, where he hath been chosen of the foundation; and, I think, has gotten an exhibition, and designs to stand for a fellowship.

The doctor had a good church-living, in the south parts of Ireland, given him by lord Carteret; who, being very learned himself, encouraged it in others. A friend of the doctor's prevailed on his excellency to grant it. The liv-

ing was well worth 150l. per annum. He changed it very soon for that of Dunboyn; which, by the knavery of the farmers and power of the gentlemen, fell so very low, that he could never get 80l. He then changed that living for the free-school of Cavan, where he might have lived well, in so cheap a country, on 80l. salary per annum, besides his scholars: but the air, he said, was too moist and unwholesome, and he could not bear the company of some persons in that neighbourhood. Upon this he sold the school for about 400l. spent the money, grew into diseases, and died.

It would be very honourable, as well as just, in those many persons of quality and fortune, who had the advantage of being educated under doctor Sheridan, if they would please to erect some decent monument over his body, in the church where it is deposited.

Extracts from two letters to the late professor Colson, of Cambridge University, when master of an academy at Rochester, containing anecdotes of the first setting out of two very remarkable gentlemen now living.

To the Rev. Mr. Colson, &c.

Litchfield, Feb. 5, 1736.

My dear old friend,
HAVING not been in town since the year thirty-one, you will the less wonder at seeing a letter from me. But I have the pleasure of hearing of you some-

times in the prints, and am glad to see you are daily throwing in your valuable contributions to the republic of letters.

But the present occasion of my writing is a favour I have to ask of you. My neighbour, captain Garrick (who is an honest valuable man) has a son, who is a very sensible young fellow, and a good scholar, and whom the captain hopes, in some two or three years, he shall be able to send to the Temple, and breed to the bar: but at present his pocket will not hold out for sending him to the university. I have proposed your taking him, if you think well of it, and your boarding him, and instructing him in mathematics, and philosophy, and human learning: he is now nineteen, of sober, and good dispositions; and is as ingenious and promising a young man as ever I knew in my life. Few instructions on your side will do, and, in the intervals of study, he will be an agreeable companion for you. His father will be glad to pay you whatever you shall require within his reach; and I shall think myself very much obliged to you into the bargain.

GILB. WALMESLEY.

To the Rev. Mr. Colson.

Litchfield, Mar. 2.

Dear Sir,

I had the favour of yours, and am extremely obliged to you: but cannot say I have a greater affection for you upon it than I had before, being long since so much endeared to you, as well by an early friendship, as by your ma-

ny excellent and valuable qualifications. And, had I a son of my own, it would be my ambition, instead of sending him to the university, to dispose of him as this young gentleman is,

He and another neighbour of mine, one Mr. S. Johnson, set out this morning for London together: David Garrick to be with you early the next week, and Mr. Johnson to try his fate with a tragedy, and to see to get himself employed in some translation, either from the Latin or the French, Johnson is a very good scholar and poet, and I have great hopes will turn out a fine tragedy-writer. If it should any ways lay in your way, I doubt not but you would be ready to recommend and assist your countryman.

G. WALMESLEY,

Some account of the life and writings of the late Mr. Theophilus Cibber.

MR. Theophilus Cibber was son of the celebrated Laureat, As if the very beginning of his life was intended a preface of the confusion and perplexities which were to attend the progress of it, and of the dreadful catastrophe which was to put the closing period to it, he was born on the day of the violent and destructive storm, in the year 1703, whose fury raged over the greatest part of Europe, but was particularly fatal to this kingdom. In what degree of eldership he stood among the children of the Laureat, I know not; but as it is apparent that Mrs. Cibber was very prolific, and as our

der hero did not come into the world till ten years after his father's marriage, it is probable he had many seniors.—About the year 1716 or 1717, he was sent to Winchester school, where he received all the education he had to boast of, and I believe very soon after his return from thence came on the stage.—Inclination and genius probably induced him to make this profession his choice; and the power his father possessed as one of the managers of the Theatre-royal; together with the estimation he stood in as an actor, enabled this his son to pursue it with considerable advantages, which do not always so favourably attend the first attempts of a young performer.—In this profession, however, he quickly gave proofs of great merit, and soon attained a considerable share of the public favour. His manner of acting was in the same walk of characters which his father had with so much and so just a reputation supported.—In his steps he trod, and though not with equal excellence, yet with sufficient to set him on a rank with most of the rising generation of performers, both as to present worth and future prospect of improvement.

The same natural imperfections, which were so long the bars to his father's theatrical advancement, stood still more strongly in his way. His person was far from pleasing, the features of his face rather disgusting. His voice had the same shrill treble, but without that musical harmony which Mr. Colley Cibber was master of. Yet still an apparent good understanding and quickness of parts; a perfect knowledge of what he ought

to represent; together with a vivacity in his manner, and a kind of *effronterie*, which was well adapted to the characters he was to represent, pretty amply counterbalanced those deficiencies. In a word, his first setting out in life seemed to promise the assurance of future happiness to him, both as to ease, and even affluence of circumstances, and with respect to fame and reputation, had not one foible overclouded his brightest prospects, and at length led him into errors, the consequences of which it was almost impossible he should ever be able to retrieve. This foible was no other than a total want of economy. A fondness for indulgences, which a moderate income could not afford, probably induced him to submit to obligations, which it had the appearance of meanness to accept of; the consciousness of those obligations, and the use he imagined they might be made of against him, perhaps might at first prevail on him to appear ignorant of what it was but too evident he could not avoid knowing, and afterwards urge him to steps, in pursuance of which, without his avenging his wrongs, his fame, his peace of mind, his credit, and even his future fortunes, were all wrecked at once.—The real actuating principles of the human heart, it is impossible to dive into, and the charitably-disposed mind will ever be inclinable to believe the best; especially with regard to those who are no longer in a condition to defend themselves.—Let then his ashes rest in peace; and, avoiding any minute investigation of those circumstances, which cast a lowering cloud over his character

while living, proceed we to those few particulars which immediately come within our notice, as his historiographers.

Mr. Theophilus Cibber then seems to have entered first into the matrimonial estate pretty early in life.—His first wife was one Miss Jenny Johnson, who was a companion and intimate of Miss Rastor's (now Mrs. Clive), and, in her very earliest years, had a strong inclination for the stage. This lady, according to her husband's own account of her, seemed likely to have made a very conspicuous figure in the theatre, had not death put a stop to her career in the very prime of life. She left behind her two daughters, Jane and Elizabeth, both of whom are, I believe, still living. The first mentioned of these ladies made two or three attempts on the stage; but, though agreeable in her person, and elegant in her manner, yet, from the want of sufficient spirit, and the defect of but an indifferent voice, she met with no extraordinary success.

After the death of Mrs. Jane Cibber, Mr. Cibber, in the year 1734 or 1735, paid his addresses to Miss Susannah Maria Arne, whose amiable and virtuous disposition, he informs us, were the considerations that induced him to make her his wife. She was at that time remarkable on the stage only for her musical qualifications; but, soon after their marriage, made her first attempts as an actress, her success in which we need not here mention.

Mr. Cibber's pecuniary indiscretions, however, not permitting him to restrain his expences within the limits of his own and his

wife's salaries and benefits, though their amount was very considerable, he took a journey to France, for some short time, in the year 1738; on his return from which he appears first to have taken notice of too close an intimacy between his wife and a certain young gentleman of fortune, with whom he had united himself apparently by all the closest ties of friendship. How far he was or was not guilty of the meanness charged on him, of being accessory to their correspondence, is a point I shall not here enter into the discussion of.—A suit was commenced for criminal conversation, he laying his damage at 5000*l.* the verdict on which, of only ten pounds damages, too plainly evinces the sense of the administrators of justice in the case, to need any farther comment.

After this event, Mr. Cibber's creditors, who were numerous, and had perhaps been somewhat appeased, from the prospect of the pecuniary advantages that might accrue to their debtor in consequence of the trial, became more impatient than ever; and, not long after, Mr. Cibber was arrested for some considerable sums, and thrown into the king's-bench prison.—By the means of benefit plays, however, and other assistances, he obtained his liberty; but, as the affair relating to his wife, who was now become an actress of the first consequence, and in the highest favour with the town, had greatly prejudiced him, not only in the opinion of the public, but even by standing as a bar to his theatrical engagements; and, as his natural passion for dissipation could not be kept within

within bounds, these difficulties repeatedly occurred to him, and he was frequently excluded entirely from any theatre for a whole season together.—In these distresses he was ever ready to head any theatrical mutiny that might put it in his power to form a separate company, which he more than once attempted to fix at the theatre in the Hay-market, but in vain; the legislative power, urged to exertion by the interests of the established and patent theatres, constantly putting a stop to his proceedings after a few nights performance.—In one continual series of distress, extravagance, and perplexity of this kind, did he continue till the winter 1757, when he was engaged by Mr. Sheridan to go over to Dublin, to assist him in making a stand against the new theatre just then opened in opposition to him in Crow-street.—On this expedition Mr. Cibber embarked at Park-Gate, together with Mr. Maddox, the celebrated wire-dancer (who had also been engaged as an auxiliary to the same theatre), on board the Dublin Trader, some time in the month of October; but the high winds, which are frequent at that time of the year in St. George's Channel, and which are fatal to many vessels in their passage from this kingdom to Ireland, proved particularly so to this.—The vessel was driven on the coast of Scotland, where it was cast away; every soul in it (and the passengers were extremely numerous) perishing in the waves, and the ship itself so entirely lost, that scarcely any vestiges of it remained to indicate where it had been

wrecked, excepting a box containing books and papers, which were known to be Mr. Cibber's, and which were cast up on the western coast of Scotland.

Thus fell the well-known Mr. Theophilus Cibber, whose life was begun, pursued, and ended in a storm.—Possessed of talents that might have made him happy, and qualities that might have rendered him beloved, yet, through a too insatiable thirst of pleasure, and a want of consideration in the means of pursuing it, his life was one scene of misery, and his character made the mark of censure and contempt.—Now, however, let his virtues, which were not a few, remain on record; and for his indiscretions,

Let them be buried with him in the grave,
But not remember'd in his epitaph.

As a writer, he has not rendered himself very conspicuous, excepting in some appeals to the public on peculiar circumstances of his own distressed life. He was, indeed, concerned in, and has put his name to, an account of the lives of the poets of Great Britain and Ireland, in five volumes 12mo; but in this work his own peculiar share was very inconsiderable, many other hands having been concerned with him in it. In the dramatic way he has altered for the stage three pieces of other authors, and produced one original of his own.—Their titles will be found in the ensuing list.

1. *Henry VI.* a tragedy from Shakespear.—2. *The Lover,* a comedy.

comedy.—3. *Pattie and Peggy*, a ballad opera; and, 4. An alteration of Shakespear's *Roméo and Juliet*.

Some account of Mrs. Anna Louisa Darbach.

THIS prodigy in the literary world was born in the year 1722, upon the borders of Lower Silesia, between Zulichau and Crossen, at a small hamlet called Hammer; her father, being the brewer and alehouse-keeper, was the principal of seven poor inhabitants, but died whilst she was still a child not above seven years old. Her grandmother's brother, an old man of good understanding, who lived in Poland, had taken her home to his house a few months before this happened, and taught her to read and write; this is the uncle to whom one of the poems in the printed collection is addressed. She continued with him about three years, and then returned to her mother. The misfortunes which constantly attended her until she was near 40, began at this period. Her first employment was the care of her brothers-in-law; but she soon quitted that, in order to attend upon three cows, which was her parents whole stock. The first signs of her natural inclination to poetry had then just made their appearance, by an uncommon desire to sing; she knew an hundred church hymns by heart, and sung them at her work, or whilst watching the cattle; her inclination soon prompted her to write verses, but she does not at present recollect any part of that first essay

of her uncultivated genius, which was accidentally assisted by a neighbouring shepherd, who, although separated by a small river, contrived nevertheless to lend her a few books. *Robinson Crusoe*, the *Asiatic Banise*, a German romance, and the *Arabian Nights Entertainment*, composed their whole library. She read these with great pleasure, and her time passed away very agreeably; but this happiness was soon at an end, being obliged to return to her former attendance upon children; with which, and other laborious employments of a servant, she reached her 17th year. Her next step was matrimony; and the husband her mother provided for her, being a woolcomber by profession, obliged her to prepare all the wool which he used; besides which, she had the whole business of the house to manage, and could find no time to indulge her natural propensity to writing verses and reading, except a few hours on Sunday, but took that opportunity to write down the poems she had composed at her work. After having been married nine years, she was released from this drudgery by the death of her husband; but her mother soon engaged her to another, who was much worse than the former; this was the most unfortunate part of her whole life, as she felt with this second husband all the hardships of an unhappy marriage and great poverty: but even in these circumstances nature had a surprizing influence over the genius of our poetess. She got to the sight of some poems written by a clergyman named Schonemann, who is well known at Berlin to have been

at times affected after a violent fever with a sort of madness, during which he always spoke and preached in verse. Altho' the bulk of this extraordinary man's performances rather indicate a disordered imagination than the inspiration of the Muses, our poetess found nevertheless, in those she saw, something which greatly excited her genius.

She now became more desirous than ever to follow the natural bent of her disposition, but wanted both time and opportunity; she was however at last encouraged by several persons to proceed, and particularly by professor Meyer of Halle, who was no otherwise acquainted with her than by having seen one of her poems. In gratitude to her first patrons and benefactors, who were chiefly inhabitants of Transtadt in Poland, the place where she then resided, she mentions their names in the preface. M. Korber of Great Lissa was the first who committed any of her performances to the press. These productions of her genius were only small sparks of that half-extinguished fire which the Muses had kindled in her; but the King of Prussia's victories gave her force to overcome all obstacles, and the flames which had till then been smothered, blazed out at once. She removed to Great Glogau in the year 1755, with her husband and children, and gaining admittance to a bookseller's shop, read many poetical and other performances with much pleasure, but without any order or settled plan. The use Mrs. Darbach has made of this cursory reading, and how easily she retained the most material parts, appear throughout her

poems. She has read only a few books, and those with great expedition: but any person unacquainted with the real fact would naturally imagine the contrary.

The remarkable war which ended last year, and her sovereign's great exploits, displayed at large the poetical genius of this extraordinary person. The battle of Lowoschutz gave occasion to her first triumphal ode, and she soon afterwards perused the military songs of a Prussian grenadier, some of Ramler's odes, and Mrs. Unzer's poems; her subsequent productions on occasion of the king of Prussia's victories plainly shew the effect they had upon her, and are proofs of a poetical genius already come to maturity.

Our poetess continued however still oppressed with poverty; but Providence was pleased at last to release her from a very deplorable state, under which few would be able to support themselves.

Baron Cottwitz, a Silesian nobleman, who has been long celebrated for many amiable qualifications, became acquainted with her in the year 1760, as he was travelling through Glogau; his charitable disposition pitied her distress, relieved her from it, and carried her to Berlin. She soon became acquainted with several men of learning and judges of poetry; her genius then shewed itself in the greatest lustre, and she was universally admired. And it is now her happiness to be esteemed at the court of a prince, whose characteristic it is to be at once the judge and the patron of genius. Most of the poems in the collection just published have been composed since, and fully explain her character,

vaster, and the latter occurrences of her life.

To the above account it may not be improper to add a few remarks concerning Madame de Darbach's genius, made by the editor, in the preface to the collection of her poems from whence our narrative is taken, and likewise a specimen of the poems themselves, to illustrate these remarks:

"Plato, in his discourse called *Jo*, lays it down as the character of a true poet, that he delivers his thoughts by inspiration, himself not knowing the expressions he is to make use of. According to him, the harmony and turn of the verse produce in the poet an enthusiasm, which furnishes him with such thoughts and images as in a more composed hour he would have sought for in vain.

"This observation is verified in our authoress, who, without design, without art, and without instruction, is arrived at a wonderful perfection in the art of poetry, and may be placed among poets of the first class. It is from this cause, she has been more successful in such pieces as she has written whilst her imagination was warm, than in those which she has composed coolly, deliberately, and in leisure hours; the latter always bearing some marks of art, and betraying the absence of the Muse.

"Whenever our authoress is in a particular manner struck by any object, either in her solitary hours, or when she is in company, her spirits immediately catch the flame; she has no longer the command of herself, every spring of her soul is in motion; she feels an irresistible impulse to compose, and with an amazing quickness commits the

thoughts to paper, which the Muse inspires her with; and, like a watch just wound up, as soon as her soul is put into motion by the impression the object has made on her, she expresses herself in poetry without knowing in what manner the ideas and figures arise in her mind.

"Another, and more nice observation of Plato's, is, that the harmony and turn of the verse keep up the inspiration. Of this truth likewise our authoress is a living instance. No sooner has she hit upon the tone, as she calls it, and the foot of the verse, but the words go on fluently, and she is never at a loss for thought or imagery. The most delicate turns of the subject and expression arise in her mind, (whilst she is yet writing) as if they were dictated to her."

Of her extempore performances, we have an excellent specimen in that beautiful Ode, *sacred to the memory of her deceased uncle, the instructor of her infancy*, written in the year 1761, at a time when she happened to be engaged in company of the first rank at Berlin: it consists of eight stanzas of six lines each, of which the 3d and sixth have nine syllables, the other ten. It seems, whilst she was in this select company, she was touched by a sudden reflection, with a keen sense of the great difference between her present condition, and her situation in the early part of her life, and of the great obligation she was under to the good old man, who, by his tender care for her better parts, had laid the foundation of her present happiness. Overcome with the sense of this happiness, and with a heart replete with gratitude,

tude, she could contain herself no longer, but, before all the company, poured forth the overflowings of her soul (it must have been a very affecting scene) nearly in the following words:

"Arise from the dust, ye bones that rest in the land where I passed my infant years. Venerable sage, reanimate thy body: and ye lips that fed me with the honey of instruction, once be eloquent.

"O, thou bright shade! look down upon me from the top of Olympus: Behold! I am no longer following the cattle in the fields. Observe the circle of refined mortals that surround me. They all speak of thy niece's poems; O listen to their conversation, thy praise.

"For ever flourish the broad lime under whose shade I was wont to cling round thy neck, full of tenderness, like a child to the best of fathers, whilst thou wast reposing thyself on the mossy seat, tired as the reaper with the fatigues of a sultry day.

"Under yon green arched roof, I used to repeat to thee twenty passages in praise of God supreme, though they were much above my comprehension; and when I asked thee the meaning of many a dark sentence in the christian's sacred records—good man! thou didst explain them to me.

"Like a divine, in a sable vest, who from the lofty pulpit points out the way that leads to life; so didst thou inform me of the fall of man, and the covenant of grace; and I, all raptures, snatched the words from thy lips with eager kisses.

"Thou inhabitant of some ce-

lestial sphere! behold the silent tears of joy; may they often roll down my cheeks. If thou canst speak, dear shade, tell me, didst thou ever conceive any hopes of my present fortune and honour, at the time when my eyes were successively engaged in the reading of books, every day more improving?

"When at thy side on some rosy bank I sat, weaving into chaplets for thy temples the flowers my little hands had gathered, and looking up to thee, smiled filial love; did thy soul then preface the good things that are now come to pass?

"Mayest thou be clothed with threefold radiance; and mayest thou be refreshed with the emanations of divine complacence more than the souls of thy companions! May every drop of temporal pleasure, with which my cup of joy overflows, be rewarded unto thee with continual draughts from the ocean of eternal beatitude!"

Madame de Darbach's present name is Karsch, though she chuses to be called by the name of Darbach.

Some account of Mr. Thomas Britton, the famous musical small-coal man.

THIS singular person was born at or near Higham Ferrers in Northamptonshire; from whence he went to London, where he bound himself apprentice to a small-coal man, in St. John Baptist-street. After he had served his full time of seven years, his master gave him a sum of money not to set up. Upon

Upon this Tom went into Northamptonshire again, and after he had spent his money, returned again to London, and set up the small-coal trade, notwithstanding his master was still living, the contract being, probably, void in law. He likewise took a stable, and turned it into a house, which stood next door to the little gate of St. John's of Jerusalem near Clerkenwell-Green. Some time after he had settled here, he became acquainted with doctor Garenciers, his near neighbour, by which means he became an excellent chemist; and, perhaps he performed such things in that profession as had never been done before, with little cost and charge, by the help of a moving laboratory, that was contrived and built by himself, which was much admired by all of that faculty that happened to see it; inasmuch that a certain gentleman of Wales was so much taken with it, that he was at the expence of carrying him down into that country, on purpose to build him such another, which Tom performed to the gentleman's very great satisfaction, and for the same he received of him a very handsome and generous gratuity. Besides his great skill in chemistry, he was as famous for his knowledge in the theory of music; in the practical part of which faculty he was likewise very considerable. He was so much addicted to it, that he left behind him a valuable collection of music, picked mostly by himself, and that very neatly and accurately, which was sold upon his death for near an hundred pounds; not to mention the excellent collection of printed books that he also left be-

hind him, both of chemistry and music. Besides these books that he left behind him, he had, some years before his death, sold by auction, a noble collection of books, most of them in the Roemerian faculty, of which he was a great admirer, whereof there is a printed catalogue extant (as there is of those that were sold after his death), which I have often looked over with no small surprize and wonder, and particularly for the great number of MSS. in the before-mentioned faculties that are specified in it. He had, moreover, a considerable collection of musical instruments, which were sold for fourscore pounds upon his death, which happened in September 1714, being upwards of threescore years of age, and lies buried in the churchyard of Clerkenwell, without monument or inscription, being attended to his grave in a very solemn and decent manner, by a great concourse of people, especially of such as frequented the musical club, that was kept up for many years at his own charges, he being a man of a very liberal and generous spirit, at his own little cell.

He appears, by a print of him done since his death, to have been a man of ingenious countenance and sprightly temper. It also represents him as a comely person, as indeed he was, and withal there is modesty expressed in it every way agreeable to him. Under it are these verses, which may serve instead of an epitaph:

Tho' mean thy rank; yet in thy humble cell
Did gentle peace and arts unpurchas'd dwell;

Well-

Well-pleas'd Apollo thither led his
train,
And music warbled in her sweetest
strain.
Cyllenius so, as fables tell, and Jove,
Came willing guests to poor Phile-
mon's grove.
Let useless pomp behold, and blush to
find
So low a station, such a liberal mind.

In short, he was an extraordinary
and very valuable man, very much
admired by the gentry, even those
of the best quality, and by all
others of the more inferior rank,
that had any manner of regard for
probity, sagacity, diligence, and
humility; I say humility, be-
cause, though he was so much
famed for his knowledge, and
might, therefore, have lived very
reputably without his trade, yet
he continued it to his death, not
thinking it to be at all beneath
him.

*Remarkable instances of the great pa-
tience, under bodily pain, of the
Indians inhabiting the banks of
the Oronoko; from Father Gu-
milla's account of that little-known
and extensive country.*

THE man who aspires to
the character of a hero in
this country, begins by attaching
to himself a certain number of
men, whom he gains either by the
reputation of his valour, or by
the interest of his relations and
friends. When his adherents a-
mount to an hundred, he provides
plenty of Chicha*; invites the ca-
piques and captains of his nation,
recites his exploits, and requests

that he may undergo the *Trial*,
in order to his being received as
a chief or captain. The judges,
having admitted his petition, place
him naked in the middle of the
room, and the eldest captain, with
a well-knotted whip, gives him a
handsome number of lashes at dif-
ferent times, the ceremony conti-
nuing till all the chiefs are suc-
cessively tired and spent with whip-
ping the poor wretch. The ca-
piques and all present keep pro-
found silence during the operation,
observing whether the candidate
bears torture like a man of cou-
rage; for the slightest plaint is e-
nough to oblige them to refuse him
their suffrages, and to exclude him
from the two remaining trials. But,
if, without any sign of impatience,
and like a statue, he endures this
deluge of stripes, that slay him
alive, and cover him with gasces,
they are lavish in their applauses,
and all get drunk with him in de-
monstration of their joy.—Thus
ends the first trial.

But this, barbarous as it is, is
nothing when compared to those
following. After the candidate
has allowed himself some months
for the healing of his lacerations;
he provides the same quantity of
Chicha, appoints a day, and the
chiefs being met, he is put naked
into a cotton hammock suspended
between two trees, the hammock
wrapt round him, and bound with
three cords, one at each end, and
one in the middle: then the cap-
tains open a little the two ends of
the hammock, and blow into it,
through a hollow cane, some thou-
sands of the large pismires of this
country, whose bite is such, that

* An intoxicating liquor.

† Chiefs.

when

when you would pull them off, they will sooner leave their heads than let go their hold. Thus he lies in the midst of five or six thousand pismires, who gnaw his flesh on all sides, without his being able to avoid them, or even to turn or stir; for the formality of this trial requires perfect stillness, and its good or bad issue depends on that, or on a single motion, manifesting his impatience of the pain these devouring vermin give him. And if by chance there should the least sign of it escape him, when they bite the eyelids, or other delicate parts of the body, his cause is lost, his trial turns to his shame, and he is rendered incapable of obtaining the rank of captain. But, on the contrary, if he suffers with courage during the time prescribed by their law, they congratulate him, and hasten to deliver him from the insects that cover him from head to foot; this is done by means of an ointment, which obliges them to let go their hold; then all go to drinking till they can drink no more; for thus commonly they finish their assemblies on great affairs.

The third proof, which we may call *infernal*, is made in the manner following. The chiefs being met, a hurdle, or a kind of wooden gridiron, is fixed about an ell from the ground, sufficiently large and strong to receive the body of a man. On this they lay some plantain-leaves, which are about an ell long, and half an ell wide. The candidate places himself on this couch, or rather scaffold, lying on his back, putting into his mouth a hollow cane, which is to serve him in breathing; then they cover him entirely

and closely with plantain-leaves, observing to pierce those that are over his head, so that his cane may pass through them. A fire is then kindled under him, so ordered, that the flame shall not reach the grate, but may give heat enough to *broil* this ignorant victim. Some, appointed for that purpose, are employed in augmenting or diminishing the fire, that it may neither fall short of, or exceed the degree prescribed by the law; while others observe with care, whether the patient moves or not, the least motion being sufficient to exclude him for ever from the station he aims at. Others are placed near the cane, to observe if his breathing is strong or weak; and when the time of trial is expired, they immediately remove the covering: if the candidate is found dead, he is lamented with tears and cries by the whole assembly; but, if living, the woods resound with their acclamations; they felicitate him, drink his health, and hold his valour sufficiently proved.

Some account of a very remarkable North America Indian Chief; from Major Roger's account of that country, lately published.

THE Indians on the lakes are generally at peace with one another, having a wide extended and fruitful country in their possession. They are formed into a sort of empire, and the emperor is elected from the eldest tribe, which is the Ottawawas, some of whom inhabit near our fort at Detroit, but are mostly further westward towards the Mississippi,

ippi, Ponteack is their present king or emperor, who has certainly the largest empire and greatest authority of any Indian chief that has appeared on the continent since our acquaintance with it. He puts on an air of majesty and princely grandeur, and is greatly honoured and revered by his subjects. He not long since formed a design of uniting all the Indian nations together under his authority, but miscarried in the attempt.

In the year 1760, when I commanded and marched the first detachment into this country that was ever sent there by the English, I was met in my way by an embassy from him, of some of his warriors, and some of the chiefs of the tribes that are under him; the purport of which was, to let me know, that Ponteack was at a small distance, coming peaceably, and that he desired me to halt my detachment till such time as he could see me with his own eyes. His ambassadors had also orders to inform me that he was Ponteack, the king and lord of the country I was in.

At first salutation when we met, he demanded my business into his country, and how it happened that I dared to enter it without his leave? When I informed him that it was not with any design against the Indians that I came, but to remove the French out of his country, who had been an obstacle in our way to mutual peace and commerce, and acquainted him with my instructions for that purpose. I at the same time delivered him some friendly messages, or belts of wampum, which he received, but gave me no other answer, than that he stood in the

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path I travelled in till next morning, giving me a small string of wampum; as much as to say, I must not march further without his leave. When he departed for the night, he inquired whether I wanted any thing that his country afforded, and he would send his warriors to fetch it. I assured him that any provisions they brought should be paid for, and the next day we were supplied by them with several bags of parched corn, and some other necessities. At our second meeting he gave me the pipe of peace, and both of us by turns smoked with it; and he assured me he had made peace with me and my detachment; that I might pass through his country unmolested, and relieve the French garrison; and that he would protect me and my party from any insults that might be offered or intended by the Indians; and, as an earnest of his friendship, he sent 100 warriors to protect and assist us in driving 100 fat cattle which we had brought for the use of the detachment from Pittsburgh, by the way of Presque Isle. He likewise sent to the several Indian towns on the south-side and west-end of lake Erie, to inform them that I had his consent to come into the country. He attended me constantly after this interview till I arrived at Detroit, and while I remained in the country, and was the means of preserving the detachment from the fury of the Indians, who had assembled at the mouth of the strait with an intent to cut us off.

I had several conferences with him, in which he discovered great strength of judgment, and a thirst after knowledge. He endeavoured

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to

to inform himself of our military order and discipline. He often intimated to me, that he could be content to resign in his country in subordination to the king of Great Britain, and was willing to pay him such annual acknowledgment as he was able in furs, and to call him his uncle. He was curious to know our methods of manufacturing cloth, iron, &c. and expressed a great desire to see England, and offered me a part of his country if I would conduct him there. He assured me, that he was inclined to live peaceably with the English while they used him as he deserved, and to encourage their settling in his country; but intimated, that, if they treated him with neglect, he should shut up the way, and exclude them from it: in short, his whole conversation sufficiently indicated, that he was far from considering himself as a conquered prince; and that he expected to be treated with the respect and honour due to a king or emperor, by all who came into his country, or treated with him.

In 1763, this Indian had the art and address to draw a number of tribes into a confederacy, with a design first to reduce the English forts upon the lakes, and then make a peace to his mind, by which he intended to establish himself in his imperial authority; and so wisely were his measures taken, that in fifteen days time he reduced or took ten of our garrisons, which were all we had in his country, except Detroit; and had he carried this garrison also, nothing was in the way to complete his scheme. Some of the Indians left him, and by his consent made a separate peace; but he would not

be active or personally concerned in it, saying, that when he made a peace, it should be such an one as would be useful and honourable to himself, and to the king of Great Britain: but he has not as yet proposed his terms.

In 1763, when I went to throw provisions into the garrison at Detroit, I sent this Indian a bottle of brandy by a Frenchman. His counsellors advised him not to taste it, insinuating that it was poisoned, and sent with a design to kill him; but Pontack, with a nobleness of mind, laughed at their suspicions, saying it was not in my power to kill him who had so lately saved my life.

In the late war of his, he appointed a commissary, and began to make money, or bills of credit, which he hath since punctually redeemed. His money was the figure of what he wanted in exchange for it, drawn upon bark, and the shape of an otter (his arms) drawn under it. Were proper measures taken, this Indian might be rendered very serviceable to the British trade and settlements of this country, more extensively so than any one that hath ever been in alliance with us on the continent.

Some account of the Tulip-madness, which prevailed in Holland in the last century.

IT has been observed, that we live in an age, wherein all kinds of extravagance are embraced and applauded by the ignorant, as well as the learned; but it may be safely affirmed, that the neighbouring countries have been no less remarkable

able for their follies, than we for ours; as will appear from the following account.

During the years 1634, 1635, 1636, and 1637, the Dutch of all ranks, from the greatest to the meanest, neglected all manner of business and manufacture, and sold their utensils, &c. to engage in the tulip trade. Accordingly, in those days,

The Viceroy was sold for	250l.
Admiral Liefkeens —	440
Admiral Van Eyk —	160
Greber — —	148
Schilder — —	160
Semper Augustus —	550

In 1637, a collection of tulips of Wouter Brockholfsmenker, was sold by his executors for 9000l.

A fine Spanish cabinet valued at 1000l. and 300l. besides, were given for a Semper Augustus.

Another gentleman sold three Semper Augustus's for 1000l. each.

The same gentleman was offered for his flower 1500l. a year for seven years; and every thing to be left as found, only reserving the increase during that time for the money.

One gentleman got in the space of four months 6000l.

April 1637, by an order of the state, a great check was put to the tulip trade, by invalidating their contracts; so that a root was then sold for 5l. which a few weeks before sold for 500l.

It is related by a curious gentleman, that he had remarked that in one city in Holland, in the space of three years, they had traded for a million sterling in tulips.

It is farther related, that a burgomaster had procured a place of considerable profit for his friend, a native of Holland; when the

latter offered to make him any amends in his power, which the former generously refused, and only desired to see his flower garden, which was granted. In about two years afterwards came the gentleman to visit the burgomaster, when perceiving in his garden a scarce tulip of great value (which the one had clandestinely procured from the other), he flew into a violent passion, resigned his place of 1000l. per annum, went home, tore up his flower-garden, and has never been heard of since.

Ipswich, Mar. 9, 1765. S. S.

Two letters from Oliver Cromwell to colonel Hammond, governor of the Isle of Wight, during the confinement of king Charles I. in Carisbrook castle, calculated to remove some scruples of the colonel's, on the subject of his royal charge. From a collection of original letters, lately published, that passed between them, the committee of lords and commons at Derby-house, generals Fairfax and Ireton, &c. relating to that unfortunate march.

Dear Robin, Nov. 25, 1648.

NO man rejoiceth more to see a line from thee, than myself. I know thou hast long been under trial. Thou shalt be no loser by it. All must work for the best. Thou desirest to hear of my experiences. I can tell thee, I am such a one as thou didst formerly know, having a body of sin and death; but I thank God, through Jesus Christ our Lord, there is no condemnation, though much infirmity, and

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I wait

I wait for the redemption; and in this poor condition I obtain mercy and sweet consolation through the Spirit; and find abundant cause every day to exalt the Lord,—abase flesh. And herein I have some exercise.

As to outward dispensations, if we may so call them, we have not been without our share of beholding some remarkable providences and appearances of the Lord. His presence hath been amongst us, and by the light of his countenance we have prevailed. We are sure, the good will of him who dwelt in the bush has shined upon us; and we can humbly say, we know in whom we have believed, who is able and will perfect what remaineth, and us also, in doing what is well-pleasing in his eye-sight.

Because I find some trouble in your spirit, occasioned first, not only by the continuance of your sad and heavy burthen, as you call it, upon you; but by the dissatisfaction you take at the ways of some good men, whom you love with your heart, who through this principle, that it is lawful for a lesser part (if in the right) to force, &c.

To the first: call not your burthen sad nor heavy. If your father laid it upon you, he intended neither. He is the father of lights, from whom comes every good and perfect gift, who of his own will begot us, and bade us count it all joy when such things befall us; they being for the exercise of faith and patience, *whereby in the end (James i.) we shall be made perfect.*

Dear Robin, our fleshly reasonings ensnare us. These make us

say, *Heavy, sad, pleasant, easy!*

Was there not a little of this when Robert Hammond, through dissatisfaction too, desired retirement from the army, and thought of quiet in the Isle of Wight? Did not God find him out there? I believe he will never forget this.—And now I perceive he is to seek again, partly through his sad and heavy burthen, and partly through dissatisfaction with friends' actings. Dear Robin, thou and I were never worthy to be door-keepers in this service. If thou wilt seek, seek to know the mind of God in all that chain of providence, whereby God brought thee thither, and that person to thee: how, before and since God has ordered him, and affairs concerning him. And then tell me, whether there be not some glorious and high meaning in all this, above what thou hast yet attained. And laying aside thy fleshly reason, seek of the Lord to teach thee what that is: and he will do it. I dare be positive to say, it is not, that the wicked should be exalted, that God should so appear, as indeed he hath done. For there is no peace to them: no, it is set upon the hearts of such as fear the Lord: and we have witness upon witness, that it shall go ill with them, and their partakers. I say again, seek that spirit to teach thee, which is the spirit of knowledge and understanding, the spirit of counsel and might, of wisdom and of the fear of the Lord. That spirit will close thine eyes, and stop thine ears, so that thou shalt not judge by them; but thou shalt judge for the meek of the earth, and thou shalt be made able to do accordingly. The

Lord

Lord direct thee to that which is well-pleasing in his eye-sight!

As to thy dissatisfaction with friends acting upon that supposed principle, I wonder not at that. If a man take not his own burthen well, he shall hardly others; especially if involved by so near a relation of love and christian brotherhood as thou art. I shall not take upon me to satisfy; but I hold myself bound to lay my thoughts before so dear a friend. The Lord do his own will.

You say, "God hath appointed authorities among the nations, to which active or passive obedience is to be yielded. This resides in England in the parliament. Therefore active or passive, &c."

Authorities and powers are the ordinance of God. This or that species is of human institution, and limited, some with larger, others with stricter bands, each one according to its constitution. I do not therefore think the authorities may do any thing, and yet such obedience due; but all agree, there are cases in which it is lawful to resist. If so, your ground fails, and so likewise, the inference. Indeed, dear Robin, not to multiply words, the query is, whether ours be such a case? This ingenuously is the true question. To this I shall say nothing, though I could say very much; but only desire thee to see what thou findest in thy own heart as to two or three plain considerations: First, whether *salus populi* be a sound position? Secondly, whether in the way in hand, really and before the Lord, before whom conscience must stand, this

be provided for; or the whole fruit of the war like to be frustrated, and almost like to turn to what it was, and worse; and this contrary to engagements, declarations; implick covenants with those who ventured their lives upon those covenants and engagements, without whom perhaps, in equity, relaxation ought not to be? Thirdly, whether this army be not a lawful power, called by God to oppose and fight against the king upon some stated grounds; and being in power to such ends; may not oppose one name of authority, for those ends as well as another? The outward authority, that called them, not by their power making the quarrel lawful; but it being so in itself. If so,—it may be, acting will be justified *in foro humano*. But truly these kind of reasonings may be but fleshly, either with or against; only it is good to try what truth may be in them. And the Lord teach us!

My dear friend, let us look into providences; surely they mean somewhat. They hang so together,—have been so constant, so clear and unclouded.—Malice, swollen malice against God's people; now called saints, to root out their name. And yet they by providence having arms; and therein blessed with defence, and more.

I desire he, that is for a principle of suffering, would not too much slight this. I slight not him who is so minded; but let us beware, lest fleshly reasoning see more safety in making use of the principle, *than in acting. Who acts, and resolves not through*

God to be willing to part with all? Our hearts are very deceitful on the right and on the left. What think you of Providence disposing the hearts of so many of God's people this way, especially in this post army, wherein the great God has vouchsafed to appear? I know not one officer amongst us, but is on the increasing band: and let me say, it is *here in the north, after much patience*, we trust the same Lord, who hath framed our minds in our actions, is with us in this also. And this, contrary to a natural tendency, and to those comforts our hearts could wish to enjoy with others. And the difficulties probably to be encountered with, and enemies, not few, even all that is glorious in this world, with appearance of united names, titles, and authorities, and yet not terrified, only desiring to fear our great God, that we do nothing against his will. Truly this is our condition.

And, to conclude, we in this northern army were in a waiting posture, desiring to see what the Lord would lead us to. And a declaration is put out, at which many are shaken, although we could perhaps have wished the day of it till after the treaty; yet, seeing it is come out, we trust to rejoice in the will of the Lord, waiting his farther pleasure. Dear Robin, beware of men, look up to the Lord. Let him be free to speak, and command in thy heart. Take heed of the things, I fear, thou hast reasoned thyself into; and thou shalt be able through him, without consulting flesh and blood, to do valiantly for him and for his people. Thou

mentionest somewhat, as if by acting against such opposition, as is like to be, there will be a tempting of God. Dear Robin, tempting of God ordinarily is either by acting presumptuously in carnal confidence, or in unbelief through diffidence: both these ways Israel tempted God in the wilderness, and he was grieved with them. The encountering difficulties therefore makes us not to tempt God; but acting before, and without faith. If the Lord have in any measure persuaded his people, as generally he hath, of the lawfulness, nay of the duty; this persuasion prevailing upon the heart is faith, and acting thereupon is acting in faith; and the more the difficulties are, the more faith. And it is most sweet, that he, that is not persuaded, have patience towards them that are, and judge not; and this will free thee from the trouble of others actions; which, thou sayest, adds to thy grief. Only let me offer two or three things, and I have done.

Dost thou not think that fear of the Levellers (of whom there is no fear) that they would destroy nobility, had caused some to rake up corruption, to find it lawful to *make this ruining hypocritical agreement* (on one part). Hath not this biased even some good men? I will not say, their fear will come upon them; but if it do, they will themselves bring it upon themselves. Have not some of our friends by their passive principle (which I judge not, only I think it liable to temptation as the active; and neither good but as we are led into them by God—neither to be reasoned into, because

cause the heart is deceitful) been occasioned to overlook what is just and honest; and think the people of God may have as much, or more good the one way, than the other. Good by this man! against whom the Lord hath witnessed; and whom thou knowest. Is this so in their hearts, or is it reasoned, forced in?——Robin, I have done. Ask we our hearts, whether we think, that after all these dispensations, the like to which many generations cannot afford, should end in so corrupt reasonings of good men; and should so hit the designs of God? Thinkest thou in thy heart, that the glorious dispensations of God point out to this, or to teach his people to trust in him, and to wait for better things, when, it may be, better are sealed to many of their spirits? And as a poor looker on, I had rather live in the hope of that spirit, and take my share with them, expecting a good issue, than be led away with the other. This trouble I have been at, because my soul loves thee, and I would not have thee swerve, nor lose any glorious opportunity the Lord puts into thy hand. The Lord be thy counsellor. Dear Robin,

I rest thine,

O. Cromwell.

Nov. 25, 1648.

Memoirs of the late Madame de Pompadour.

THIS lady's father, at least her nominal one, was one Poisson, house-steward to the Invalids. Some time after his marriage, falling under the lash of the law, he was

hanged in effigy; himself narrowly escaping personal execution by flight to a distant province, where he stayed till he afterwards obtained his pardon, through la Pompadour's interest. Her mother, who was one of the most beautiful women in France, did not, in the absence of her husband, deliver herself up to a barren affliction. She pitched at once upon two gallants; monsieur Paris de Montmartel, and monsieur le Normant de Tournet; so that, when she was brought to bed of a daughter, the celebrated subject of these memoirs, both these gentlemen challenged the honour of the paternity; but perhaps, on a strict examination, it would have come out to belong to neither.

But Madame Poisson had reasons for preferring le Normant; and, as a proof of his being persuaded that he was the father of her child, he took, to the utmost, a father's care of her; sparing no pains or expence to procure her the best education, for which she had talents joined to an air that adorned them all. His fondness for her grew at length to such a height, that he began to think of marrying her in a manner that shewed he considered her in no less a light than that of a legitimate daughter. Amongst a number of conquests her growing beauty had made, was that of young monsieur le Normant d'Estiolles, nephew to her protector. The point was to bring over the young gentleman's father, which was not an easy matter. At length, however, monsieur le Normant prevailed through the efficacy of his offers; which were, to lay down half his fortune, and settle the rest

rest at his death; in consequence of which, the young pair were at last united.

It does not, however, appear, that her heart had been greatly consulted in this match. Normant d'Estolles had not the most engaging person; yet, if any thing could atone for the want of that merit to touch a lady's heart, he must have been master of hers. He spared no expences of dress or diversions that could prove his passion for her; and it is generally believed, that, till her fall with the French king, she had gone no farther than mere coquetry, to the prejudice of the faith due to her husband. However, there is no doubt but that she often endeavoured, before she succeeded, to attract his majesty's notice. Particularly, as often as he hunted in the forest of St. Germain, whilst she lived in that country, she was continually throwing herself in his way; till it was at last taken notice of by a mistress then in favour, who commanded her to discontinue her attendance. At length, however, a fatal opportunity offered, the mean of which is not exactly known; but it is supposed to have been through the offices of one Binet, a relation of hers, and one of the king's valets de chambre. He recommended her, it is said, to his master the king, who, in consequence of his recommendation, desired a private interview with her, if it could be conveniently managed.

Binet passed to madame d'Estolles, who received the summons with rapture; and immediately concerted measures for lying out, without incurring the suspicion of her husband. Having at the time appointed waited upon the king,

he passed the night with her. A second interview took place; and she soon captivated him to such a degree, that he was uneasy till he saw her again.

In the mean time, the frequent excursions of the lady began to alarm her husband, who was soon apprized of his misfortune, and of the author of it. Resolved, however, not to acquiesce, he began to speak in the tone of a person that was deeply wronged; when he received a *lettre de cachet*, banishing him to Avignon; though afterwards he made interest to be recalled to Paris, on the promise of a passive acquiescence in the loss of his wife, now firmly fixed in the king's affections. He had also conferred on him places to the amount of more than four hundred thousand livres a year; besides being sure to obtain any favours he might ask for others. And, though he and his wife never saw each other, they were permitted to keep up a friendly correspondence by letters.

From the vivacity of la Pompadour's penetration, she soon found out the king's weak side. She discovered, that of all the faculties of pleasing of which she was mistress, none would have greater power to hold him fast, than that of amusing him. So many talents, joined to the elegance of her taste, amply qualified her for filling the post of a Petronius Arbiter at the court. No pleasures were thought such, that had not the stamp of her contrivance, or the sanction of her approbation. Particularly at those *petit-soupers* of which the king is so fond; where, laying aside all the stiffness of state, he enjoys himself with a few select friends; no one more than she contributed to
animate

animate the company, and to keep up the spirit and joy of it. The king, in short, found her so necessary to the pleasure of his life, as to experience no temptation to any inconstancy: on the contrary, he thought no marks of his favour too much for her; and accordingly soon gave her a marquisate, with the title of la Pompadour; and created Poissin, who was her brother, at least by the safe side, and remarkable for nothing but for being her brother, marquis of Vandiere. He had before been made superintendant of the king's buildings, gardens, arts, academies, and manufactures; a post of great importance and emolument. All these favours, however, could bring no great dignity with them, considering the nature of the interest through which they came.

La Pompadour now purchased a palace at Paris, called the Hotel d'Evreux, near the Thuilleries, which, as not being good enough for her, she pulled down, and rebuilt almost from the ground. This caused great heart-burning among the Parisians; nor was their rage a little exasperated by the circumstance of a large parcel of ground being, on this occasion, taken in, towards enlarging her gardens, out of the *Course*; a place so called from its serving for the nobility and gentry's taking the air in coaches, much as it was once the fashion in London at the ring in Hyde-Park. This they looked on as robbing the public. She also procured a superb hotel at Versailles, not for herself, for she had apartments in the palace, but for her numerous retinue. The king, besides, gave her the royal palace

of Cresly for her life, which occasioned great murmuring amongst all orders of people, who were justly incensed at such a misapplication of a part of the royal domain. He also built her a magnificent pleasure-house called Belle-Vue, from the spot on which it is built, and which had, it seems, caught her eye, as it is just on the road between Paris and Versailles; here, too, in order to form the gardens, several proprietors of lands were despotically compelled to part with them, much against their will, and at the price fixed on them.

Such high marks of distinction, bestowed with such unbounded profusion, could not but create to the person, on whom they were conferred, a number of enemies. Not daring, however, to speak out, they revenged themselves of their restraint, by redoubling their secret detestation and contempt of her and of all her noble family. The dissatisfaction, in short, was general; and la Pompadour, even in the infancy of her power, had like to have fallen a victim to it.

There was now at the French court one madame Sauvé, wife to a clerk in the office of monsieur d'Argenson, secretary at war, and subaltern to madame de Tallard, governess to the duke of Burgundy, the dauphin's eldest son, then an infant. On a particular day, that this young prince was shewn to the people, this madame Sauvé was in waiting. The child was placed in a cradle on the inside of a balustrade, to defend it from the inconveniency or danger of the crowd's pressing too close upon it. As soon as the room was cleared, Sauvé, approaching the cradle,

cradle, as she took the prince out, gave a scream, occasioned by a packet sealed up, which she said she found in it. It was directed to the king, and being delivered to madame de Tallard, the governess, was by her immediately carried to him. On being opened, there was found a letter full of bitter expostulations with Lewis on his misgovernment, and on his scandalous attachment to la Pompadour; but, though the king was at first greatly shocked at this proceeding, it ended in nothing at last, but clapping the unhappy woman, who had found the paper, into the Bastile, from whence she never came out; and several ensuing examples of the like nature evinced, that the surest way to ruin, let the rank and services of the offenders be ever so great, was an attempt to injure, or even jest upon, la Pompadour. Herself, to convince the world of the high idea she had of her own power, suffered no stool or chair besides her own in her dressing-room, where she received company. By special grace, indeed, whenever the king did her the honour of a visit, another was produced to accommodate his majesty.

She also affected the princely air of having a gentleman usher. This employment she bestowed on Monsieur Dinville, a nobleman of one of the best and most ancient families in Guyenne. Not thinking one Collin, her clerk of the kitchen, of distinction enough to wait upon her in that capacity, unless he was decorated with some order, she soon obtained for him the post of comptroller of the royal and military order of St. Lewis; an institution peculiarly designed for

officers who should serve with distinction.

Her arrogance still increasing with her favour, nothing would serve her but having the honours of the Louvre, which principally consist in the privilege of the Tabouret, or Stool, to sit on in the presence of the queen, and in being presented to her to be embraced, which is the ceremony of investiture. This triumph, however, did not come pure and unmixed: for in the course of the ceremony, being presented to the dauphin, to receive his salute, he, naturally enough, detesting her, as he tendered one side of his face to her to kiss, he lolled out his tongue, and winked with his eye on the other: this she soon after was informed of; upon which, bursting with rage, she flew to the king; who, incensed at his son's behaviour, which he construed into an irreverence to himself, adopted her resentment; and, the next day, as the dauphin was going to pay a morning visit to him, he received orders to retire to his palace at Meudon. The queen, the ministers, and numbers at court, interposed: the king, however, would not hearken to any proposals for a reconciliation, but on condition that the dauphin should personally go to la Pompadour, and in full circle disown his behaviour; which he submitted to. Not long after, la Pompadour took it into her head to be *dame du palais*, or lady of the palace to the queen; a place never given but to ladies of the highest rank and character. The queen, as passive as she had been in the affair of the honours of the Louvre, must have been void of

of all sensibility, to let this disgrace pass without notice, by tamely admitting into her household a person so very offensive to her. However, she made no objection, but such as she imagined would be absolved to the king, by affecting his honour and conscience equally with her own. She mildly represented, 'that it would be too crying an indecency for her to admit into that station a person, who could not even approach the altar to take the sacrament, as living in a scandalous state of separation from her husband.' La Pompadour herself was, at first, utterly posed by this seemingly invincible dilemma; but, at length, she found means to vanquish it. She wrote a letter to her husband d'Estiollles, in the true Magdalen style; intreating him to receive her again, and promising, 'that she would henceforward take care to edify the world by the union in which she would live with him, as much as she had scandalized it by her separation.'

But, before this letter could be delivered, the prince de Soubize went to d'Estiollles, and told him, that in about two hours time he would receive a letter from la Pompadour, to the effect above related, but, as a friend, he would advise him to reject the offer contained in it: and, to give the greater force to this counsel, he brought him the royal mandate for a very considerable augmentation of his emoluments in the revenue. The letter came to d'Estiollles's hand, about the time mentioned, and he answered it conformably to the cue the prince had given him. In short, though the refusal was couched in the politest and most respectful

terms, it was as flat and peremptory a one as she could have wished. Armed with these victorious instruments, the copy of her own letter and her husband's answer, she communicated them to every one that came in her way, in order to vindicate her penitence and manner of proceeding. And, by this means, instead of one bishop of the church, she might, with regard to her living separately from her husband, have had twenty to give her absolution, and administer to her the Eucharist communion. This farce, in which religion was so palpably mocked, though it deceived nobody, had its full effect; the capital objection to her admission into the queen's train was now removed; and the queen herself, with her usual condescension, desisted from any further opposition. In the mean time, all the well-disposed persons at court were greatly chagrined at this fresh instance of la Pompadour's power and insolence in forcing herself upon the queen. In other respects, however, it must be allowed, that she always behaved with the utmost respect and obsequiousness to her majesty.

Before her intimacy with the king, she had a daughter by Monsieur d'Estiollles. Her name was Alexandrina; and the king was so fond of her, that the child used very naturally to call him her papa. He even took so tender an interest in her, as to think of providing her a match suitable to one of the greatest fortunes in Europe. As the girl, in more than one point, resembled la Pompadour, being extremely pretty, very sprightly, and not a little assuming on the favour of her mother; she was boarded and educated at the convent of the Assumption, with the prince

prince de Soubize's daughter, and other ladies of the first distinction. Alexandrina d'Estiollas, disputed, upon some occasion, precedence with the princess de Soubize, which being told la Pompadour, she very slightly said, '*Elle a manqué de politesse*;' she should have been more polite. This Alexandrina, at the age of thirteen or fourteen, died of the small-pox in the same convent, about the year 1754, just as her mother was negotiating a treaty of marriage for her, with one of the princes of the house of Nassau, but with what probability of success is not known. In a heart ingrossed like hers with ambition, vanity, and love of money, it would probably be doing her too much honour to suspect there was any great room left for nature. The king's taking the tenderest part in the affliction she felt or acted for this loss, and the hurry and agitations of a court, may, therefore, be supposed to have soon dissipated her grief.

When that execrable attempt was made by Damien on the king's life, in consequence of which his death was expected, it was natural to think that la Pompadour would not fail of flying to express her concern for his majesty; but there was a powerful party formed to forbid her the presence. The bishop, who attended the king, urged it as a matter of conscience. Accordingly, la Pompadour, presenting herself at the chamber-door, had the mortification to have it shut in her face. As the wound was not of that dangerous consequence as had been reported, the king being in five or six days thoroughly recovered, he paid the first visit to la Pompadour, who received him all

in tears. To the compliments on his recovery, succeeded the most pathetic expostulation with him for the treatment she had met with; and she concluded it with a threat of withdrawing. This determined the king to give her all the satisfaction she could require; and he accordingly banished from court the scrupulous bishop, and three or four more of the courtiers, who had most distinguished themselves in opposing her entrance.

By this time all ranks, all classes of the people, concurred in one point, the hatred of la Pompadour. The Parisians, especially, could not forbear giving her the most public marks of it. Whenever she went to Paris, crowds followed her coach, hooting her, and showering upon her invectives and curses. Neither was she more beloved in other parts of the kingdom. It was generally resented, that, while the queen and the daughters of France were barely allowed for expences suitable to their rank, la Pompadour, with her family, was revelling in immense riches, having all the royal favours and treasures of the kingdom at her disposal. It could not be very pleasing, besides, to the nation, to see the greatest and ablest ministers and generals either degraded into a servile, precarious dependence on a low obscure woman, so unaccountably lifted up, and who was constantly giving marks of her miserably mistaking the artifice by which she governed the king, for a capacity of governing the kingdom; or else shamefully sacrificed to her little passions of vanity or revenge, as was often the case. Nor was it amongst the least of her reproaches,

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that she had introduced a prodigious venality of offices wholly to her own profit, and to the apparent ruin of the interests of the nation. It was even said, that she had been in treaty with the king of Prussia, for the purchase of the sovereignty of Neuchâtel, a province of Switzerland; nay, that the treaty was concluded, with a reservation to declare it in proper time; and that the money was actually paid, though at a time when France was at war with him, which was a species of treason. The motives assigned for this transaction were, that la Pompadour, sensible of all the odium she had incurred, and of her danger, on the king's demise, of falling a prey to her powerful and numerous enemies, was wisely desirous of securing to herself a sure retreat. But this report was apparently without foundation.

It has been observed, that she had all imaginable accomplishments and talents for pleasing. Happy enough to be born with a great share of wit, she not only cultivated it in herself, but, what is more, she loved, or affected to love it, in others. The king himself never passed for having much relish for men of letters; and, indeed, the general silence of them on that head, forms a kind of tacit condemnation. La Pompadour, however, not always to make a blameable use of her influence over him, procured a pension of six thousand livres, or about three hundred pounds a year, for Crebillon the elder; another she obtained for madame de Luffan, an ingenious authoress. She countenanced and promoted the interest of Marmon-

tel; with Voltaire she ever kept on fair terms: she was the original Collette in Rousseau's *Divin de Village*, acted at court, and sent him one hundred pounds; of which, however, he would take but forty shillings, saying, it cost him but so many days writing, as that sum would subsid him. Nor did she neglect the patronage of the liberal arts; music, painting, sculpture, and architecture. All applications were made through her by the artists in these several branches; and there was not any man eminent in his profession, but what she distinguished and encouraged. She not only visited herself the work-places of those employed in the mechanic arts, but took with her the king, to whom she pointed out and recommended their respective merits. For some she obtained pensions, lodgings in the Louvre, and other advantages and distinctions. The tapestries of the Gobelins, and the carpet-works of the Savonnerie, felt her beneficial influence. But she did not fail making a due parade of all those laudable attentions, serving, as they must, to place her in a respectable point of light with the king, who could not but see the fitness of them, and, withal, their tendency to do himself honour.

When le Normant de Tournau, who, in the character of her presumptive father, had taken so much care of her education, was struck with the apoplexy, of which he died, long after she was in favour with the king; on the first news of his danger, she flew to d'Estiollès's, where he was, but insensible, and past recovery. The violent signs she gave of affliction on this

writer; and we have already spoken of her as a politician. It now remains only that we should view her in the last scene of action upon that great theatre, where she had performed so conspicuous a part. We have already observed, that her constitution had received a shock in the very early part of her advancement. Towards the end of March 1764, she was so thoroughly convinced of her approaching end, that she made her will; after which she wrote to her husband a very affectionate letter, acknowledging all her faults, and begging to see him, in order to be reconciled. But, whether through a just indignation, or through want of the softer feelings of humanity, he sternly declared, that, though he forgave her, he would not be prevailed upon to pay her a visit. Her royal lover shewed no such unkindness: he continued his visits constantly, till two days before her death: when, having received the extreme unction, she herself declined seeing him any more. Her death happened on the fifteenth of April following, about one o'clock in the afternoon, in the forty-third year of her age; after having reigned two and twenty years, without any visible abatement of her influence, sole arbitress of the councils of one of the greatest monarchs in Europe. Her whole fortune, to the reserve of her jewels; and a few legacies, she disposed of in favour of her brother. And the king still continues to shew so much regard for her, that her minions and favourites enjoy the same share of confidence and power as in her lifetime.

The history of baron de Pollnitz, the celebrated writer and adventurer.

BARON de Pollnitz, who has lately made such a figure at the court of the king of Prussia, is by birth a Prussian, and of a dignified house. His family is illustrious and honourable, but, unhappily for it, he prostitutes his name in a scandalous manner. It depended on himself to have enlarged his fortune, by pursuing only the path which his indulgent parents had marked out for him. As his person is attractive, as he has wit, and as that wit is exceedingly embellished, he successfully appeared at the court of the king of Prussia, who placed him among those about his person. He insinuated himself deeply into the good graces of that prince, who sometimes employed him in little negotiations, which he always executed with great address. He had the honour of attending that monarch in the voyage which he made to Holland: and he had grounds enough to flatter himself with the hopes of that monarch's greatest confidence, had he thought it worth his endeavours to deserve it: but that would have been too great a perplexity for a man who loved only the splendour of a court, without being able to endure the constraints of it, though born with all the qualifications requisite to insure success in that sphere of life.

A libertine and debauched spirit, which custom had rooted into his complexion, made him regardless of application. His debts, on one hand, and his intrigues, on the other, at length provoked his banish-

banishment from court. However, he obtained permission to veil his disgrace under the pretence of a tour to France. The air of grandeur and magnificence which reigned there, was already so natural to him, that he gave himself entirely up to it. He hired a palace ready furnished; and procured a splendid equipage, and a sumptuous livery. A gentleman of my acquaintance, who saw him in his pomp, assured me that his footmen (which, agreeably to the taste of the time, were exceeding handsome fellows) were covered with rich lace: he was the standard of imitation among the wild people at court, and had formed an intimacy with the duke of R—— and the marquis of B——. And, as he is one of the most agreeable libertines of the age, the regent, who had heard of him, had a mind to see him, and admitted him one evening to his table. Any man but himself would have made advantage of his debauchery, and have repaired his shattered circumstances. But he was destined to be an adventurer, and he has well fulfilled his destiny. It is easy to imagine, that this course of life soon drained him of interest and principal. His creditors were alarmed at his profusion, and not without reason. The debts, which the Germans had, some years before, left unpaid at Paris, amounted to several millions; and things were carried to such a length, that the court made the payment of them an affair of state. The baron, therefore, foreseeing that he could not hold out long in Paris, returned to Berlin, to collect the remnants of his fortune. There, being obliged to

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live upon his industry, he joined himself with all the sharpers whom he could find, and improved so well by their instructions, that he made some dupes; but he was himself, in the end, the bubble of his own imprudence. The indiscreet intimacies, which he entered into with suspected people, lost him all the remains of the king's favour, who, at first, was not utterly disinclined to pardon him. The court of Berlin was then busied in unravelling the frightful imposture of the famous Clement. This Clement, who passed for the bastard of the prince Ragotski, had alarmed the king with the pretended discovery of an imaginary conspiracy; which, by the circumstances of his information, would have been the blackest in the world. Although this horrible plot was discovered even by the confession of this artful impostor, whom the colonel du Moulin had address enough to bring from Holland, yet it occasioned the imprisonment of several persons, whose liberty might have been dangerous. Among those that were seized, were some with whom the baron de Pollnitz had lived so familiarly, that he thought it a prudent step to retire. He left Prussia with secrecy, and went to present himself at several courts in Germany. There are few princes in the empire whom he has not imposed on, at least for some time. His name and his outward appearance procured him friends immediately; among whom he always found some credulous enough to support his luxury and debauchery some months; but everywhere the same contempt attended him in proportion as he was known. Having thus run through

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the empire, he returned to shine again at Paris with his gleanings in Germany; and he had the dexterity to re-establish his affairs there, by appeasing his clamorous creditors. Some lucky hits at play, and some sums which he borrowed from the duke of R—, enabled him once more to pass a winter in splendour. But as that credit, which subsists by the uncertainty of gaming, or by borrowing, cannot expect any stability, that of the baron, which had no other prop, soon began to totter. His creditors were disheartened by his delays; and, to pacify a very importunate one, he was forced to pawn his watch and jewels; so as to leave himself nothing but his religion, and that he sold too to the duchess dowager of Orleans. Like her, he had been bred a Lutheran, and, like her, embraced the catholic religion at her solicitation. He firmly concluded that this sacrifice would have purchased him some employment, or some post in the court of the duke regent: but, besides that that princess never was a bigot, her royal highness thought herself obliged to proportion her favours to the worth of the sacrifice: a single title was all the baron's fortune; and he was known never to have entertained the least scruple about religion. All the advantage, therefore, which he drew from the infamous sale of his faith, was confined to some livres, which the duchess dowager gave him, and a very moderate pension. However, he reaped some benefit from the protection of that princess, whose name he borrowed to amuse his creditors for some time. At last they lost all patience, and

by joint application obtained power to seize his person. One day, as he was carrying to the play the chevalier —, nephew to the chief president, he was stopped in his coach in the middle of the Dauphine-square. Through some remains of regard, they carried him to the Spanish hotel, which was opposite to that place, in order to spare him the confusion of passing in broad day through the middle of Paris. The baron, always fertile in subterfuge, was less sensible of this tenderness, than intent upon profiting by the interest of the chevalier. He had the address to make him enter with him, and to persuade him that this affront reflected upon him; and that, to preserve his honour, he ought to procure the interposition of his uncle. Accordingly the too credulous, or too obliging chevalier, informed the chief president of this adventure: and immediately those who had arrested the baron, received orders to release him.

The dexterous baron, though overjoyed at finding himself thus disentangled, built no security on this reprieve: he well foresaw that his creditors would infallibly rally again, and proceed with better conduct: whence he concluded, that to avoid disgrace, which then was less familiar to him than it has been since, the surest method was to quit Paris; and that very night he set out for England. His first appearance in London was splendid enough, though less magnificent than at Paris; and, with the ruins of his French wardrobe, he for some months pretty well maintained there the character of a man of fortune. His noble and insinuating

beating air still procured him dukes among the English tradesmen, who enabled him to dress a-new; but he soon perceived, that in the end they would prove no kinder to him than the French. The adventure at Paris having taught him to act with more caution at London, he hoped to avoid a gaol by wisely changing his quarters, without taking leave of his hosts, and removed to a little bye-street; seldom venturing abroad but at night, when he usually went to the Smyrna coffee-house, in order to sponge a supper of the first man he met. Nor daring, therefore, to appear by day-light, he turned author, to divert solitude and hunger. His first essay was, *The secret History of the duchess of H——*, whom he concealed under the name of *Cunigonde princesse de Cherusques*; not out of tenderness to the royal families concerned in his history, but to give it a more mysterious air. Though he amassed all that he had heard of her in the places where that princess had resided, those pretended memoirs made but an ill-digested pamphlet. However, he offered it to my lord T——, and wrote of it to the secretary of state. He managed his scheme with craft enough: for he sent intelligence to that nobleman, that a foreigner was going to publish a book injurious to the royal family, but that the manuscript might be recovered, if his majesty would reward the man that brought it. But the minister disregarded his information, imagining that it came from some sharper. Upon this, the baron, without discomposing himself, changed his battery, and, in hopes of better

success by applying to the party which opposed the court, wrote in the same strain to my lady Q——, and the duchess of M——, and decked his intelligence with every circumstance capable of recommending the book, and of procuring the reward. But, alas! no answer yet, and, what was worse, no money. At length, in the midst of these solicitations to vend his injurious writings, he was found out, followed, and arrested by his creditors; for in London it is all but one action. There is no country in the world, where the creditor has so extensive a power over his debtor. The expence of arresting a man for debt is trifling; and the forms of law so soon dispatched, that in less than an hour a writ is demanded, obtained, and executed. The creditor has even this advantage, that he is not obliged to support his debtor, who in the mean time is often in danger of dying by hunger and cold in prison. This, perhaps, had been the fate of the baron de Pollnitz, if Sir— W—— had not luckily been passing through the street, as they were dragging our adventurer to gaol. The baron had known this gentleman at the Smyrna coffee-house, and had often diverted him with a recital of his adventures. It is to be presumed, in doing so, he took care to place his actions in the fairest light, and that he assumed the character of an unfortunate honest man, though perhaps without convincing any person of his honesty. In so mortifying a rencounter, any other than the baron de Pollnitz would have concealed himself; but he had conquered shame, and dreaded the pangs of it much

less than the miseries of a prison. He called to the gentleman, and implored his protection with most doleful cries. Sir—W——, apprehensive of drawing round himself the mob which attended the baron, at first pretended not to know him. Upon this, the baron had recourse to prayers and protestations, and every mean submission, which might engage the knight to prevent his going to prison; he was even mean enough to fall on his knees in the middle of the street to beg his succour. The gentleman, touched with his tears, alighted from his coach, and after having learned what the debt was, and who the creditor, paid for him seventy guineas; and then, to preserve him from other arrests, took him into his coach, and carried him to his own house, which was privileged. Here Sir — W — was heard to say, having the opportunity of a more perfect insight into the baron, that he never saw so odd a composition of wit, irreligion, odd principles, and baseness of soul, as in this adventurer. Indeed, he thought he should do service to the nation in making him quit the kingdom; and, therefore, taking the opportunity of a royal yacht which was going to Holland, found means to get him on board it.

After his departure from England, the baron went to the Hague, where he soon found acquaintances, or rather renewed those which his attendance on the king of Prussia thither had given him an opportunity to make. They who had seen him near that prince, not knowing his adventures, were delighted to see him again. The sprightliness of his conversation, his genteel air, and his propensity

to pleasure, introduced him every where; and especially among the tradesmen, who entertained no distrust of a man kindly received by the best families. He dressed, he played, he gave treats, and, among others, a magnificent ball: he made even efforts of gallantry, in order to put himself on the list of the old countess of W——'s gallants: but as she had known him in Prussia, where he never was accused, no more than elsewhere, of a violent passion for the fair sex, he was, perhaps, the only man that ever found her cruel. Indeed, his aim was directed to her purse, which had always been the real object of adoration among the fondest favourites of that lady. This refuge failing, he began to find that tradesmen have every where the same maxims. Those of Holland sent one day to attend his levee, a Bode, as they call him there. This bode is a kind of state-tiptaff, who keeps his prisoner in sight, and lives at his expence. This message appeared rude enough to the baron; but he was forced to receive him, and keep him too, till he should receive considerable remittances, which he pretended to expect every minute. He contrived, however, a stratagem to disentangle himself, which I cannot exactly relate; because the count D——, who lately gave me the account, expressed himself with some difficulty in French: all that I could catch was, that the baron de Pollnitz escaped over the house tops, and retired to Amsterdam.

As he made his escape in his night-gown, and durst not appear without cloaths; in order to assist him in procuring money, he sent for

for his servant, whom he had left at the Hague; and, as soon as he was arrived, dispatched him privately, to buy a prodigious bason and ewer of gilt brass, and some more plate of the same sort; and ordered his arms, with magnificent compartments, to be engraven on them. At the same time he sent for a Jew, of whom he desired to borrow money upon pawns. The Jew seeing a noble personage in a brocade night-gown, did not hesitate a moment about the purity of the plate, and gave him upon it 800 Dutch florins. With this money the baron immediately pays his landlord, mounts his coach, takes up cloaths, and shifts his lodgings. There he sends for a bookseller, to whom he mysteriously tells his history of Cuni-gonde; and then embarks in a vessel for Leghorn, from whence he goes directly to Rome to the Cardinal of Polignac. Here he was so fortunate as to find some French noblemen, who had known him in his splendor, and who had been present at his abjuration at Paris.

He took care to put them in mind of it, and by their means engaged the cardinal to present him to the pope. A baron proselyte undoubtedly sounded high at Rome; and our artful convert knew how to make the most of his title. He insinuated himself equally into the good graces of cardinal Cienfuegos, who procured him the usual pension which new converts are allowed by the congregation *De propaganda Fide*. Some presents he received too from the pope and the prime cardinals, so that he soon had an income of above 1500 scudis per annum. They even shaved him, to enable him to hold a benefice; and, as soon as ever he heard of a vacancy, he forgot nothing to obtain the nomination to it; and nominated he was at length to a considerable canonry in the collegiate church of Courtray. But though the baron used his best diligence to get installed, it was all to no purpose, the chapter of that church disputing the pope's right to fill any vacancies among them.

NATURAL HISTORY.

A description of the Isle of Man, lately drawn up from the best authorities.

THE present name of this island appears to have been immediately derived, with little or no variation, from *Mona*, the name by which Julius Cæsar mentions it. Ptolemy calls it *Mona-da*, and Pliny *Monabia*, which names are supposed to signify the more remote *Mona*, in order to distinguish it from the island of Anglesea, also known to the Romans by the name of *Mona*. This opinion seems to be confirmed by the practice of later writers, particularly Bede, who calls the Isle of Man, *Monavia Secunda*, in contradiction to *Monavia Prior*, the name by which he calls the Isle of Anglesea; and yet a late writer is of opinion, that the name Man is derived from the Saxon word *Mang*, which signifies 'among,' and is supposed to have been applied to this island from its situation, between Great-Britain and Ireland; being in a manner surrounded by England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales.

The Isle of Man, which is the see of a bishop, lies about half way between Great-Britain and Ireland, directly west of that part of the British continent called Cumberland; and the bishop's palace,

which is in the parish of Kirk-Michael, nearly in the middle of the island, is situated in 54 degrees, 16 min. of north latitude. This island is about 30 miles long, and 15 broad in the widest part; it is no where less than 8 miles.

There are but few streams in the Isle of Man, and these so inconsiderable, that they can scarcely be called rivers. They are not distinguished by any particular names or descriptions in any account of the island. In some maps, however, we meet with the *Neb*, which rises in the southern part of the island, runs north-west, and falls into the sea at Peel, one of the principal towns; and the *Clanmey*, a small stream, which runs nearly parallel to the *Neb*.

The air of the Isle of Man is cold and piercing, especially in winter; but it is reckoned very healthy, no contagious distemper having ever been known in the island, and the inhabitants living generally to a great age. This island being very rocky and mountainous, the soil is generally barren; oats and potatoes being the chief produce of the lands, which the inhabitants manure by lime and sea wreck. The black cattle of this island are generally less than those of England; here are, however, some good draught and saddle

die horses; in the mountains is a small breed of horses, little more than three feet high; also of a small kind of swine, called parrs, and another of sheep, which run wild upon the mountains. These wild sheep are accounted excellent meat, and several of them, distinguished by the name of Lough-ton, are remarkable for very fine wool, of a buff colour. Here is an airy of eagles, and two or three of hawks, remarkable for their mottled colour. The Isle of Man is well supplied with fish, particularly herrings, which are the staple commodity of the island, and of which there is such a considerable fishery, that more than 20,000 barrels have frequently been exported in one year to France and other countries. No coal-mines have yet been discovered upon this island, but here is plenty of peat for fuel: good quarries of black marble, and other stones for building; and mines of lead, copper, and iron, which, though now neglected, have been formerly worked to great advantage.

The principal manufactures of this island are linen and woollen cloths, in which a considerable foreign trade is carried on; other articles of trade are black cattle, wool, hides, skins, honey, and tallow; but particularly herrings. It is said that this is a place of refuge for persons who have committed crimes, or contracted debts, elsewhere: and that many persons, who owe large sums in London, Paris, and Amsterdam, live here, at a small expence, unmolested, as long as they do not trespass against the law or government of the island. It is also said, that as

none or very small customs are paid in this island, vast quantities of goods from the East and West-Indies, from France, Holland, and other places, are landed here, put into warehouses, and afterwards run ashore in many parts of Ireland, Scotland, and the West of England.

The Isle of Man, though held of the British crown, is no part of the kingdom of Great-Britain, but is governed by its own laws and customs, under the hereditary dominion of a lord, who had formerly the title of king, and who, though he has long ago waved that title, is still invested with regal rights and prerogatives. He appoints a governor or lieutenant general of the island, who constantly resides at Castle-town, the metropolis, and superintends all civil and military officers. The governor is chancellor of the island; and to him, in chancery, there lies an appeal from the inferior courts; from the chancellor there lies an appeal to the lord, and finally to the king of Great-Britain in council. Here is a council, consisting of the governor, the bishop, the archdeacon, two vicars generals, the receiver general, the comptroller, the water bailiff, and the attorney general. Twenty-four men, called the Keys, represent the commons of the land, and two men, called Deemsters, are the judges in cases of common law, as well as in criminal and capital offences. The council, and the twenty-four keys, pass all new laws; and, in conjunction with the deemsters, settle and determine the meaning of the ancient laws and customs of the country.

On a hill near the middle of the island, in the open air, is held a court, annually, on St. John's day, called the Tinwald, a name derived from two Danish words, Ting, which signifies 'a court of justice,' and Wald, 'fenced round:' this court consists of the governor, the spiritual and temporal officers, with the twenty-four keys, and two deemsters. At this great assembly all new laws are published, after they have received the assent of the lord of the island; and every person has a right to present any uncommon grievance, and to have his complaint heard in the face of the whole country.

The bishop is styled bishop of Sodor and Man, and sometimes Sodor de Man; whence he derived the title of Sodor, is uncertain, and is variously accounted for; but the most probable opinion appears to be, that it was from a church at Peel, dedicated to *Sodir*, our saviour, thence originally called Ecclesia Soterensis, and now corrupted into Sodirensis. He is named to the see by the lord of the isle, who presents him to the king of England for his royal assent, and then to the archbishop of York, to be consecrated. The bishop, though a baron of the island, has no seat in the British parliament; he has a court for his temporalities, where one of the deemsters sits as judge. The ecclesiastical courts are held by the bishop in person, his archdeacon, his vicar general, or the archdeacon's official, who are the proper judges in all controversies that happen between executors, within a year after the probate of

a will or administration is granted.

In the several courts of this island, as well ecclesiastical as civil, both parties, whether men or women, plead their own causes. It is but of late years that attorneys came into any practice here, and still law-suits are determined without much expence. The manner of summoning a person before a magistrate is somewhat remarkable. Upon a piece of thin slate, or stone, the magistrate makes a mark, which is generally the initial letter of his name and surname; this is delivered to the proper officer, who shews it to the person summoned; acquaints him with the time and place in which he is to make his appearance, and at whose suit. If the person summoned disobeys the summons, he is fined, or committed to gaol, till he pays costs, and gives security for his future obedience.

The Isle of Man, which is supposed to contain about 20,000 inhabitants, is divided into six divisions, called sheadings, each of which has its own coroner, or constable, who, in the nature of a sheriff, is intrusted with the peace of his district, secures criminals, brings them to justice, and is appointed by the delivery of a rod at the Tinwald-court, or annual convention. It contains four market-towns, which, being situated on the sea coast, have each a harbour, and a castle or fort to defend it. The island, which is a diocese of itself, lies in the province of York, and has seventeen parishes.

The market towns are Castletown, Douglas, Peel, and Ramsay. Castle-

Castle-town was thus called from a fine ancient castle, said to have been built by Guttred king of Man, about the year 960. This town is also called Castle Ruffin; and, being the metropolis, here the governor keeps his court, the lord's officers reside, and the courts of justice are held. It stands on the southern coast of the island, near a fine harbour, called Derby-haven, at the mouth of which is a very strong fort. The buildings of Castle-town are the most regular in the island. The castle, which is built of marble, is a strong place, surrounded with two broad walls, and a moat, over which is a draw-bridge; and, adjoining to it, within the walls, is a small tower where state prisoners were formerly confined. Within the castle the courts of justice are held, and on one side of it is the governor's house, which is a commodious and spacious structure, with a fine chapel, and several offices belonging to the court of chancery.

Douglas is situated on the eastern coast, and is by much the most populous, the richest, and the best town in the island. It has lately increased greatly in trade, and proportionably in buildings. The harbour is not only the best in the island, but one of the best in the British dominions.

Peel is situated on the western coast, and, being a place of considerable trade, here are several good houses. Upon a small island, close to the town, is an ancient castle called Peel-castle, with a garrison. This is one of the strongest and best situated castles in the world. The island, upon which it stands, is a huge

rock, of a stupendous height above the level of the sea, so that it is inaccessible from all quarters but the town, from which it is separated by a small streight, fordable in low tides. The ascent towards the castle, which is surrounded with three walls well planted with cannon, from the place of landing to the first wall, is by sixty steps, cut out of the rock; the walls are prodigiously thick, and built of a bright durable stone. From the first to the second wall, is an ascent of thirty steps, also cut out of the rock: on the outside of the exterior wall are four watch towers, and within the interior one, round the castle, are the remains of four churches, three of which are so decayed, that there is little remaining of them, besides the walls, and some few tombs, which seem to have been erected with more than ordinary care. The fourth church, which is the cathedral of the island, and is dedicated to St. Germain, the first bishop of Man, is kept in some better repair. Within it is a chapel, appropriated to the use of the bishop, and underneath the chapel is a prison, or dungeon, for such offenders as incur the punishment of imprisonment, in virtue of a sentence of the ecclesiastical court; and this is said to be one of the most dreadful places of confinement that imagination can form. The magnificence of the castle itself is said to exceed, perhaps, that of any modern structure in the world; the largeness and loftiness of the rooms, the fine echoes resounding through them, the many winding galleries, the prospect of the sea and the ships, which, by reason of the vast height,

height, appear like buoys floating on the waves, fill the mind of the spectator with the utmost astonishment.

Ramsay is situated on the east coast, towards the north part of the island, and is only remarkable for a good fort and an excellent harbour; north of which is a spacious bay, where the greatest fleets may ride at anchor with the utmost safety.

Among the curiosities of the Isle of Man, is reckoned a mountain, called Snafeld, which is 1740 feet perpendicular height, and from the top of which there is a fine prospect of some parts of England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales.

It is said, that no fox, badger, otter, mole, hedge-hog, snake, or other noxious animal, is found in the Isle of Man; and it is not many years since there were any frogs upon it: but the frog-spawn having been brought over, these animals have multiplied here, and are now to be met with in many parts of the island.

Before the southern promontory of the Isle of Man, is another small island, about three miles in circumference, and separated from Man by a channel, a quarter of a mile broad, called the Calf of Man, which, at a particular season of the year, is resorted to by a vast number of sea-fowl, particularly puffins, which breed there in the holes of the rabbits; and, what is more extraordinary, the rabbits quit their habitations to these fowls, during the time they remain on the island. About the middle of August, when the young puffins are ready to take wing, the inhabitants of this island have a method of catching them, in

such quantities, that between four and five thousand of them are taken every year; part of which are consumed by the inhabitants themselves, and part pickled and sent abroad as presents. An incredible number of a great many other sorts of sea-fowl breed among the rocks of this little island.

That the Isle of Man was, in the time of the Romans, inhabited by the Britons, is universally allowed: but, when that people were afterwards dispossessed of the greatest part of their territories by the Saxons, Scots, and Picts, this island fell to the share of the Scots; and Orosius acquaints us, that, so early as the reigns of the Roman emperors Honorius and Arcadius, towards the end of the fourth century, both Ireland and the Isle of Man were inhabited by the Scots. The present inhabitants of the Isle of Man appear to be the descendants of the ancient Scots, from their language, which is the Erse, and is the same with that still spoken in the Highlands of Scotland, and in Ireland. The Norwegians, however, in their repeated invasion of Britain, conquered this, as well as the greatest part of the western isles of Scotland, over which they set up a king, styled king of the Isles, who chose the Isle of Man for the place of his residence: but, in the year 1266, in consequence of a treaty between Magnus IV. king of Norway, and Alexander III. of Scotland, the western isles, and Man among the rest, were ceded to the Scots; and, in 1270, Alexander, having driven the king of Man out of the island, united it, together with the rest of the western isles, to the crown

crown of Scotland. In the reign of Henry IV. of England, the Isle of Man fell into the hands of that monarch, who, in 1405, gave it to John lord Stanley, in whose house it continued till very lately, when, the last Stanley earl of Derby dying without issue, the duke of Athol, his sister's son, succeeded him as lord of Man and the Isles.

The ancient churches round Peel-castle are supposed to have been originally pagan temples; and in one of them there still stands a large stone, in the manner and form of a tripod. Upon several of the tombs in these churches, are fragments of letters still so intelligible, as to put it beyond doubt, that there were different inscriptions in the different characters of the Hebrew, Greek, Latin, Arabian, Saxon, Scotch, and Irish languages. There is, perhaps, no country, in which more Runic inscriptions are to be met with than in this island; and most of them on funeral monuments. These inscriptions are generally found upon long, flat, rag-stones, with crosses cut upon one or both sides, and other little embellishments, or figures of men, horses, stags, dogs, birds, and other devices. The inscriptions are generally upon one edge of the stone, and are to be read from the bottom upwards. One of the most perfect of these inscriptions is upon a stone cross laid for a lintel, over a window in Kirk Michael church. Upon another stone cross, in the same church, is another fair Runic inscription; and, in the highway, near the church, is one of the largest monumental stones found in the island, which, from a Ru-

nic inscription on it, appears to have been erected in memory of one Thurluf, or Thrulf.

Many sepulchral tumuli, or barrows, are yet remaining in different parts of this island, particularly in the neighbourhood of the bishop's seat. In several of these barrows have been found urns, so ill burnt, and of so bad a clay, that most of them were broken in taking them out: they were, however, each full of burnt bones, as white and fresh as when interred.

About half a mile from Douglas, are still standing some noble remains of a most magnificent nunnery, in which are several fine monuments, with fragments of inscriptions: one of those inscriptions is as follows; *Illustrissima Matilda filia — Rex Mercie*; — which Matilda is supposed to have been the daughter of Ethelbert, one of the Saxon kings of Mercia, who is related by historians to have died a recluse. On another monument is the following imperfect inscription — *Cartesmunda virgo immaculata — Anno Domini 1230*. It is supposed that this tomb was erected to the memory of Cartesmunda, the beautiful nun of Winchester, who fled from the violence threatened her by king John, and who, it is probable from this inscription, took refuge in the monastery of Douglas, where she was buried.

In the last century, several brass daggers, with other military instruments of brass, well made and polished, were dug up in some parts of this island; and afterwards was found a target, in the manner of those still to be seen in some parts of the Highlands of Scotland, studded

ded with nails of gold without any alloy, and riveted with rivets of the same metal on the small ends; and, not many years ago, a very fine silver crucifix was dug up, with several pieces of old copper, silver, and gold coin.

The Scottish writers affirm, that the Isle of Man was converted to Christianity by the care of Crathlinth king of Scotland, who appointed Amphibalus bishop here, about the year 360; but it is more generally believed, that Christianity was planted in this island by St. Patrick, and the episcopal see erected by him in the year 447.

At Bally-Salley, near Castletown, a religious foundation was begun, in the year 1098, by Mac Manus, governor of the island; but Olave king of Man, having granted some possessions here to the abbey of Furnes, in Lancashire, Ivo or Evan, the abbot of Furnes, built in this place a Cistercian abbey in 1134, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and subordinate to Furnes. In 1192, the monks removed to Douglas, where they continued four years, and then returned to Bally-Salley, where they flourished for some years after the general suppression of religious houses in England.

At Ballamona, a monastery was founded, in 1176, by Godred king of Man; but it was afterwards granted to the abbey of Bally-Salley, and the monks removed thither.

There is no account when the monastery of Douglas was founded, nor what its valuation was upon the general dissolution.

At Bewmahon, in Kirk Harberry parish, in this island, was an house of minor friars, founded in 1373, but by whom does not appear.

Some account of an uncommonly grand, though probably little known, prospect in England; extracted from a letter from Mr. Dennis, to Mr. Serjeant.

I Never, in all my life, left the country without regret, and always returned to it with joy. The sight of a mountain is to me more agreeable than that of the most pompous edifice; and meadows, and natural winding streams, please me before the most beautiful gardens, and the most costly canals. So much does art appear to me to be surpassed by nature, and the works of men by the works of God.

In a late journey which I took into the wild of Suffex, I passed over an hill, which shewed me a more transporting sight than ever the country had shewn me before, either in England or Italy. The prospects, which in Italy pleased me most, were that of the Valdarno from the Appennines; that of Rome, and the Mediterranean, from the mountain of Viterbo; of Rome at forty, and of the Mediterranean at fifty miles distance from it; and that of the Campagna of Rome from Tivoli and Fregati; from which two places you see every spot of that famous Campagna, even from the bottom of Tivoli and Fregata, to the very foot of the mountain of Viterbo; without any thing to intercept your sight. But from an hill, which I passed in my late journey into Suffex, I had a prospect more extensive than any of these, and which surpassed them at once in rural charms, in pomp, and in magnificence. The hill which I speak of

of is called Leith-hill, and is about five miles southward from Dorking, about six from Box-hill, and near twelve from Epsom. It juts itself out about two miles beyond that range of hills which terminates the North-downs, to the south. When I saw, from one of those hills, at about two miles distance, that side of Leith-hill which faces the northern downs, it appeared the beautifullest prospect I had ever seen; but, after we conquered the hill itself, I saw a sight that would transport a stoic; a sight that looked like enchantment and vision, but vision beatific. Beneath us lay open to our view all the wilds of Surry and Sussex, and a great part of that of Kent, admirably diversified in every part of them with woods, and fields of corn and pastures, being every where adorned with stately rows of trees.

This beautiful vale is about thirty miles in breadth, and about sixty in length, and is terminated to the south by the majestic range of the southern hills, and the sea: and it is no easy matter to decide, whether these hills, which appear at thirty, forty, fifty, miles distance, with their tops in the sky, appear more awful and venerable, or the delicious vale between you and them, more inviting. About noon, in a serene day, you may, at thirty miles distance, see the very water of the sea through a chasm of the mountains. And that which, above all, makes it a noble and a wonderful prospect, is, that at the same time that, at thirty miles distance, you behold the very water of the sea; at the same time that you behold to the south the most delicious prospect in the

world; at that very time, by a little turn of your head towards the north, you look full over Box-hill, and see the country beyond it, between that and London; and over the very stomacher of it, see St. Paul's, at five-and-twenty miles distance, and London beneath it, and Highgate and Hampstead beyond it.

It may, perhaps, appear incredible to some, that a place, which affords so great and so surprizing a prospect, should have remained so long in obscurity, and that it is unknown to the very frequenters of Epsom and Box-hill. But, alas! we live in a country more fertile of great things, than of men to admire them. Who ever talked of Cooper's hill, till sir John Denham made it illustrious? How long did Milton remain in obscurity, while twenty paltry authors, little and vile, if compared to him, were talked of, and admired? But here in England, nineteen in twenty like by other people's opinions, and not by their own.

*On the nature, causes, and uses of the
Twilight.*

AS the sublimeſt, and, at the ſame time, the moſt uſeful ideas, reſult from reflecting on the wonders of the creation, it will not be an uſeleſs ſpeculation, to conſider attentively that light, which whitens our horizon, long before the ſun, the immediate cauſe of it, is arrived at that circle. This order of nature has ſomething ſurprizing in it; for we ſee the light no otherwiſe than by the rays that flow to our eyes. Now the ſun being as yet in that part
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of the heavens which is hidden from us, and behind the other half of the earth, he cannot project any of his rays directly to us. He may, indeed, dart several of them upon the extremities of the lands that terminate our sight, but these rays must thence proceed farther into the heavens. If, in those spaces which they go through, they meet with any solid body, like that of the moon, or any other planet, they will be reflected, as from a glass, and part of them sent back to us. Is there any particular body in nature designed to do us this service? If so, sure the artifice and mechanism of it will be more admirable, because it serves us without being perceived; and the usefulness of it the more worthy of our gratitude, because the caution was taken by the Almighty architect, for our sakes alone.

These benefits are entirely owing to the atmosphere, which is framed and disposed over our heads in such a manner, that, notwithstanding its extensive mass, it suffers us to see the stars, that shine at an immense distance from us; and, notwithstanding its transparency, bends and gathers for us an infinite number of rays, of which we should otherwise be entirely deprived.

Any ray, or portion of light, that falls directly and perpendicularly on the atmosphere, enters it without any obstacle, and descends through it to the earth, in the same right line. But those, which fall obliquely upon it, are either admitted into, or repelled from it, according to the situation of the luminous body. If its obliquity be more than 18 degrees, that is, if the object be more

than 18 degrees below the horizon, all the rays flowing from it are turned aside, and lost in the immense extent of the heavens; but when the obliquity is less than 18 degrees, the rays enter the atmosphere, and are refracted to our sight.

This is the true cause of the aurora, or dawn of the day; and the same cause also produces its continuance, and principal beauty, even when the sun is in his greatest degree of elevation, and casts on us all his heat. The earth, which receives these rays, beats them back on all sides; they ascend again into the atmosphere, which once more returns us the greatest part of them. Thus it makes them doubly useful, preserving to us that splendour, which is the beauty of nature, and that heat, which is the soul of it; for it gathers together an innumerable quantity of rays, the greater or lesser union of which is the measure of heat and cold. Thus, the atmosphere becomes to man a mantle of the finest texture, which, without making him sensible of the least weight, confines that vivifying heat, which would otherwise soon be lost.

The atmosphere does, at the same time, cause and maintain round us that brisk and universal light, which lays our whole habitation before our eyes, and which, though it be a necessary consequence of the irradiation of the sun on the atmosphere, yet is the work of the latter, rather than the production of the sun itself.

In order to elucidate this, which at first may appear a paradox, let us, for a moment, suppose the atmosphere to be destroyed, and we shall be convinced that it must be pro-

productive of the following consequences. 1. The rising of the sun would not be preceded by any twilight, nor ushered in by the auro-ra, there being nothing to reflect towards us the least of his oblique rays; but the most intense darkness would surround us, till the moment of his rising. 2. He would in an instant break out from under the horizon, shew himself the same as he would appear towards the middle of his course, and would not in the least change his appearance, till the instant of his setting, when it would be equally obscure, with regard to us, as in the middle of the darkest night. The sun, indeed, would strike our eyes with a lively brightness, but it would only resemble a clear fire, which we should see, during the night, in the midst of a spacious field. It would be day-light, if you will, for we should see the sun and the adjacent objects round us; but the rays which fell on such lands, as are a little remote, would be forever lost in the vast expanse of the heavens. These lands would not be perceived, and the night would still continue, notwithstanding the fire of this bright and brilliant star. For, instead of the white tint or colour, which characterizes the day, and displays all nature, by brightening the azure of the heavens, and covering all the horizon, we should see nothing but a black deep, an abyss of darkness, wherein the rays of the sun would meet with nothing capable of reflecting them to us. It is true, the number of objects would seem to be augmented in the heavens, and the stars would be seen at the same time with the sun; but it would always be dark, and the dif-

ference of that darkness and our night would consist in this, that those luminous bodies, which now appear to be placed in a pleasing and delightful azure, would then seem to fasten on a dismal mourning carpet.

It may, perhaps, be difficult to conceive, how the destruction of the atmosphere carries with it the loss of that fine azure, which adorns the heavens, and delights the earth. But this will plainly appear, if it be considered what a quantity of rarefied water is raised on high, and buoyed up from the highest part of the atmosphere down to us. There never is a greater quantity of it collected there, than in the finest summer days, when there are no clouds or vapours to be seen; thus, though these waters, higher than the region of the clouds, escape our senses, our reason points out their existence. It is among these gatherings of light, and rarefied waters, always suspended over our heads, that all the rays of light, reflected from the surface of the land, meet; and the atmosphere sends them back to us from all parts. This prodigious mass of rarefied waters which surrounds us, being a simple and uniform body in its whole extent, the colour of it is always simple, and constantly the same.

How! those azure-arched skies, which we confounded with the starry heaven, are they, then, nothing more than a little air and water? and what we took for the heaven, only a cover wrapped close round the earth? It is, indeed, nothing else; and this is a new wonder, which requires more than a bare admiration. It is no less than
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a complete demonstration of our being the objects of our Creator's tenderest affection. A few small bubbles of air and water are indeed, in themselves, things very insignificant; but that hand, which has with so much art and caution placed them over our heads, has done it merely that his sun and stars might not be rendered useless to us. He embellishes and enriches whatever he pleases; and these drops of water and air become in his hands an inexhaustible source of glory and happiness. He draws from them those twilights, which so usefully prepare our eyes for the receiving a stronger light. He fetches out of them the brightness of the aurora. From them he produces that splendour of the day, which the sun of himself could never procure us. He makes them contribute to the increase and preservation of that heat which nourishes every thing breathing. Of them he makes a brilliant arch, which enchants the sight of man on all sides, and becomes the ceiling of his habitation.

On the great and extensive powers of sympathy over the human frame; extracted from Boerhaave's academical lectures on the diseases of the nerves, published by his disciple J. Van Eems, physician at Leyden.

WHenever the common sensory is affected in a certain way, there is then a power of exciting in it some sensations, or passions of the mind, which govern the whole man; and these passions, scarce obedient to the most cogent reasons, bring the

whole body to such a pass, that it becomes healthy or sick from the dominion of the passion; and in this manner we so far partake of the sympathy, inherent to human nature, that, whether we will or no, we suffer, in a great measure, all that another suffers.

If one should suddenly see another, whose eye-lids are inflamed with a scalding rheum, his eyes will be also hurt by the sight, and of this all are in some degree sensible. If a child should have a squinting nurse, or should play with another squinting child, this commerce of observation and conversation will cause him to squint likewise; and it is so that all the lads in a school will learn to squint from a squinting master. When an orator, designing to move his auditory, composes his face to pity, the same pitiful face may be observed in the whole assembly: if they endeavoured to assume it, they could not; but now they do it by sympathy. When one is seen performing strange gesticulations and motions, all the spectators, as well grave men as women, mimic the same face, and they do it exactly, without any teacher. This appears as much in hearing as in seeing. If a man, ignorant of all musical modulations, should for the first time hear a tune, and be desired to imitate it, he will do it, perhaps, with great exactness.

This thing, as very common, is neglected; but there is something here in nature that we are ignorant of: if an organ plays, all will accompany the same sounds. Kircher relates, that on his travels, coming to a place on the confines of Spain or Italy, and hearing one sing, accompanied by a chorus

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of others in the most harmonious strains, he expressed his astonishment, how an unpolished people should have so good an ear for music, and was told that they were all so taught by nature; and that, without their ever dreaming that they sung to that perfection, no jarring or discordant sounds were ever heard in their concerts.

I have heard a man who could sing extremely well, but who was merely a voice and nothing more; if he stood behind the door and sung, no one could help being enchanted at the sweetness of his voice. Once, in a concert, taking up a violin, he made out the whole air by heart, drawing the bow upon the strings, and yet quite ignorant of what each string would produce. Another, a musician, offered to teach him, but he could not understand one rule, yet, hearing the melody, he imitated it of his own accord. I asked him how he could do so; and he answered, "I don't know, but you see I do it."

We may hence see, that the foundation of arts, discipline, and the knowledge of the brightest things, is placed in the structure of the body. A man hearing the singing of a song, whether he will or no, sings with himself, and is led into the same strain or melody; and herewith also is mingled that source of pleasure or displeasure on being affected with grating or agreeable sounds. The same may be said of our sensations by the taste, smell, and the like. A variety of tongues, tasting the same lump of sugar, are affected with similar sensations; and, as there are different manners in music that please different persons, so the same will take place in smelling, tasting,

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and the like. Now, if it be asked why those sounds move the body at rest, nothing else can be answered, than that we find this law of the Creator never to fail, but that it is beyond our abilities to explain it.

I knew a man, of whom it might be truly said, that he was just, and so firm in his resolves, as not to be dismayed by the approach of an enemy, or the fickleness of a mob. Being invited to see the opera of Agamemnon, whose only daughter was to be sacrificed, he was so affected on seeing the man enter who was to personate that king, with a particular face and gesture, that he confessed to me, that, before he had even spoken a word, a chilling tremor had pervaded his bones; but, when he began to speak, then our great philosopher wept downright, though he came thither to laugh at the folly and buffoonery of others. Here was a fictitious representation: the mind was composed to gravity, and yet such a man was moved.

This sense in human nature is so powerful, that it often disconcerts and overthrows the most obstinate designs and resolutions. We are told of Theodosius the Great, that by his levying too great a tribute, so great a tumult was raised at Antioch, that they demolished his statues, and even killed his ambassadors. At last, reflecting on what they had done, and with whom they had to deal, they sent ambassadors to the emperor, to deprecate the destruction threatened them, who made them no answer. The chief minister, therefore, pitying their case, bethought himself of giving a mournful piece to

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be sung by the youths, who were wont to entertain the emperor at dinner with music. This mournful composition was scarce begun when the emperor, who little expected it, already bedewed the cup he drank out of with his tears, not knowing as yet the reason of his shedding them; but, when the youths came to bewail the distress of the people of Antioch, the emperor could no longer contain himself, and was so moved by the lamentation, that, though it was not customary with him to forgive, he left them unpunished.

We may now see how great a diversity there is in mankind: for, if such emotions happen in those who make slight of all things, what will their effects be in others, who laugh immediately with those that laugh; and weep with those that weep? What will become of tender virgins and women, who, in respect to the nervous system, are but as mere machines? Hence appear all the diseases that arise from the disturbance of the sensitive principle, when notwithstanding the whole disease is believed to be corporeal; and hence are excited motions in our body, which would have no existence in nature if there was no such faculty in the sensory, and yet those motions are greater than any that are known. Behold thousands of men in battle-array, thousands of warlike engines and implements! all these, which but the moment before were quiet, are set in motion at one word of command: every thing is in a kind of uproar; and the physical cause of all this change is a single thought of the general, 'Charge!' If any one should begin to yawn, as if expressing sloth,

others will yawn along with him; here is a sympathy of many muscles, of which none are at rest; there is not a drop of blood, or nervous fluid, but receives another motion, and the cause is no other than seeing one yawning. Should a person sit grave at table, a jester will force him to laugh; whilst one laughs, all the rest will laugh. If any one violently coughs, all, by some straining, will strive to help their friend. There is therefore a faculty in man experimentally known, but its cause inexplicable, whereby one man adjusts himself to another. This we call sympathy, of which we have one of the most remarkable instances known, recorded in the *Philosophical Transactions*.

This remarkable sympathy appeared in a man, who was low of stature and thin, yet performed all his functions well; but he was addicted from his infancy to so great a degree of sympathy, that he would immediately imitate all motions made by others, and that without any inclination, and even against his inclination, inasmuch that, when he walked the streets, he was obliged to look on the ground, to fit in company with his eyes shut, or to turn his face from his companions. If he saw a man shaking his head, that moment he would shake his own head; if he saw him laugh or smile, he would laugh or smile with him; if any one uncovered his head, he would do the same; if one danced, he would get up and dance along with him: in short, whatever he saw, he would mimick it immediately in spite of himself. If his companions laid fast hold of him, and tied his arms, and he then saw
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any one gesticulating and playing antics, he struggled hard to get loose, and felt within him the strongest motions, which he was not able to conquer. If asked what he was doing, he said, he knew not, but was so accustomed from his youth; and begged to be left alone, because his head ached from such motions. And he was greatly disturbed in mind, and withal as much fatigued, as if he had done them of his own accord. We may now see how man is made; what powers he has, how he chimes in and suffers with others, and is drawn about to every thing, without his knowledge or will, nay, even contrary to his will.

Hence appears the remarkable mutability of man in regard to sympathy; for we all have also our strings that want touching, and it may be truly said, that the most consistent man is subject to all sorts of mutability, if his string be touched. If the same string which is struck in a madman should be struck in another, both would be equally mad. If through pride we endeavour to conceal our faults, we are at least obliged to confess, that in some there is such an excess of sympathy, as gives occasion to the greatest diseases, when the action of no corporeal cause is present.

An Essay on Sleep.

THERE is not, perhaps, any thing in the whole constitution of animals more deserving of our wonder than sleep. That a body fatigued with labour, and dispirited with constant application, should, at a certain period of

time, insensibly and irresistibly resign itself into an absolute passiveness and inaction; that it should lose all its voluntary powers, and yet preserve all its animal functions; that it should, at another regular period, spontaneously shake off this inattention and inactivity; and recover its original spirit and vigour, entirely refreshed, and restored in all its former faculties; that this mere suspension of attention, and incapacity of motion, should so regularly take place, and produce such amazing and extraordinary effects, is justly to be accounted among those great arcana of nature, which we every day are familiar with as to the effect, and yet are entirely (I may say) ignorant of as to the true cause.

But, however wonderful sleep may be, it is attended by something as much more surprising and unaccountable, as the powers of the soul surpass those of the body; I mean, dreaming; and of which Milton thus speaks:

—“ Know that in the soul
Are many lesser faculties, that serve
Reason as chief; among these Fancy
next
Her office holds; of all external things,
Which the five watchful senses represent,
She forms imaginations, airy shapes,
Which Reason joining or disjoining,
frames
All what we affirm, or what deny,
and call
Our knowledge or opinion; then retires
Into her private cell when Nature rests.
Oft in her absence mimic fancy wakes
To imitate her; but misjoining shapes,
Wild work produces oft, and most in
dreams,
Ill matching words and deeds long
past, or late.”

Par. Lost.

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A faculty this, which the soul exerts, more or less, in all; and yet it is difficult to discover from whence the true impulse arises; how it is circumscribed, or what brings it to an end: for, in real active life, our ideas are regular, actions are (or should be) determined by some certain views, and we complete them by just and consonant measures. But in dreams, the imagination reigns absolute, and will and judgement are entirely subservient to its command: creating discontented thoughts, vain hopes, vain aims, and inordinate desires; and yet, was this alone, without the aid of the senses, or the apparent help of the memory, it can engage us in scenes of the deepest reach, and the highest importance; can officiate for reason and judgement; can assemble and compare ideas, begin and finish adventures; can instantaneously shift the scene, and bring on the catastrophe at her own pleasure, without asking leave of the will or understanding. It can even proceed much further, and present those images, and correct those circumstances, which were never in the power of the waking mind even to conceive; hurries over actions with incredible velocity, or hangs a load on the wing of time, and lengthens our duration to what term she pleases. The imagination, says Shakespear,

“Gallops night by night
Thro’ lovers brains, and then they
dream of love;
On courtiers knees, that dream on
curtsies straight;
O’er lawyers fingers, who straight
dream on fees;
O’er ladies lips, who straight on kissing
dream;

Sometimes she gallops o’er a lawyer’s
nose,
And then dreams he of smelling out a
suit;
And sometimes comes she with a tythe-
pig tale,
Tickling the parson as he lies asleep;
Then dreams he of another benefice.
Sometimes she driveth o’er a foldier’s
neck,
And then dreams he of cutting fo-
reign throats,
Of breaches, ambuscadoes, Spanish
blades.”

Romeo and Juliet.

This is exemplified in the case of those, who have dreamed, through the actions of three days in a successive series, in the compass of a few hours; and of others, who, in one night, have made a tour over the whole globe, or executed some unnatural feat. Again, when we are awake, the action of recollecting, inventing, arranging, and committing our ideas to writing, is a work of incredible pains and labour, advances slowly, and is divided into a number of stages, before it arrives at a point in view, or can present the images of the writer to the reader: whereas many people have dreamed of reading books on a variety of subjects, clearly, consistently, and elegantly written, which they never saw waking; whereby it appears, that the imagination composes the work, attends the thread of the whole narration, judges of its excellency, and remembers its contents, all at the same instant of time: an incontestable proof, in my opinion, that it is of a much more noble and comprehensive nature than we generally suppose it to be; and can, when delivered from the bands of sense, and disencumbered of the body, act more
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like the Deity, than such a frail limited agent, as it now appears, seems capable of doing.

Some further account of the fall of a huge mass of snow from the Alps, near Piedmont in Italy; and of three women overwhelmed by it in a stable, from the ruins of which they were extracted alive, after a most horrible confinement of thirty-seven days: extracted from a philosophical narrative of the whole affair lately published at Turin, by doctor Somis, physician to his Sardinian majesty. [See our first volume, p. 297.]

IT has been observed of the Alpine snows, that, when fallen on declivities of more than forty-five degrees to the horizon, they slide off in a body, as soon as the earth under them has melted enough of the contiguous lay to acquire a certain degree of slipperiness; and so tumble headlong over any precipice they may meet with, to rest where they happen to fall; or else, by having their direction gradually changed, drive a considerable way into the plain, and even over any little slope that may stand in their way, bearing down every thing before them with irresistible violence.

Sometimes too, a very considerable quantity of snow happens to be whirled about by the wind, with sufficient force to tear up the thickest and stoutest trees from their roots, to beat down animals to the ground, and to suffocate them; as is too often the case with those who are indiscreet enough to attempt the passing of the Alps, especially of Mount Cenis, at a time

judged improper by those who continually reside in such situations, and can therefore foretel, by certain signs, the sudden rise of these terrible whirlwinds.

The heaps of snow, which thus fall by their own weight, or are whirled about by the wind, are called Valancas by the Alpineers, who but too often experience the fatal effects of them. In the months of February and March of the year 1755, they had, at Turin, a great fall of rain; and, as it generally snows in the mountains when it only rains in the plain, it cannot appear surprizing that, during this interval, there fell vast quantities of snow in the mountains, which, of course, formed several valancas. The bad weather, which prevailed in so many other places, prevailed likewise at Bergemoletto, a little hamlet seated in that part of the Alps which separates the valley of Stura and Piedmont from Dauphiné and the county of Nice. On the 19th of March, many of the inhabitants of this hamlet began to apprehend that the weight of the snow, which was already fallen, and still continuing to fall, might crush their houses, built with stones peculiar to the country, and held together by nothing but mud and a very small portion of lime, and covered with thatch laid on a roof of shingles and large thin stones, supported by thick beams. They therefore got upon their roofs to lighten them of the snow. At a little distance from the church stood the house of Joseph Roccia, a man of about fifty, who, with his son James, a lad of sixteen, had, like his neighbours, got upon the roof of his house, in order to lessen the weight on it, and thereby prevent

its destruction. In the mean time, the clergyman, who lived in the neighbourhood, and was about leaving home, in order to repair to the church, and gather the people together to prayers, perceiving a noise towards the top of the mountains, looked up, and descried two valancas driving headlong towards the village. Wherefore, raising his voice, he gave Joseph notice instantly to come down from the roof, to avoid the impending danger: and then immediately retreated himself into his own house.

Joseph Roccia immediately came off the roof at the priest's notice, and with his son fled as hard as he could towards the church. He had scarce advanced forty steps, when, hearing his son just fall at his heels, he turned about to assist him. But, by the time he had taken him up, the spot on which his house, his stable, and those of some of his neighbours stood, was covered with a huge heap of snow, without the least sign of either walls or roofs. Such was his agony at this sight, and at the thoughts of having lost, in an instant, his wife, his sister, his family, and all the little he had saved, that he lost his senses, swooned away, and tumbled upon the snow. His son now helping him in his turn, as soon as he came to himself a little, he made a shift to get to a friend's house at the distance of 100 feet from the spot where he fell. Mary Anne, his wife, who was standing, with her sister-in-law Anne, her daughter Margaret, and her son Anthony, a little boy, two years old, at the door of the stable, looking at the people throwing the snow from off the houses, and wait-

ing for the ringing of the bell that was to call them to prayers, was about taking a turn to the house, in order to light a fire, and air a shirt for her husband, who could not but want that refreshment after his hard labour. But, before she could set out, she heard the priest cry out to them to come down quickly; and raising her trembling eyes, saw the aforesaid valancas set off, and roll down the side of the mountain; and at the same instant she heard a terrible report from another quarter, which made her retreat back quickly with her family, and shut the door of the stable. Happy it was for her that she had time to do so; this noise being occasioned by another immense valanca, the sole cause of all the misery and distress she had to suffer for so long a time: so that, in a very short time, the snow was lodged about 42 feet in height, 270 in length, and 60 in breadth.

The inhabitants of Bergemolletto, whom it pleased God to preserve from this disaster, being gathered together, in order to sum up their misfortunes, first counted 30 houses overwhelmed; and then, every one calling over those he knew, 22 souls were missing, of which number was their parish priest, who had lived among them 40 years. The news of this terrible disaster soon spread itself over the neighbourhood; and all the friends and relations of the sufferers, with many others, to the amount of 300, flocked of their own accord from the adjacent villages, to give their assistance on this melancholy occasion. Joseph Roccia, notwithstanding his great love for his wife and family, and his desire to recover part of what he had lost, was in no

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condition to assist them for five days. In the mean time, the rest were trying, if, by driving iron rods through the hardened snow, they could discover any roofs; but they tried in vain; the great solidity and compactness of the valanca, the vast extent of it in length, breadth, and height, together with the snow that still continued to fall in great quantities, eluded all their efforts; so that, after some days labour, they were obliged to desist till the valley should begin to assume its pristine form by the melting of the snow and ice, from the setting in of the warm winds, which continued to blow from the end of March, till about the 20th of April.

On the 18th of that month, they began to resume their interrupted labours. All the persons that were missing were found dead, except those of Joseph Roccia's family. For though, assisted by his two brothers-in-law and son, he at length penetrated to his house, he found no dead bodies in it. Upon this, knowing that the stable did not lie above 100 feet from the house, they immediately directed their search towards it, and, having got a long pole through a hole, they heard a hoarse and languid voice issue from the bottom, which seemed to say, 'Help, my dear husband; help, my dear brother, help!' The husband and brother, thunderstruck, and at the same time encouraged by these words, fell to their work with redoubled ardour on the place whence the voice came; which grew more and more distinct as the work advanced. It was not long before they made a pretty large opening, through which the brother descended as into a dark pit,

asking who it was that could be alive in such a place? Mary-Anne knew him by his voice, and answered with a trembling and broken accent, intermixed with tears of joy, 'Tis I, my dear brother, who am still alive in company with my daughter and my sister-in-law, who are at my elbow. God, in whom I have always trusted, still hoping that he would inspire you with the thoughts of coming to our relief, has been graciously pleased to keep us alive.' The passage being enlarged, they were taken out with all convenient speed; and being brought to a friend's house, and there treated on a thin diet, and in small quantities at a time, as suiting their state of inanition; when their strength was a little recruited, they gave an account, that they subsisted all that time on the milk of two goats which had been shut up with them, and about a dozen chestnuts; that they lay in the manger, where they found some hay, with which they fed the goats; that, one of the goats becoming dry, the other, fortunately with kid, dropt it; that having killed the kid, the dam yielded them about a pint of milk each day till their deliverance; that the little boy of two years old died in a short time after they were confined in the stable, as did an afs and some hens that then happened to be in the same place; and that they suffered exceedingly from cold and wet, the snow continually dripping upon them as they lay in the manger.

These poor sufferers were relieved by the munificence of the king of Sardinia, their sovereign, and several donations from other hands, which enabled them to re-

build their house, and set their other affairs to rights. In April 1757, they all enjoyed perfect health, except Mary-Anne, who still laboured under dimness of sight, occasioned by her being too hastily exposed to the light. The others soon returned to their usual labours, and have ever since continued to lead the same life they did before their misfortune.

Some account of a country boy blessed with a most surprizing memory; extracted from a letter signed G. A. and dated Bridport, June 9.

I Send you an account of a parish prentice boy I have met with, who is now about eleven years of age, can neither read nor write, yet as a genius greatly similar to that of the famous Jedediah Buxton of Nottinghamshire, who, although he could neither read nor write, could solve most questions in arithmetic, and many questions in algebra, by a method he had adapted to himself, and wrought by his memory only, I put to this boy the following questions, which he answered very readily; and I make no doubt but, as he grows up, he will come up to, if not exceed, Buxton.

I first asked him the amount of the aliquot parts of a pound from a 16th to a 32d part, which he answered very quickly.

I next asked him the amount of 1 to 20 inclusive, in arithmetical progression; which, after a pause of a few minutes, and twirling his thumbs, as is usual for him to do when at work, he gave me a true answer. I then told him, if he would proceed to 50, I would

give him six-pence, and if he went on to 100, I would give him a shilling; he then continued his work to 50, and desired to be excused the remainder till morning, when he took up the question where he left off, and gave me a true answer.

I next asked him, if an hundred stones were laid in a right line a yard asunder, and the first stone a yard from a basket, how far a man must run to fetch them into the basket. He quickly went up to the 30th stone, and would have done the remainder, if I had promised him more reward.

He keeps a very good account, by his memory only, of the money he has given him from time to time, which is put into a box to be kept for him; and although it is very often but a penny or two-pence at a time, or whatever it is, he will tell the day every sum was put in, and who gave it him, for two years back, and how much is now in the box, though he has not seen his bank told over from the first commencement of it.

Surprising instance of the great infectiousness of some diseases, where a free current of air is wanting, even in the most temperate climates; from Dr. Brocklesby's æconomical and medical observations.

DR. Pringle has well observed that air, corrupted by putrefaction, is, of all other causes of sickness, the most fatal and least understood; for these destructive streams work like a ferment, and ripen all distempers into a putrid and malignant nature: but the air

in hospitals, and crowded barracks, close transport-ships, and, in a word, in every other place, where air is so pent up, not only loses a part of its vital principle, by frequent respiration, but is also corrupted by the perspirable matter of the body, which, as it is the most volatile part of the humours, is also the most putrescent.

We have a very melancholy confirmation of the truth of this remark, and a strong instance of the subtle, penetrating nature of these noxious effluvia, in some facts that fell within the knowledge of Dr. Brocklesby during the late war; and are by him related in his *Medical observations tending to the improvement of military hospitals, &c.*

‘After the unprosperous expedition (says this ingenious physician) against the coast of France, in the year 1758, a very unusual number of sick soldiers were lodged every-where round Newport in the Isle of Wight, in old houses, barns, &c. In one of these close hovels, or miserable hospitals, a poor fellow, of the sixty-third regiment, was placed, on being landed sick out of the transport. In a day or two, he was seized with the worst species of the malignant sore throat I have ever seen, with ulcerous mortifications about the nostrils and other parts, which carried him off on the third day.

‘Another patient unfortunately was placed in the same bed, with only fresh sheets; for the crowds, that hourly sickened, compelled us to be thrifty in the general use of bedding and blankets, so that he happened to be lodged in the same spot, even before death had quite chilled the putrescying body,

which was displaced to make way for him. He was instantly attacked by the same dreadful disorder, and, after a short struggle, fell a victim to it.

‘A third man was condemned, by hard necessity, to the same fatal abode, and soon shared the fate of his comrades. Roused by so many melancholy proofs of deadly infection, besides what had been already attempted, I ordered fresh bedding of every sort, the boards all round to be scraped, and thoroughly washed with vinegar. Depending on this, but rather compelled by the scanty space that was allotted to the sick, a fourth victim, in the same deplorable manner, fell a sacrifice to this irresistible contagion.

‘Now again the ill-fated spot underwent a most rational purification; vinegar fumes, burnt gunpowder, kindled resinous substances, were used in abundance; all the contiguous parts were scraped, washed, and fumigated. A fifth man, we thought, after all this precaution, might safely be ventured; but, alas! the event frustrated our expectations, for he was attacked with the same disease, and not without much difficulty escaped perishing in it.

‘Thus, after all we could do, the spot continued more dangerously infectious to the next comer, than (I suppose) any leprous house was ever known among the Israelites. Though no signs were manifested upon the walls (Leviticus xiv.), yet, having lost four brave men, and having with difficulty saved the fifth, I was as much satisfied of the danger belonging to it, as any farther ocular demonstration could have conveyed to others. I therefore

fore prohibited any more men to be lodged there, till after a longer interval than seven or eight days; and yet, notwithstanding this precaution, the soldier, who next lay there, suffered a like attack, though he had the good fortune to recover from it, but not without much difficulty.

‘ This instance clearly demonstrates, that nothing short of scraping away the whole external surface of the floor, as well as of the walls, and thereby substituting an entire new layer of the whole inside of the house, is capable to extinguish the seeds of infection in certain diseases once sown, nor to prevent them from breaking out, after a long time, even in this cold northern region.’ [*For the cheap, easy, and expeditious method taken by the doctor, to prevent the breeding of such infectiousness for the future, and for the speedy recovery of his military patients, see our Projects for this year.*]

An account of an extraordinary disease among the Indians in the island of Nantucket, and Martha's Vineyard, in New England. In a letter from Andrew Oliver, esq; secretary of his majesty's province of Massachusetts Bay, to Israel Mauduit, esq; F. R. S.

ABOUT the beginning of August 1763, when the sickness began at Nantucket, the whole number of Indians belonging to that island was 358; of these, 258 had the distemper betwixt that time and the 20th of February following, 36 only of whom recovered; of the 100, who escaped the distemper, 34 were conversant with

the sick, 8 dwelt separate, 18 were at sea, and 40 lived in English families. The physician informs me, that the blood and juices appeared to be highly putrid, and that the disease was attended with a violent inflammatory fever, which carried them off in about five days. The season was uncommonly moist and cold, and the distemper began originally among them; but, having once made its appearance, seems to have been propagated by contagion; although some escaped it, who were exposed to the infection.

The distemper made its appearance at Martha's Vineyard the beginning of December 1763. It went through every family into which it came, not one escaping it; 52 Indians had it, 39 of whom died; those who recovered, were chiefly of the younger sort.

The appearance of the distemper was much the same in both these islands; it carried them off, in each, in five or six days. What is still more remarkable than even the great mortality of the distemper, is, that not one English person had it in either of the islands, although the English greatly exceed in numbers; and that some persons in one family, who were of a mixt breed, half Dutch and half Indian, and one in another family, half Indian and half Negro, had the distemper, and all recovered; and that no person at all died of it, but such as were entirely of Indian blood. From hence it was called the Indian sickness.

There had been a great scarcity of corn among the Indians the preceding winter; this, together with

with the cold moist season, has been assigned by some as the cause of the distemper among them. These circumstances, it is true, may have disposed them to a morbid habit, but do not account for its peculiarity to the Indians: the English breathed the same air, and suffered, in some measure, by the scarcity, with the Indians; they yet escaped the sickness. I do not see, therefore, but that the *Sudor Anglicus*, which heretofore affected the English only, and this late Indian sickness, must be classed together among the Arcana of Providence.

Attempt to account for the female cuckoo's leaving the care of hatching and rearing her young to other birds.

AMONG the many curious cases in natural philosophy, that uncommon one of the cuckoo is none of the least worthy of our consideration: viz. why such a carnivorous bird, whose chief food is insects, should be so singular, as always to intrust the hatching of her eggs, and bringing up her young, to the care of other smaller birds, without ever building a nest herself, or being at all concerned any further about them. This seemingly unnatural disposition, which would justly be accounted cruel in a rational creature, is, as we shall see, upon due examination, a piece of consummate economy in her case, and a plain proof of the infinite wisdom of her great Creator.

This odd action proceeds not from any principle of carelessness

or cruelty, but her conduct herein is founded on the solid reason of her own security. Hence we may humbly conclude, that many unaccountable, and sometimes very surprising, phenomena, which, at first sight, appear even preposterous and strange unto us, are originally owing only to the narrow limits of our shallow understanding, and to our own ignorance of the nature of things.

Here anatomy alone, as a sure index, directs us to the right reason, why this bird alone, the cuckoo, bestows so little care about continuing its species, and yet wise nature provides for them all as well, nay much better, in her circumstances, than if she did.

Know then, that the stomach of birds is situated quite different from what it is in other animals, and also in cuckoos, being almost joined to the back, secured by the bones of the reins, and covered before with the intestines, behind which it lies securely defended, and concealed.

This singular situation of the stomach in birds affords them a very great facility, and security, of sitting on their eggs and young; since the parts bearing immediately upon them, are soft, warm, and pliable, and without danger from the compression, which would be hazardous, if the weight, hardness, and pressure of a large and full stomach, was to rest upon them, as in the very case of the cuckoo.

Besides, this singular structure secures a warm covering to the egg in hatching, and to the young as soon as hatched; for their tender stomachs being defended from the impression of the cold air by a
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this bone, or cartilage only, would soon lose the warmth necessary to digestion, if it were not supplied by the incubation of the mother from time to time.

Whereas, on the contrary, the stomach of a cuckoo lies very forward, just under the integuments, and actually covers the intestines; the very reverse of the case in other birds, where it is covered by them. The cuckoo's stomach is a large bag, of uncommon capacity, adhering by a cellular tissue, or reticular net, to all the parts that environ it, reaching all the way from the breast bone to the vent.

From such a structure and situation of the stomach, it naturally follows, that it is as difficult for a cuckoo, as it is easy for other birds, to sit upon her eggs and young; for the thin membranes of its large stomach, charged so long with the weight of its whole body, together with the hard aliment contained therein, would prove an intolerable compression to both it and its tender young.

It also follows, from the particular structure of this bird, that its young do not stand in like need of being covered, as those of other birds do; their capacious stomachs being better secured from cold by means of lying covered under the mass of intestines. All which put together, is the real reason why the cuckoo commits the care of hatching and bringing up its young to very small birds, such as hedge-sparrows, finches, and the like; wherefore it needs no nest of its own, as it makes so free with those of others, which, in the absence of the right owner, she enters, seizes upon, and destroys all the eggs she

finds there, and then lays her own in their stead.

The young cuckoos are no losers in the point of incubation, which they stand much in need of, but gainers, through the great facility they have of supporting themselves by their superior strength, or the food procured by their little benefactors, or extraordinary good step-mothers, whom, in the end, like bad children, they starve to death, in some sense verifying, though after an odd manner, the old saying, 'The life of one animal is the death of another.'

J. Cook.

An account of that very remarkable species of pigeon called the Carrier; extracted from a curious treatise on domestic pigeons, lately published.

THE original of these pigeons came from Bazona in Persia, being sometimes brought by sea, and sometimes in the caravans; and are therefore, by some ignorant people, called Buffories.

This city is situate about two miles distant from a river called Xat Arab, which is formed by the meeting of the two great rivers Tygris and Euphrates: near this place is a small house like an hermitage, dedicated to Iza ben Mariam, that is, Jesus the son of Mary: in passing which place, the Mahometans themselves very devoutly offer up their prayers: there is likewise a considerable quantity of land, whose revenues belong to this chapel.

This pigeon is called a carrier, because it is frequently made use of

of to carry a letter from one place to another; and, such is the sagacity of this bird, that though you carry them hood-winked twenty or thirty miles, nay, I have known them to be carried threescore or an hundred, and there turned loose, they will immediately hasten to the place where they were bred. The Dutch call this pigeon bagadat, probably from a corruption of the name of the city Bagdat, which was formerly old Babylon, which Nimrod built; because they judge this pigeon in its way from Bazona to be brought through that city.

In Turkey they call them bagatins, or couriers; and the Turks and Persians make a common practice of breeding this sort of pigeons in their seraglios, where there is one whose business it is to feed and train these birds for the use afterwards designed; which is done in this manner: when a young one flies very hard at home, and is come to its full strength, they carry it in a basket, or otherwise, about half a mile from home, and there they turn it out; after this, they carry it a mile, then two, four, eight, ten, twenty, &c. till at length they will return from the furthest parts of the kingdom. This practice is of admirable use; for every bashaw has generally a basket full of these pigeons sent him from the grand seraglio; and in case of any insurrection, or other emergent occasion, he braces a letter under the wings of a pigeon, whereby its flight is not in the least incommoded, and immediately turns it loose; but, for fear of their being shot, or struck by a hawk, they generally dispatch five or six;

so that, by this means, dispatches are sent in a more safe and speedy method than could possibly be otherwise contrived.

If these pigeons, however, are not practised when young, the best of them will fly but very indifferently, and may very possibly be lost.

The ancients likewise made use of pigeons for conveying intelligence. Ovid, in his *Metamorphoses*, tells us, that Taurosthenes, by a pigeon stained with purple, gave notice of his victory at the Olympic games, the very same day on which he gained it, to his father at Ægina.

Thus Hirtius and Brutus, at the siege of Modena, by means of pigeons, held a mutual correspondence with each other.

We shall now proceed to the description of this bird.

The carrier is larger in size than most of the common sorts of pigeons; and some of them measure, from the point of the beak to the extremity of the tail, fifteen inches, and weigh near twenty ounces. Their flesh is naturally firm, and their feathers close when they stand erect upon their legs; their necks being generally long, there appears great symmetry of shape beyond most other pigeons, which are generally crowded on heaps. The upper chap of the bill is half covered from the head with a naked white, tuberculous, sursuraceous flesh, which projects or hangs over both its sides, on the upper part nearest the head, and ends in a point about the middle of the bill; this is called the wattle, and is sometimes joined by two small excrescences of the same kind

kind on each side of the under chap.

This flesh is, in some carriers, more inclinable to a blackish colour, which is generally the more valued.

The eyes, whose iris, or circle round the black pupil, is generally of the colour of a reddish gravel, but should be of a fiery red, are equally surrounded with the same sort of furfuraceous matter for about the breadth of a shilling; this is generally thin when it spreads wide, and is most valued; yet, when the flesh round the eye is thick and broad, it shews the carrier to be of a good blood, that will breed very stout ones.

This bird was formerly esteemed by the gentlemen of the fancy, as the king of pigeons, on account of its great sagacity.

There are likewise two other species of pigeons of the carrier kind; which are chiefly made use of in England for the carriage of letters, especially in the case of wagers; few persons possessed of the original carriers caring to risque them on trifling occasions.—Those are the horseman and the dragoon.

The following fact, relating to a dragoon pigeon, may be depended upon, notwithstanding the appearance of incredibility, as several gentlemen now living can affirm the same, if requisite.

A gentleman of my acquaintance, having a small wager depending, sent a dragoon by the stage-coach to his friend at St. Edmund's-bury, together with a note, desiring the pigeon, two days after his arrival there, might be thrown up precisely when the town clock struck nine in the

morning; which was accordingly executed, and the pigeon arrived in London, and flew to the sign of the Bull Inn in Bishopsgate-Street, into the loft, and was there shewn at half an hour past eleven o'clock the same morning, on which he had been thrown up at St. Edmund's-bury, having flown seventy-two miles in two hours and a half; the wager was confirmed by a letter sent by the next post from the person at St. Edmund's-bury.

I could relate several more exploits of this nature performed by dragoons; particularly of their being thrown up and returning home by moon-light, &c. but the above may be thought sufficient.

An account of a fish from Batavia, called Jaculator: in a letter to Mr. Peter Collinson, F. R. S. from John Albert Schloffer, M. D. F. R. S.

Amsterdam, 22d Feb. 1763.

Dear Sir,

HAVING lately received from Mr. Hommel, governor of the hospital at Batavia, many uncommon fishes, well preserved; amongst them is one as curious for its shape, as for its extraordinary manner of obtaining its food. It is new to me, and, I believe, hath never been observed by any writer on natural history.

I request the favour that you will present this rare fish to the royal society, as a small, but sincere, proof of the gratitude and esteem which I really have for that respectable learned body.

Governor

Governor Hommel gives the following account of the jaculator, or shooting fish, a name alluding to its nature. It frequents the shores and sides of the sea and rivers, in search of food. When it spies a fly sitting on the plants that grow in shallow water, it swims on to the distance of four, five, or six feet, and then, with a surprizing dexterity, it ejects out of its tubular mouth a single drop of water, which never fails striking the fly into the sea, where it soon becomes its prey.

The relation of this uncommon action of this cunning fish raised the governor's curiosity; though it came well attested, yet he was determined, if possible, to be convinced of the truth, by ocular demonstration.

For that purpose, he ordered a large wide tun to be filled with sea-water; then had some of these fish caught, and put into it, which was changed every other day. In a while, they seemed reconciled to their confinement; then he determined to try the experiment.

A slender stick, with a fly pinned on at its end, was placed in such a direction, on the side of the vessel, as the fish could strike it.

It was with inexpressible delight, that he daily saw these fish exercising their skill in shooting at the fly, with an amazing velocity, and never missed the mark.

In looking over that noble work of the Museum of the king of Sweden, printed anno 1754, I met with this jaculator, well engraven, and described by the learned baron Linnæus, under the title of *Chætodon*.

Some account of an insect, the female of which is viviparous and oviparous at different seasons, and is at once impregnated by the male for several generations.

Nothing is more common, in the beginning of summer, than to see the leaves of peaches, nectarines, and cherries, curled up and blighted; which leaves, on examination, are found covered with little insects, called Pucerons, or Fleas, some blackish, others green; some winged, and others without wings. It has been found, that these blights are not owing to the insect, but rather the great number of the insects to the blights, which, by obstructing the evaporation of the vegetable juices, occasion the young leaves to be covered with a gelatinous and honey-like moisture, fit food for those destructive insects; so that the best way to get rid of them is to sprinkle the tree with fair water, or lay under it pans of water, whose vapours may have in time the same effect. But it remains a doubt whence, and by what means, these insects are conveyed upon the young sprouting leaves. Trees, in this condition, are visited by multitudes of ants, which hurt not the trees, as some erroneously conjecture, but do them service, by devouring this vermin that infests them. These are the general observations that heretofore have been made on pucerons: we shall now examine what occurs on this subject, in some late accurate naturalists.

Those insects, so remarkable for their fecundity and numerous species,

species, were, for a long time, in the rank of the animals, which had been classed with the true androgynes, spoken of by Mr. Breynius; and this precipitate conclusion proved nothing more, than that good observers were sometimes deficient in logic; for, having never caught pucerons copulating, they hastily concluded, that pucerons multiplied without copulation. This, however, was but a doubt, or, at best, a mere surmise;—but this surmise was believed and adopted by Mr. de Reaumur, and, though he supported it by some observations peculiar to himself, the question remained still undecided, till Mr. Bonnet seemed to have cleared it up, by taking and shutting up a puceron, at the instant of its birth, in the most perfect solitude, which yet brought forth, in his sight, ninety-five young ones.

Repeated experiments, in this respect, were communicated to the royal academy of sciences, when an unforeseen and very strange suspicion, imparted by Mr. Trembley to Mr. Bonnet, engaged him anew in a series of still more painful inquiries than the foregoing. In a letter, which that celebrated observer wrote to him from the Hague, the 27th January, 1741, he thus expresses himself: ‘I formed, since the month of November, the design of rearing several generations of solitary pucerons, in order to see if they would all equally bring forth young. In cases so remote from usual circumstances, it is allowed to try all sorts of means; and I argued with myself, Who knows, but that one copulation might serve for several generations?’ It must be confessed, that

this ‘Who knows’ was next to avouching nothing; but, as it came from Mr. Trembley, it was sufficient to persuade Mr. Bonnet that he had not gone far enough in his investigation. If the fecundity of pucerons was owing to the secret copulation Mr. Trembley spoke of, this copulation served, at least, five or more successive generations. Mr. Bonnet therefore reared to the amount of the tenth generation of solitary pucerons, and had the patience to keep an account of the days and hours of the births of each generation.

It is not till the approach of winter, that the females of pucerons lay eggs, and it is nearly towards that time that the males begin to appear. There is, therefore, a secret relation between the apparition of the males and the laying of eggs; and it is this relation we seek after, and which should account for the copulation.

In whatever season the belly of a female is opened, eggs are found therein; and, if in summer, eggs are found in it, and young ones too on the point of receiving birth. The young of the insect, as viviparous, admit of growth in the belly of their mother; the young of the insect, as oviparous, after going out of it. The pucerons that are born alive, grow, therefore, to a certain degree before their appearance in light: those that are born shut up in eggs are not calculated for receiving so quick a developement, being destined for preserving the species during winter, and consequently are not to be hatched till the return of the proper season for affording them nourishment.

Some account of a tree, that speedily grows to a great size, and yields flowers, pulse, fodder for cattle, and a fine blue dye, without any manure, and in the coldest climates; by M. de Graffenreid, of Switzerland: to which is added, Mr. Miller's characters of the same curious and useful vegetable; with observations by the translator of M. Graffenreid's account.

THIS tree is known by the following names:

Robinia pedimentis simplicissimis, foliis abruptis pinnatis. Lin. Sp. et Gen. Plantar.

Asphalatus. Amœn. Ruthen. 210. n. 285.

Caragana Siberica. Ray. Hort. Lugd. Bat. 537.

The leaves of this species of *Robinia* are conjugated, and composed of a number of small single folioles, of an oval figure, and ranged by pairs on one common stock.

The flowers are leguminous, and are clustered on a filament. Every flower consists of a small bell-shaped petal, cut into four segments at the edge, the upper part being rather the widest. The keel is small, open, and rounded. The wings are large, oval, and a little raised. Within are ten stamina united at the base, curved towards the top, and rounded at the summit. In the midst of a sheath, formed by the filaments of the stamina, the pistil is perceivable, consisting of an oval germen, terminated by a kind of button. This germen becomes afterwards an oblong flattish curved pod, containing four or five seeds, of a size and shape irregular and unequal; yet,

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in both respects, somewhat resembling a lentil.

This tree grows naturally in the severe climates of Northern Asia, in a sandy soil mixed with black light earth.

It is particularly found on the banks of great rivers, as the Oby, Jenissia, &c.

It is very rarely met with in the inhabited parts of the country, because cattle are very fond of its leaves, and hogs of its roots; and it is so hardy, that the severest winter does not affect it.

The celebrated Botanist Gmelin found it in the neighbourhood of Tobolsk, buried under fifteen feet of snow and ice, yet had it not suffered the least damage.

Its culture consists in being planted or sowed in a lightish sandy soil, which must on no account have been lately manured.

It thrives best near a river, or on the edge of a brook or spring; but presently dies, if planted in a marshy spot, where the water stagnates. If it is planted in a rich soil, well tilled, it will grow to the height of twenty feet, and in a very few years will be as big as a common birch tree.

In a very bad soil this tree degenerates, and becomes a mere shrub: the leaves grow hard, and their fine bright green colour is changed to a dull deep green.

The Tongusian Tartars, and the inhabitants of the northern parts of Siberia, are very fond of the fruit of this tree, it being almost the only sort of pulse they eat.

M. Strahleberg, author of a well-esteemed description of Siberia, assures us that this fruit is tolerably pleasant food, and very nourishing. These peas are first infused in boiling water, to take off

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a certain acrid taste they have, and are afterwards dressed like common peas, or Windsor beans; and being ground into meal, pretty good cakes are made of them.

The leaves and tender shoots of this tree make excellent fodder for several sorts of cattle. The roots being sweet and secculent, are very well adapted to fattening hogs; and the fruit is greedily eaten by all sorts of poultry. After several experiments, somewhat similar to the methods used with anil and indigo, a fine blue colour was procured from its leaves.

The smaller kind of this true *Robinia* (Lin. Sp. et Gen. Plant. n. 5. or *Asphalatus minor*,) seems still better adapted to answer this purpose. The striking elegance of its foliage, joined to the pleasing yellow colour of its beautiful flowers, should, one would imagine, bring it into request for forming nosegays, or for speedily making an elegant hedge.

Besides the qualities above recited, it possesses the uncommon advantage of growing exceedingly quick, and of being easily transplanted.

I am acquainted with but few trees, which, like this, will, within four or five years after it is sown, bear fruit in abundance; and which, in the same space of time, will grow fifteen feet in height, and five or six feet in circumference.

After all that has been said, with respect to this useful tree, the culture of it cannot surely be enough recommended, particularly in cold mountainous countries.

There are large plantations of it now in Sweden, Norway, Lapland, and Ireland.

The celebrated Linnæus assures us, that, after the *Pinus fol. quinis*, erroneously called the Cedar tree of Siberia, this tree, of all that are to be found in Siberia, is most worthy of cultivation.

Mr. Miller's characters of this vegetable, taken from his Gardener's Dictionary, edition 1759, article Robinia.

The empalement of the flower of this vegetable is small, of one leaf, and divided into four parts; the three under segments being narrow, but the upper one is broad. The flower is of the pea bloom kind; the standard is large, roundish, obtuse, and spreads open. The two wings are oval, and have short appendixes, which are obtuse. The keel is roundish, compressed, obtuse, and is extended the length of the wings. In the centre are situated ten stamina, nine of them being joined together, and the other standing single, terminated by roundish summits. It hath an oblong cylindrical germen, supporting a slender style, crowned by a hairy stigma; these are inclosed by the keel. The germen afterwards becomes an oblong compressed pod, inclosing kidney-shaped seeds.

Observations by the translator.

This genus of plants is ranged in the third section of Linnæus's seventeenth class, which includes those plants whose flowers have ten stamina joined in two bodies; and Tournefort places it in the third section of his twenty-second class, which contains the trees and shrubs with a butterfly flower, whose leaves are, for the most part, placed by pairs along the mid-rib.

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We find that the plant described by the foreign author, is Mr. Miller's tenth species of the Robinia, namely, *Robinia pedunculis simplicibus, foliis quaternatis petiolatis*, Hort. Upl. 212. Robinia, with single footstalks, and leaves growing by fours upon footstalks. This is the *Asphalatus frutescens major latifolius, cortice aureo*. Aur. Ruth. 283. Greater broad-leaved shrubby *Asphalatus*, with a golden bark.

It grows, he says, naturally in Siberia and Tartary, with a shrubby stalk eight or ten feet high, sending out several branches, which grow erect, and are covered with a smooth yellowish bark. The leaves have each two pair of oval pointed lobes, which stand upon short footstalks. The flowers are produced upon single footstalks, which come out at the joints of the branches; they are yellow, and shaped like those of the Laburnum; (the first species of Miller's *Cytisus*) but are smaller. These appear in May; and if the plants stand in a moist soil, and shady situation, their pods will succeed the flowers, and the seeds will ripen the end of August.

This sort is propagated by seeds, which should be sown in a shady situation in autumn, and then the plants will come up the following spring; but if the seeds are sown in the spring, the plants seldom rise the same season. When the plants are come up, they will require no other care but to keep them clean from weeds till autumn, when, if the plants have made any progress, they should be transplanted on a north border, at about six inches distance, where they may grow two years, and then should

be planted where they are to remain, which should be in a cool moist soil.

Description of a very useful kind of cabbage for the service of man and beast, not as yet cultivated in England; extracted from a letter from the marquis de Turbilly to Mr. Mills.

THE Anjou cabbage shrub is one of the most useful leguminous plants, for country people. It will grow in almost any soil, not excepting even the most indifferent, provided it be sufficiently dunged. It is but little known about Paris, and in many other places, where it might be cultivated to great advantage.

It is large, excellent for soup, and so tender, that it may be dressed with a moment's boiling. It never occasions any flatulence, or uneasiness in the stomach. It is also very good food for cattle, which eat it greedily. It likewise increases greatly the milk of cows.

This cabbage forms a kind of shrub, the great utility of which may be gathered from this; that its leaves afford nourishment to men and cattle; and its stalk, which is about the thickness of one's wrist, is used for fuel, when dry. It therefore is a common saying in Anjou, that every one of the cabbages is worth five sols (two-pence halfpenny) a year.

It sometimes happens, in extreme severe winters, that some of these cabbages are frozen; and this is looked upon as a great loss, in the countries where it is cultivated: but that accident is rare;

because this kind of cabbage resists frost better than most others.

Such are the properties of this kind of cabbage, greatly esteemed in Anjou, Poitou, Brittany, the Maine, and some other neighbouring provinces. In Anjou, farmers are even bound by their leases, to plant yearly a certain number of these cabbages, and to leave a certain number of them standing when they quit their farms.

I have, near my house in Anjou, two well-inclosed fields, destined for this sort of plantation. They are planted alternately, every year, with young cabbages. When these are pulled up, after they have seeded, in the second year, the ground where they stood is dug up, and sowed with peas or beans, the crop of which being taken off before All-Saints, makes room for planting of new cabbages, at the proper season. The soil is loosened and enriched by the peas and beans, and by this means the land never is rested; nor is it ever exhausted, because it is dunged whenever the cabbages are planted.

These cabbages are of such excellent service to me, that I have often wondered at their not being cultivated in all the different countries of Europe. I believe they would succeed every where; and I advise all husbandmen to make plantations of them. As their seeds are not yet sold at Paris, the best way will be to procure them from one or other of the above-named provinces; and there, to be surer of them, from real farmers.

I wish that this short memoir,

founded on my own experience, may contribute to extend the culture of this very useful plant.

An account of an experiment tried to ascertain the truth of a transmutation of wheat into rye, recorded in our article of Natural History for the year 1759, p. 381.

HAVING observed, in the Annual Register for 1759, a very remarkable account of the transmutation of one species of grain into another, by the simple operation of frequent cutting during the time of its growth, I determined to satisfy myself of the truth of this amazing circumstance, by making an experiment of it, which you are welcome to communicate to your readers.

The fact, as related in the above collection, is to this effect: A countryman, in Sweden, having sown a field with oats, and being greatly necessitated for fodder for his horses in summer, was obliged to mow the young shoots of the grain for their support.

This he repeated, at different times, till, the winter season coming on, he desisted, and took no more notice of the field till the spring, when, the corn shooting up afresh, he permitted it to grow, and, to the astonishment of the poor countryman, instead of a crop of oats, he reaped a crop of good rye.

I must own, I was as much surprised at the relation, as the countryman might perhaps be at the seeing so extraordinary a phenomenon.—I therefore made the following experiment.

On the 9th of May 1763, I sowed, upon a piece of good soil, well sheltered from the north and east winds, about a handful of oats, which I cropped on the 21st of the same month, the 17th of June, and the 23d of July.—I then discontinued my cutting, and took care to have the ground preserved from any injury, in hopes that, next season, the roots would emit fresh shoots, and so afford a completion of my trial.

But my expectations were entirely frustrated, not a single shoot appearing; they have all died, as I presume, in the winter.

If the country, in which the above phenomenon is said to have been discovered, had been situated in a more temperate climate than Britain, I should have concluded that the severity of the winter had been the cause of the miscarriage. But, as that is not the case, I am apt to think that the account is spurious, or perhaps intended as a sneer upon our experimentalists, who are continually in quest of something that is new.

Indeed, when one reflects seriously upon the affair, it is very improbable to think, that cutting alone could make so extraordinary a change, especially as the oat is an annual plant.

Perhaps it may be alledged, that the frequent application of the knife to young plants retards their vigour so much, and gives such a check to the circulation of the juices, as to produce a total mutation or change; that the faint colour of rye, when growing, and the diminutive size of the grain, seem to indicate its degeneracy; but that that change should have been effected by the above method,

is very unlikely, and is, I think, inconsistent both with reason and experience. For can any one imagine, that the repeated incision of a tender plant can add strength to it, or enable it to withstand the pinching frosts in the winter season? On the contrary, every wound it receives only anticipates its fall, as it must occasion such a violent effort to overcome the effects of the knife, as to gradually exhaust the vigour of the root, on which the stem solely depends, and thereby accelerate the death of the whole plant.

June 22, 1765.

R. S. M.

Observations on very good eatable mushrooms produced by a sort of stone, to which the author gives the name of Lapis Lyncurius, though it is not the lynx stone, or the amber-colour Belemnites of naturalists; by Dr. John George Wolekamerus.—From the Ephemerides of the Curious.

IN the course of my travels in Italy, I was favoured with the sight of a stone of an irregular figure, which had been taken out of a mountain in that country, and produced real mushrooms in the form of a bonnet, to which the natives gave the name of Fungi Lyncurii. Such productions are really marvellous, and it is neither easy to explain how those mushrooms in a few days time are formed, nor to point out exactly the matter that serves for their growth.

This stone is of the bigness of an ox's head, rough and uneven on its surface,

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surface, and on which also are perceived some clefts and crevices. It is black in some parts, and in others of a lighter and greyish colour. Internally it is porous, and nearly of the nature of the pumice-stone, but much heavier; and it contains a small piece of flint, which is so incorporated with it, as to appear to have been formed at the same time the stone itself received its form. This gives room to judge, that those stones have been produced by a fat and viscid juice, which has the property of indurating whatever matter it filtrates into. The stone here spoken of, when it has been lightly covered with earth, and sprinkled with warm water, produces mushrooms of an exquisite flavour, which are usually round, sometimes oval, and whose borders, by their inflexions, and different curvities, represent, in some measure, human ears. The principal colour of these mushrooms is sometimes yellowish, and sometimes of a bright purple; but they are always disseminated with different spots, of a deep orange colour; or red brown; and when these spots are recent, and still in full bloom, they produce a very agreeable effect to the sight. But what appears admirable, is, that the part of the stalk which remains adhering to the stone, when the mushroom has been separated from it, grows gradually hard, and petrifies in time, so that it seems that this fungites restores to the stone the nutritive juice it received from it, and that it thus contributes to its increase.

Andr. Mathioli. Com. 78. lib. 4. Diosc. speaks of this sort of stones in these terms; 'Some

stones have been discovered in the kingdom of Naples, which being laid in the cellar, and watered with warm water, after being covered with a little earth, produce mushrooms in four days time; and I have seen,' says he, 'some of those stones at Rome and at Naples.'

Julius Scaliger, exoteric. exerc. de Subtil. ad Cardan, exerc. 78. in the chapter intituled the Fungiferous Stone, expresses himself thus: 'The property of this stone is truly admirable. It is much in request at Rome, and is sold there very dear. I saw one at Naples, where it is said to be found, and it appeared to me to be a stony and pretty thick crust. It is covered with a bed of earth nine inches in height, and being watered with warm water, in four days time it produces mushrooms.'

John Baptist Porta pretends, that this stone is found in several parts of Italy, and that it is not only to be met with at Naples, taken out of Mount Vesuvius, but also on Mount Pantherico, in the principality of Arellino; on Mount Garganus, in Apulia; and on the summit of some other very high mountains. He adds, lib. 6. Phytognom, c. 20. that the mushrooms which grow on those sorts of stones, and are usually called *Fungi Lyncurii*, have the property of dissolving and breaking the stone of the kidneys and bladder; and that, for this purpose, nothing more is required than to dry them in the shade, and, being reduced to powder, to make the patient, fasting, take a sufficient quantity of this powder, in a glass of white wine, which will so cleanse the

the excretory ducts of the urine, that no stones will ever after be collected in them.

As to the form of those mushrooms, their root is stony, uneven, divided according to its longitudinal direction, and composed of fibres as fine as hairs, interwoven one with another. Their form, on first shooting out, resembles a small bladder, scarce then larger than the bud of a vine; and, if in this state they are squeezed between the fingers, an aqueous subacid liquor issues out. When they are at their full growth their pedicle is of a finger's length, larger at top than at bottom, and becomes insensibly slenderer in proportion as it is nearer the earth. These mushrooms are also formed in an umbella, and variegated with an infinity of little specks situate very near one another. They are smooth and even on the upper part, but underneath leafy like the common mushrooms. Their taste is likewise very agreeable, and the sick are not debarred eating of them, when they have been dressed in a proper manner.

Curiosity having prompted some naturalists and physicians to submit these stones to a chemical analysis, in order to be more competent judges of the uses they might be put to in medicine, there first came forth, by distillation, an insipid water, and afterwards a spirituous liquor. The retort having been heated to a certain point, there arose an oil, which had nearly the smell and taste of that of guaiacum; and a very acrid salt was extracted from the ashes.

*An historical account of the eruptions of mount Vesuvius, in the year 1766; from a large work published at Naples, by order of the cardinal archbishop of that city. [See M. D'Orville's account of *Ætna* in our last volume, p. 96.]*

IN order to form an idea of mount Vesuvius, as it was on its summit and the parts adjacent, in the year 1760, one must suppose a mountain in the shape of a sugar-loaf, whose point being taken away, leaves a sort of platform hollow to the depth of 130 feet, forming a cup, or funnel, whose circumference is computed at two thirds of a mile, of about 5624 Paris feet. Its border is wide enough for two men to march there abreast. One descends from thence to the bottom of the funnel through a soil full of chinks, from whence exhales a suffocating sulphureous smoke, and sometimes flames, whose colour shews them to be of the same kind. Sometimes this ground rises very near as high as the border of the cup; some of its chinks often close, but others are perpetually formed. From the bottom of this funnel appears another opening, which is continually growing larger; a thick smoke frequently issues from it; one hears a noise there like the boiling of many large caldrons on a very ardent fire, or rather like that of a torrent dashing violently on the rocks down which it tumbles; and at certain seasons are discovered there not only a number of paths, which the fire has made in the sides of the abyss, but also torrents of inflamed matter, as dazzling as melted crystal.

Such is the form of the great and principal mouth of Vesuvius. There is another, but less considerable; besides, it is in a manner filled up, as its sides are covered with an immense quantity of ashes, and calcined stones. Mention is made here only of the first, and all was in the state above described, from the end of March to the 20th of December 1760, the happy æra of the cessation of an eruption which had begun in November 1759. But on the 21st of December 1760, the shocks of an earthquake for the distance of 15 miles round Vesuvius, and after that the roaring of the sea, terrified the inhabitants of the country bordering on the mountain. The shocks were frequently repeated for three days; on the 23d they amounted to five, in the midst of which the vulcano being tranquil, emitted neither flames nor smoke, when suddenly on the south of Vesuvius, near the place called *Il fosse delle Campagno*, in the territory *Della torre del Greco*, one mile from the king's road to Naples, two new vulcanos were seen to rise and expand themselves, which began to vomit forth, with a horrible noise, smoke, flames, ashes, and a vast number of burning stones; while a third vulcano, smaller than these, increased their number, and while the earth shook with more violence than ever, Vesuvius began to roar, and a black smoke issued from it; which, after being raised like a rapid whirlwind, diffused itself on all sides. The gulf threw out a prodigious quantity of ashes and pumice-stones. It was near evening; but, before the sun was set, twelve other vulcanos appeared

at some distance from these. All the fifteen, as well as the large abyss, filled the air with their inflamed explosions, and at half past five in the afternoon of the 24th, two of these vulcanos began to pour forth, with a dreadful noise, torrents of burning lava, which uniting ran for eight days, burning and destroying on the right and left, as far as the sea, through a large tract of land, all that this river of fire could reach; plantations, hamlets, farms, &c. and spreading terror on all sides, which was increased by the constant eruption of some of the other new vulcanos.

The above is the substance of the author's first chapter; in the 2d he observes, that one of the most remarkable circumstances of this phenomenon is, that some of the stones thrown out by these vulcanos took up in falling to the ground 13, 16, and even 18 vibrations of the pulse. And if we suppose with the author, that on account of the extreme heat in which he breathed, not far from these vulcanos, and in the midst of sulphureous vapours, we should reckon two seconds, instead of one, for the interval between two pulses, even then these stones had been raised to the height of 960 Paris feet*, since they took up 8 seconds in falling to the ground. One stone, which might weigh 260 pounds, was thrown 90 paces; another, which a man could scarce lift, was carried 290 paces; a third lighter, 280 paces; and a fourth lighter still, 390. For the above facts, the author appeals to two of his friends, whom he names. Vesuvius itself, though extremely agitated all the time of the ex-

* A Paris foot is 4-5ths of an inch more than a foot English.

plosion of the new vulcanos, was not calmed with them, but only to commence again, on the 26th of Dec. with great fury, its own eruptions, which continued till the 5th of Jan. following, together with repeated shocks of earthquakes, which greatly alarmed the city of Naples, but which by God's mercy had no other bad effects.

M. de Bottis, the author of this narrative, did not confine his observations to what passed at the foot of Vesuvius, especially on the south. He collected also what happened on the west and on the north of the mountain, and accompanied them with suitable reflections in chap. 3. There we find, that the ashes of Vesuvius were thrown as far as Nocera, Sarno, Nola, Somma, and other places, even 12 miles distant; that these eruptions occasioned earthquakes, even after they had ceased, by the subterraneous fires which they kindled, and whose effects extended by degrees to a great distance.

The author, who visited many places where these shocks were most violent, found there, by the thermometer, a considerable increase of heat, a strong sulphureous smell, and more or less traces of chinks by which it was diffused.

In the 4th chapter the author describes the openings from which the lavas issued in three places, and the various materials of which they were composed. The bottom of them was formed of stones of different colours, and which (if one may say so) were petrified with a number of ingredients; sand, antimony, talc, pyrites, and marcasites; octoedrons, and greenish, fine, and almost transparent

stones; saline concretions, sulphureous incrustations, nitre, vitriol, sea salt, sal ammoniac, &c. M. de Bottis has made a chemical analysis of them, of which he has given the result.

All these vulcanos being formed in a plain, almost entirely cultivated, the damage which was done to it by the torrent of lava, with which this plain was overflowed as far as the sea, could not but be very considerable. Numbers of peasants were by this means reduced to beggary, and a multitude of persons of all ranks put in mourning, their houses being consumed and their possessions swallowed up.

The evil did not even end there. Our author shews, in the 6th and last chapter, how fatal were the consequences, in various respects, in the districts bordering on Vesuvius, to which neither the eruption of flames, stones, and ashes, nor the inundation of the burning lava extended. When the conflagration of the vulcanos was over, their explosions stopped, and the earth was at rest, exhalations issued from various places, in some degree pestilential, which at two different times, viz. first in January, and six months after, in July and August, occasioned great alarms. These exhalations, or, as they are called by the peasants of those parts, *Mofetes*, infected the air and the waters, killed many animals, and were fatal even to the lives of some persons, as well as to the health of many others. Some approaching conflagrations were apprehended; and, indeed, one of the new vulcanos began again to send forth, in July, much smoke; some flames also issued from

from it; the earth round about was perceived to shake; but it was abandoned through fear: and since that time no mention has been made of any eruption, either of Vesuvius, or of the small mountains which have risen as it were out of its bosom.

On the extraordinary wholesomeness and extreme deliciousness of the waters of the Nile; with an attempt to illustrate thereby a passage in scripture; from a very curious work lately published, intitled, Observations on several passages of scripture, as illustrated by voyages and travels into the East.

THESE are a few wells in Egypt, but their waters are not drank, being unpleasant and unwholesome; the water of the Nile is what they universally make use of in this country, which is looked upon to be extraordinarily wholesome, and at the same time extremely delicious.

The author of the notes on le Bruin mentions this last circumstance, and takes notice of the Egyptians being wont to excite thirst artificially, that they might drink the more of it; nor is there any reason to doubt of the fact, since Maillet, who resided a long time in Egypt as consul to the French nation, has affirmed the same thing; the only point in which they differ being, that Maillet says, they do this by salt, the other by spices. The account of Maillet, as it is given us by the publisher of his remarks, is indeed so very curious, that I shall set it down here at length.

‘The water of Egypt,’ says

Maillet, ‘is so delicious, that one would not with the heat should be less, nor to be delivered from the sensation of thirst. The Turks find it so exquisitely charming, that they excite themselves to drink of it by eating salt. It is a common saying among them, that if Mohammed had drunk of it, he would have begged of God not to have died, that he might always have done it. They add, that whoever has once drunk of it, he ought to drink of it a second time. This is what the people of the country told me, when they saw me return after ten years absence. When the Egyptians undertake the pilgrimage of Mecca, or go out of their country on any other account, they speak of nothing but the pleasure they shall find at their return in drinking the Nile-water. There is nothing to be compared to the satisfaction; it surpasses in their esteem that of seeing their relations again and their families. Agreeably to this, all those that have tasted of this water, allow that they never met with the like in any other place. In truth, when one drinks of it the first time, it seems to be some water prepared by art. It has something in it inexpressibly agreeable and pleasing to the taste; and we ought to give it perhaps the same rank among waters, which Champagne has among wines. I must confess however it has to my taste too much sweetness. But its most valuable quality is, that it is infinitely salutary. Drink it in what quantities you will, it never in the least incommodes you. This is so true, that it is no uncommon thing to see some persons drink three buckets of it in a day, without finding the least inconvenience.—

When

When I give such encomiums to the water of Egypt, it is right to observe, that I speak only of that of the Nile, which indeed is the only water there which is drinkable. Well-water is detestable and unwholesome; fountains are so rare, that they are a kind of prodigy in that country; and as for rain-water, it would be in vain to attempt preserving that, since scarce any falls in Egypt.'

The embellishments of a Frenchman may be here; but the fact however, in general, is indubitable.

A person that never before heard of this delicacy of the water of the Nile, and of the large quantities that on that account are drank of it, will, I am very sure, find an energy in those words of Moses to Pharaoh, (Exod. vii. 18.) 'The Egyptians shall loath to drink of the water of the river,' which he never observed before. They will loath to drink of that water which they used to prefer to all the waters of the universe, loath to drink of that which they had been wont eagerly to long for, and will rather chuse to drink of well-water, which is in their country so detestable. And as none of our commentators, that I know of, have observed this energy, my reader, I hope, will not be displeased that I have remarked it here.

Curious observations on the smell and bath of the earth; extracted from baron Van Swieten's commentaries on Boerhaave's aphorisms,

Physicians usually advise their consumptive patients to rustication, not only that they may en-

joy a pure and freely circulating air, but that, as their strength increases, they may, disengaged from all care, exercise their body by the lighter labours of agriculture, and other country amusements.

There may perhaps be another cause why rustication will be of benefit in consumptions. It is well known, that, after some days drought, on the falling of rain that humects the earth, there arises a grateful smell, which all are very sensible of; and this is commonly attributed to the vegetables, which, before sapless, but now relected by rain, perspire more copiously. But Reaumur observed, that a like fragranciness is also perceptible after rain when the corn has been cut down in the fields, where there only remains dry stubble; and examining the matter more attentively, he found that dry earth is without smell, but as soon as it is humected to the degree of having the consistence of softish pap, it then diffuses a strong smell; but, if more water is added, the smell is diminished, nay, even quite dissipated. Neither does it seem an easy matter to exhaust that power of producing smells which the earth is possessed of. Every day, during a fortnight, he made cakes of moistened earth, and, having dried and wetted them over again, he could not perceive that the earth was less fragrant after all these repeated experiments, if it was again wetted. He further observed, that this fragranciness does not diffuse itself to any thing of a great distance, without being much diminished, and soon entirely gone. Certainly in several parts from the surface of the earth vapours ascend to a small height which kill animals.

mals. It has been observed, that this expiration of the earth ceases, if thunder and storms soon follow; while they continue, it begins to return, and, when over, the same fragrantcy of the earth for some hours affects the smell of a man as he walks along over a considerable tract of ground. There is no one, I believe, but has sometimes made this observation; and hence the earth, when moistened to a certain degree, seems to exhale fragrant odours, and indeed various in various places, as we are sensible of from their diversity. They are for the most part of a salubrious quality; as some persons quite faint and languid in the summer heats perceive themselves wonderfully refreshed, whilst after rain they snuff up the fragrant odour. In some places those effluvia are perhaps bad, and may be the causes of endemic and epidemic diseases.

It will perhaps seem surprizing that I attribute something peculiar for curing a consumption to this property of the earth, when those effluvia floating in the air, if good, may be considered under the denomination of wholesome air. But there is still another reason for this assertion; being some years ago credibly informed by a worthy gentleman, that it is customary throughout the kingdom of Granada in Spain, to cure the phthisic by a bath of the earth, which I afterwards read in the works of Francis Solano de Luque, who was so famous for his predictions of the crisis of diseases by only feeling the pulse. He says, that he had used the earth-bath very successfully for curing the phthisic, and among many others, that he restored a person in a

hectic fever, that had been despaired of, to perfect health, by three times applying the same remedy. This was performed in the following manner: he had a pit dug in the earth, where there had been no sorts of plants sown, and into it putting his patients up to the neck, he covered them with the same earth that was dug out, and so left them till they began to shake with cold. Whilst they remained in the pit, he gave them some nourishment if they had an occasion for it; and, when they began to shake, he had them taken out of the pit, and wrapped up in linen moistened with rose-water, and in two hours after their whole body rubbed over with the *unguentum resumptivum* of Zacutus, a Portuguese. Others commended an ointment, prepared of the leaves of stramonium and hog's lard, with which they rubbed the back-bone, and rolled the whole body up in swathes imbued with this unguent. He advises a new pit to be dug, if it should be necessary to repeat the earth-bath; and observes, that it may be used with safety only from the end of the month of May to the month of October. He philosophises, in a wonderful manner, on the effect of this bath, and believes that the earth absorbs into it morbose miasmas, &c. The earth, even in the summer heats, being seldom or never dried up to such a depth, it is very credible that the moist earth, thus made fit for diffusing its effluvia, touches on all parts the naked skin of the body, and perhaps in this manner is of service, rather for exhaling a salutary fragrantcy, than reabsorbing noxious miasmas from a sick body.

On the gold found amongst the sands of some rivers of France, and the origin of it; from the Rev. Mr. Lewis's Philosophical Commerce of Arts.

IN a paper drawn up by Mr. Guettard, from the observations of Mr. Pailhés, and published in the volume of the French memoirs for the year 1761, the gold found in rivers is reckoned an object of more importance than it has been usually represented. It is said that the mint of Tholouse received commonly every year two hundred *marcs*, or one hundred pounds weight of gold collected from the Ariege, Garonne, and Salat; and that since the year 1750, twelve pounds have been carried into the *bureau* of Pamiers, though this *bureau* comprehends at most an extent of only two leagues round, and though the whole of the gold is not sent thither, strangers and hawkers buying it up every day.

It has been generally thought that the particles of gold, found among the sands of these rivers, have been torn off by the violence of the stream, in passing over some rich beds or veins. But the observations of Mr. Pailhés, in the memoir before-mentioned, seem to prove, that the gold is not confined to any particular spot, but disseminated, though very sparingly, through all the adjacent earths; and that the particles found in the rivers proceed from part of the banks washed down by floods and rains, the lighter earth being carried away by the current, while the gold particles, with the ponderous black sands and flints, settle to the

bottom. The author relates, that those who employ themselves in collecting the gold, sometimes anticipate the effect of the floods, by privately cutting down or undermining the banks, that the gold particles may be separated, which occasions frequent law-suits between them and the proprietors of the grounds. That in the town of Pamiers, situated on one of the celebrated auriferous rivers, Ariege, on digging for wells or foundations of buildings, the earth thrown up is always found to contain particles of gold; that he has discovered abundance of auriferous tracts in other parts of the territory of Foix, insomuch that he imagines it would even be more difficult to procure water for the washing than to find the gold: and that, besides the gold met with in detached particles, the flints that accompany them contain also gold, which may be separated to advantage by stamping and washing. A quantity of these flints was sent to Mr. Pailhés to the academy; but in the assays made of them they appeared to me merely ferruginous, yielding near half their weight of iron, without any mark of gold.

On the vast quantity of gold and silver incorporated in most kinds of common sand, or so closely adhering thereto, and in such minute particles, as not to be perceivable by the eye, or separable by the common methods of washing or picking; from the Rev. Mr. Lewis's Philosophical Commerce of Arts.

BOYLE conjectures, that besides the grains of gold which lie

lie detached among sands, there may be many particles so minute and closely fixed to the sand, as not to be perceivable by the eye, or separable by the common methods of washing or picking; that many small portions of the metal may be incorporated also with the body of the sand, and that by skilful management they might be extracted. Experiments, he says, confirmed him in this persuasion; later experiments have verified it, and shewn the existence of gold in sands to be even more extensive than he seems to have apprehended. Many of the common sands, particularly the yellow, red, black, and those of a black colour inclining to violet, appear to be rich in gold; Becher and Cramer presume that there is no sand in nature entirely free from it. Hellot relates, that in eleven assays of one kind of sand, made by M. Lieberecht, by a process described in the sequel of this section, the yield of noble metal turned out constantly from 840 to 844 grains on the quintal, or 921,600 grains*, exclusive of what remained in the scorix, which were still found to be rich; that different parcels of sand, taken up at no great distance from one another, differed in degree of richness, some having afforded above 1000 grains, others

only 350, and others yielding none by the treatments which had succeeded so well for the rest; and that of the metal thus obtained from sands, two-thirds are commonly gold, and the rest silver. Yet, notwithstanding the great richness of the sands, no means have hitherto been discovered of availing ourselves of the metal they contain, or of extracting it to advantage in the large way. Becher indeed undertook to obtain gold with profit from the common sea sands, and entered into engagements with the States of Holland for establishing a mineral work on this foundation: but though experiments made on little quantities promised very considerable gain, and though one trial in large is likewise said to have proved successful, yet has he communicated the whole process to the commissioners appointed to examine the affair; and as he has shewn that such a work might be carried on more advantageously in Holland than in other parts of Europe, its never having been prosecuted in Holland affords a strong presumption of its not being sufficiently lucrative. The existence of gold in sands is nevertheless an interesting fact, at least to the philosopher; and further examination may perhaps find means of making it turn

* That is, on an average, about 914 parts of noble metal, or 609 of gold, and 305 of silver, on one million of this auriferous sand; whereas, according to Frezier in his voyage to the South Sea, and Captain Bretagh's account, printed in Harris's collection, the common yield is no more than five or six ounces of gold upon the caxon or fifty hundred pounds of the mineral: the richest mines afford only ten or twelve ounces, and those which are but just rich enough to pay the charges of working of them, yield only two ounces on that quantity; which last produce is, supposing the pound here mentioned to consist of 12 ounces, but about 33 parts in one million of the mineral. But then, the separation of the noble metal united to, or intimately mixed with sea sand, is, it seems, vastly more difficult and expensive.

to account. [*We should give, in our Projects, the method mentioned by Mr. Lewis for this purpose, but that few persons would understand it but such as are conversant in metallurgy; and those, we dare say, will be better pleased to read it in the original.*]

General observations on the mixtures of platina with other metals; from the Rev. Mr. Lewis's Philosophical Commerce of Arts. [See our last vol. p. 119.]

IT appears from the foregoing experiments, that platina, unfusible by itself in the strongest fires of our furnaces, and proof against the most active unmetallic fluxes, melts with, or is dissolved by, every one of the common metallic bodies: that the different metals dissolve it with different degrees of force, and this not in proportion to the degree of their own fusibility. That there are remarkable differences in its relation to different metals, in regard to the change which it produces in the quality of the metal: that it hardens, and diminishes the malleability of all the malleable metals, but seems to communicate some degree of toughness to one which of itself has none, viz. cast iron; that it diminishes the malleability of tin more, and of gold less, than of the other metals; that, in certain quantities, it debases the colour of all metals, communicating to some its own whiteness, as to copper, and producing with others a new colour, as with bismuth, lead and gold: that it preserves copper and iron from tarnishing or rusting in the air, but occasions lead and bismuth to tarnish in a remarkable manner.

Though platina, when its quantity is not very large, becomes fluid with most of the metals in a moderate fire, a strong one seems to be always requisite for its perfect and total solution. Compositions of copper, of silver, and of lead, with one-third their weight of platina, which had flowed thin enough to run freely into the mould, and appeared to the eye perfectly mixed; on being digested in aquafortis till the menstruum ceased to act, left several small grains of platina in their original form. Upon viewing these with a microscope, some appeared to have suffered no alteration: others shewed a multitude of small, bright, globular protuberances, as if they had just begun to melt.

Mixtures of copper, silver, and lead, with smaller proportions of platina, which had been kept in strong fusion for some hours, that the platina might be wholly incorporated, were digested and boiled in fresh portions of aquafortis, till the platina was left by itself in fine powder, free from any thing that aquafortis could extract. These powders were exposed to very vehement fires, without addition, with the addition of borax, with alkaline salts and with flint glass: they proved as unfusible as the platina at first, neither melting, nor communicating any colour to the salts or glass. It appears, therefore, that the platina is only simply dissolved by the metals in fusion, and does not by their means become truly fusible itself.

As platina unites with several metals into compounds of new qualities, such as the ingredients neither possess separately, nor can be conceived, on any known mechanical principles, to produce by their
simple

simple junction; and as such new properties seem to be in no metallic mixture more conspicuous than in those which platina affords; it follows, that the dissolution of platina by metals is by no means a superficial mixture, but as perfect and intimate a coalition as we have grounds to believe that of any one metal to be with any other.

On the great energy of the reflective power in white substances, especially silver when polished; from the same ingenious author.

IN making the foregoing experiments on platina (viz. with a large concave mirror, like those recorded in our last vol. p. 121.) it was observed, that the whiteness of the calcareous stones and the antimonial calx are of great disadvantage to their fusion, by reflecting great part of the sun's rays, so that the subject cannot undergo the full activity of the heat thrown upon it by the burning-glass; that the case is the same with metallic bodies, which melt so much the more difficultly in the focus, as they are the more white and polished: that this difference is so remarkable, that in the focus of the concave whose effects we have been speaking of, so fusible a metal as silver, when its surface was polished, did not melt at all. [*A fact, perhaps, as surprizing, as any recorded in the whole circle of Natural History!*]

Wonderful property of magnets to cure the tooth-ach.

I Observed some time since, that Mr. Von Aken, an apothecary at Orebo in Sweden, had made trials on 30 people for curing the

tooth-ach with the artificial load-stone: 18 of these he perfectly cured by one single application of the magnetical bar, holding it on the tooth for three minutes only; 9 wanted a second application of it before they were relieved; and 3 of them found only a momentary ease from their pains. On drawing the teeth of these three, a quantity of corrupt matter was found under them, which probably hindered the effect of the magnet.

The relation of so easy and simple a method of relieving people in a pain which is so extremely troublesome, struck me, and gave me pleasure. I tried it, therefore, on several subjects, and found it not to fail in one instance, though the pain had lasted a considerable time in some, and the teeth rotten; it is true, in one the pain was not removed till after it had, by repeated applications, brought on a plentiful salivation, which quite carried it off. The only direction I gave for the application of it, was to put the north pole to the tooth, and to hold the bar, as much as could be, in a perpendicular direction to it, for about three, four, or five minutes, taking care to keep it on the tooth some time after the pain was removed. This very easy method of getting relief, I cannot but recommend to every one; and therefore I have sent you this, though I know some will not try it, because it is so easy. These artificial magnets may be bought in the shops in London at seven-pence or eight-pence each, in a black paper case; they are generally six inches long, and have the inches marked on them.

Little Chelsea,

Nov. 19.

H. BOESNIER DE
LA TOUCHE.

USEFUL

USEFUL PROJECTS.

IN a matter of so much use and curiosity, as that of investigating an easy and expeditious method to ascertain the longitude at sea, it is almost impossible, that any particulars should not be highly interesting. The steps alone towards such a discovery must be more worthy of attention than the actual discovery of many other things. If, therefore, we have so long deferred giving any continued account of the proceedings towards solving that important problem, it has been merely because we were in constant expectation of seeing the final result of them, and were willing to join both in one narrative, the better to make both appear in the light they deserve. Accordingly, Mr. Harrison, whose ingenuity and patience are above all praise, having brought his time-keeper to such perfection, as to more than answer the most sanguine expectations of the public, and more than deserve the highest premiums offered, for such an essential service to commerce and navigation, by several legislatures of Europe; and having, besides, obtained great part of that offered by our own; we now present our readers with the following account of the whole affair, from Mr. Huygens's conceiving the thoughts of such an improvement in the measuring of time, to Mr. Harrison's receiving the happy earnest of his well-earned rewards.

VOL. VIII.

A succinct account of the proceedings relative to the discovery of the longitude at sea, by means of artificial time-keepers, particularly Mr. Harrison's; extracted from the several pieces which have lately appeared on that important subject, and from others that have not as yet been published.

IT is well known, that the longitude of any place is an arch of the equator, intercepted between the first meridian and the meridian of that place; and that this arch is proportional to the quantity of time that the sun requires to move from the one meridian to the other; which is at the rate of 24 hours for 360 degrees; one hour for 15 degrees; one minute of time for 15 minutes of longitude; and 4 seconds of time for one minute of longitude. Consequently the difference of longitude between any two places may be easily determined, provided the difference of time between them can be found. If, therefore, a machine can be so constructed as to keep equal time at sea, notwithstanding the irregular motion of the ship, and the variations of heat and cold, of dryness and moisture, of the friction of bodies in motion, and of the fluidity of oil, which variations alone are well known to cause very considerable

fi-derable irregularities in the motion of the best time-keepers, even at land; the difference of time between any place and that to which such machine was originally set, may be found; and, consequently, the longitude, by a simple reduction of the difference of time into degrees and minutes.

That is what Mr. Harrison has attempted, and, according to the accounts before us, completed, to a degree of accuracy more than sufficient to entitle him to the largest reward offered by parliament for the discovery of the longitude.

The first who attempted making a time-keeper for discovering the longitude at sea, was the celebrated M. Huygens of Zulichem; who, in 1664, invented the pendulum-watch, with which Major Holmes, in a voyage from the coast of Guinea the following year, predicted the longitude of the island of Fuego, to a very great degree of accuracy. This success encouraged M. Huygens to improve the structure of his watches; but experience soon convinced that able mathematician, that unless some expedient could be discovered for preventing the motion of the ship, and the above-mentioned variations in the temperature of the weather, &c. from having any effect on the motion of the machine, it could never answer the intention of discovering the longitude in long voyages; and this he was never able to perform.

In 1714, a bill was passed for giving to the person, who should discover the longitude at sea, a reward, proportioned to the degree of accuracy that might be attained

by such method, viz. a reward of 10,000 l. if it determines the said longitude to one degree of a great circle, or sixty geographical miles; 15,000 l. if it determines the same to two-thirds of that distance; and 20,000 l. if it determines it to half that distance; adding, that half of such reward shall be due and paid when the said commissioners, or the major part of them, do agree, that any such method extends to the security of ships within eighty geographical miles from the shores, which are places of the greatest danger; and the other half, when a ship, by the appointment of the said commissioners, or the major part of them, shall thereby actually sail, over the ocean, from Great Britain to any such part in the West Indies, as those commissioners, or the major part of them, shall chuse or nominate for the experiment, without losing her longitude beyond the limits above mentioned.

In consequence of this encouragement, Mr. John Harrison, who had been at first led by mere curiosity into a consideration of the foregoing causes of irregularity, from variations in the temperature of the weather, in artificial time-keepers, after various expedients, happily contrived to remove some, and to balance others against one another, so as, in effect, to remove them all; and made a pendulum-clock, that by the year 1726 was found to keep time so exactly with the heavens, as not to err above one second in a month, for ten years together; and in the year 1729, he made drawings for, and began, such improvements to his machine, as prevented its motion from being interrupted

interrupted by the agitation and various accidents to which it must be exposed at sea.

Mr. Harrison having brought his time-keeper to this degree of accuracy, he obtained a certificate in the year 1735, signed by Dr. Halley, Dr. Smith, Dr. Bradley, Mr. John Machin, and Mr. George Graham, importing, that the principles of his machine promised a very great and sufficient degree of accuracy.

It was then thought necessary to have recourse to experience; and accordingly Mr. Harrison's machine, in the year 1736, was put on board a man of war, and by its exact measure of time, in the ship's return from Lisbon, corrected an error of almost a degree and a half, in the computations of the ship's reckoning.

This success encouraged Mr. Harrison to contrive a second machine upon the same principles, but of a construction somewhat different; and, that no encouragement might be wanting, the commissioners of longitude gave him the sum of 1250*l*. This machine was finished in 1739; and various experiments were made, by which it appeared that the motion of the time-keeper was sufficiently regular and exact for finding the longitude of the ship, within the nearest limits proposed by parliament.

But, not yet satisfied with his success, Mr. Harrison undertook a third time-keeper, still upon the same principles, but of a more plain and simple construction, of a much smaller size, and less subject to any disorder.

This time-piece was finished in 1758, and soon after a fourth, im-

properly called a watch; but Mr. Harrison, being persuaded that his third machine was sufficiently exact, to entitle him to the highest reward mentioned in the act of queen Anne, applied to the commissioners for orders to make a trial of that instrument to some port in the West-Indies, as directed by the said statute.

Pursuant to this request, Mr. Harrison, on the 12th of March 1761, received verbal orders for his son, Mr. William Harrison, to proceed directly to Portsmouth by sea with the third machine; and himself, on notice being sent him from the secretary of the Admiralty, was directly to proceed to Portsmouth by land with the watch, or fourth machine, to be ready to sail on the 12th of April. Instructions were to be sent after them what to do during, and at the end of, the voyage. Accordingly, Mr. William Harrison repaired to Portsmouth, and continued there till the beginning of September; when, not being able to get any information about his voyage, he, with the machine, returned by sea to London, where he arrived on the 19th of the same month.

On the 14th of October, Mr. Harrison received instructions for the voyage, which was then agreed to be made with the watch only; and he again proceeded to Portsmouth, where, observations of equal altitudes being taken by Mr. Robertson, master of the Royal Academy there, the watch was set to the true time of that place; and on the 18th of November 1761, Mr. Harrison sailed from Portsmouth for Jamaica, in the *Deptford*, commanded by capt. Digges.

On the 8th of December, by observation,

servation, the Deptford was in the latitude of $35^{\circ} 17'$ N. and, by the watch, in the longitude of $15^{\circ} 17'$ W. from Portsmouth; but, by the ship's reckoning, in only $13^{\circ} 50'$; and most of the ship's company were so confident of their reckoning being right, that they wanted to steer more to the westward, in order to make the island of Porto Santo, as they were in want of beer, and afraid of losing time. The captain, however, though he offered to lay five to one that the ship was three days run too far to the eastward, refused to alter his course, as Mr. Harrison affirmed, that, if the above island was accurately laid down in the maps, they must see it the next morning.

His prediction proved true; for at seven in the morning the island appeared; upon which both the captain and crew were very thankful to Mr. Harrison for keeping the ship's reckoning by the watch, as otherwise they should not have seen the island of Madeira at all.

In this voyage, the Deptford, which had forty-three ships under her convoy, twenty of them of near 20 guns each, arrived at the Madeiras three days before the Beaver, which had sailed from Portsmouth ten days before the Deptford; which was owing to the Beaver being deceived in her longitude, by trusting to the log, for want of a more perfect method of finding it.

In going from the Madeiras to Jamaica, the time-piece also corrected the errors of the log, which were much greater than in the voyage from Portsmouth to the Madeiras; the master of the Deptford being three degrees short of the true longitude, and the reckoning

of several ships under his convoy varying five degrees.

But the watch shewed the longitude so exactly, that the Deptford made the island of Defeada, and all the other islands, in her way to Jamaica, exactly as foretold by it; which proves, that the supposition of the watch's not keeping equal time during the voyage, was not well grounded. At the arrival at Jamaica, the time of that place was ascertained by observations of equal latitudes.

The longitude, therefore, deduced from a comparison between the time so ascertained and that shewn by Mr. Harrison's watch, being within one minute and fifteen seconds of the longitude deduced from the most accurate observations of Mercury, in its transit over the sun in the year 1743, and with which all the observations at London and Paris agreed within 23 seconds, amounts to a demonstration, that Mr. Harrison had performed all that is required by the statute of the 12th of queen Anne, to entitle him to the greatest reward mentioned in that act; and, consequently, that whatsoever further experiments have been made, or hereafter may be made, for the further satisfaction of the curious, or for the real improvement of the invention (and which Mr. Harrison is very willing should be made), ought to be without prejudice to the right he has acquired, by virtue of his compliance with an act of parliament.

The Deptford arrived at Jamaica on the 19th day of January, 1762, and Mr. Harrison sailed for England in the Merlin, within two days after he had made the necessary

fary observations, having first procured a certificate from governor Lyttelton, and the captain and first lieutenant of the Deptford, of his having conformed to the orders of the commissioners.

In returning from Jamaica, in the *Merlin*, the weather was very tempestuous, so that the watch was forced to be placed on the counter, to avoid being perpetually exposed to the sea-water. There it suffered continual violent agitations, which, though they necessarily somewhat retarded its motion, yet did not occasion any such considerable error as would have made Mr. Harrison's right to the greatest reward questionable, had it depended on this voyage only: for the watch, in its going and return, lost only 1 minute 54 seconds and a half, which amounts to little more than 18 degrees and a half of longitude, whereas the act does not require a greater exactness than 30 degrees.

The *Merlin*, in her passage from Jamaica, met the *Essex*, captain Schomberg, on the 23d of March, when Mr. Harrison's account of longitude agreed with the reckoning of the *Essex*, who had seen the Scilly lights the evening before.

The 26th of March, Mr. Harrison arrived at Portsmouth, and, as soon after as the weather permitted, made observations of equal altitudes, which were transmitted to the commissioners of longitude, with those formerly made, and governor Lyttelton's certificate.

The 3d of June following, at a board of longitude, these observations were referred to three gentlemen, strangers to Mr. Harrison, who were desired to make calcula-

tions thereupon; and, at the same time, some objections being started against the observations of equal altitudes made by Mr. Harrison, Mr. Harrison effectually answered them.

It has been objected, that the longitude of Jamaica was not sufficiently known; but let the longitude of Jamaica be what it will, yet the time-keeper erred but 18 minutes and a half of longitude in the voyage going and returning to Portsmouth, which is little more than half the error allowed by the statute of the 12th of queen Anne, which is 30 minutes of longitude in a voyage to the West-Indies.

It has been likewise objected, that possibly the instrument did not keep equal time during the whole voyage. To this it might be answered, that the act of queen Anne does not require that it should; for that the errors could never be supposed great, which could so compensate one another, as at the end of the voyage to come within the time required; and, in the present case, it is most absurd to suppose, that errors, if any there were, which arose from heat and cold, could correct one another, even with the help of a thermometer, so as not to be perceptible at the end of the voyage, although they might cause an inequality during the voyage; for the voyage to Jamaica was in December, at which time the ship passed from extreme cold to extreme heat, and the voyage back was four months after, in a very different temperature; but there is no need of having recourse to such an answer; for the finding the *Madeiras*, the island of *De-seada*, and the other islands in the passage to Jamaica, and the agree-

ing with the reckoning of the Essex in her return home, are sufficient proofs that the watch always kept its time to a greater degree of exactness than the act required.

Mr. Harrison, however, to shew his readiness and desire to give all imaginable satisfaction, even to the most scrupulous objector, proposed, by the advice of some gentlemen of the royal society, that the clock should be sent on board a ship, and let to roll some months in the Downs, where it would meet with all the various agitations it could be liable to in the longest voyage; and that, likewise, an astronomical clock should be set up in the governor's house in Deal-castle; and that the said clock should be regulated by an equal altitude instrument, at least once a week.

That, in order to compare the time shewn by the clock at land, with the time shewn by the time-keeper on board the ship, a flag should be hoisted on Deal-castle, about 12 o'clock of the day, on which the comparison was to be made. That the persons in charge of the time-keeper on board, should attend to this signal to have the time-keeper ready, and, in a convenient time after, haul down the flag, as a signal to mark the time shewn both by the time-keeper on board, and by the clock at land. That this should be done at least once a week, during such time as should be thought proper; and these times, thus marked, and the day of the month, be written down in the presence of witnesses, and sealed up, and sent to the secretary of the admiralty, not to be opened until the whole experiment was over. That a thermometer should also be kept in the same box with

the time-keeper, and the air in that box heated to the greatest degree of heat known in Jamaica, for such time as should be appointed by the commissioners. Lastly, that the greatest and least heights of this thermometer, on each day of comparison, should be also written down, and sent sealed up with the times, as above.

That the time-keeper should be kept in a box, with several locks and keys, the keys to be kept by Mr. Harrison and the officers of the ship; and that the astronomical clock should be locked up in the room where it stands, and the keys of the said room put in possession of some proper person to be named by the commissioners of longitude, and by Mr. Harrison; and that no person should be allowed to take the time from the said clock by a watch, or otherwise.

This method, no doubt, if properly followed, would remove all objections in regard to the rolling of the vessel, and the casual differences of heat and cold in the weather.

But to proceed in our narrative of what was actually done: Mr. Harrison having, by the persuasion of some friends, and the advice of the board of longitude, by petition, on the 3d of March 1763, set forth the foregoing facts to the house of commons, and prayed assistance of parliament: an act was passed, which, reciting that the utility of the time-keeper had been proved in a voyage to Jamaica, enacted, that Mr. Harrison should receive 5000*l.* part of the reward, upon his discovering the principles on which his instrument was made, so that others might be constructed in like manner, to commissioners named in the

the act; and that the residue should be paid, as soon as future trials should have ascertained, that the longitude could be discovered by the said instrument within the limits prescribed by the act of queen Anne, and the major part of the commissioners should certify the success of these trials.

But the commissioners differing in opinion concerning the execution of the act, Mr. Harrison, instead of receiving any part of the 5000*l.* was ordered to make a second trial of his instrument to the island of Barbadoes, under the circumstances directed by the lords of the admiralty.

Upon this, in December 1763, Mr. Harrison, by a written circular invitation, prevailed on twelve noblemen and gentlemen, of unquestionable abilities and integrity, to meet daily at his house in Red-lion-square, to examine and witness to the going of the time-keeper, which he intended to send on this new trial to Barbadoes, in such manner as they should among themselves deem most satisfactory. Accordingly, they agreed to compare it every day with a regulator, fixed in the same house, which, for thirty years together, had seldom been known to vary from the rate of mean solar time more than about one second in a month; and that the going of the said regulator itself should likewise be ascertained by means of an accurate instrument, also in the house, for observing the sun's transit over the meridian, as often as the weather would permit.

The time-keeper was thus compared with the regulator for eight successive days, and, immediately after each comparison, was wound

up, and then sealed up in a box, with as many of the company's seals as they chose to affix to them; the regulator being also sealed up in like manner.

The result of all these comparisons was, that the time-keeper gained upon the regulator, for the most part, about one second a day, and sometimes a small matter more; it having, upon the last comparison, been found to have gained 9 seconds and 6 tenths of a second in the whole eight days that intervened between the first and last of these comparisons.

After these trials, Mr. Harrison took his time-keeper asunder, in order to make some farther small improvement in it; but had not time to execute his purpose before Mr. William Harrison, his son, was ordered, along with it, on board the Tartar man of war, then lying in Long-reach, and commanded by sir John Lindfay, the said ship being appointed to take the machine on board, and proceed with it for the island of Barbadoes, upon the ultimate trial of its perfection.

In consequence of this order, the said Mr. Harrison the son, at the request of Mr. James Short, F. R. S. on the 13th of Feb. 1764, came to the said Mr. Short's house in Surry-street, in the Strand, and there compared the time-keeper with Mr. Short's regulator, made by the late Mr. Graham, which was that day adjusted to mean solar time, by a nice transit-instrument; when the time-keeper was found to want two seconds and a half of the said mean solar time. Immediately after this comparison, Mr. Harrison set off in a boat from Surry-stairs,

ry-stairs, with the time-piece, for Long-reach.

The ship, according to order, proceeded to Portsmouth, from which place Mr. Harrison was, before he sailed, to send an account of the rate at which he found his time-keeper to go, he being to abide by the said rate during the voyage. This he accordingly did; and his declaration was to the following purpose, viz. that, when Fahrenheit's thermometer stands at 42, the time-keeper gains three seconds in 24 hours; when at 52, two seconds; when at 62, one second; when at 72, it neither gains nor loses; and, when at 82, it loses one second a day: but that, as the inequalities were so small, he would abide by the rate of its gaining one second a day for the voyage; that, nevertheless, he would not be understood, that future time-keepers would be liable to the like difficulties in being brought to perfection, since it is no difficult matter to keep a track once marked out.

The ship sailed from Spithead the 28th of March, and met with hard and contrary gales, especially in the bay of Biscay. On the 18th of April, she made the island of Porto Santo, north-east of that of Madeira, as set forth in the following certificate of the captain.

‘ Madeira, April 10, 1764.

‘ I do hereby certify, that yesterday, at four o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. William Harrison took two altitudes of the sun, to ascertain the difference of longitude, given by the time-keeper, from Portsmouth; according to which observations, he declared to me, we were, at that time, 43 miles

to the eastward of Porto Santo. I then steered a direct course for it, and at one o'clock this morning we saw the island, which exactly agreed with the distance mentioned above.

‘ Given under my hand, on board his majesty's ship the Tartar.

‘ JOHN LINDSAY.’

The ship arrived at Barbadoes the 13th of May. Mr. Harrison, all along during the voyage, declared how far they were distant from that island, according to the best settled longitude he could procure before he left England. The day before they made it, he declared the distance; and, in consequence of this declaration, sir John sailed till eleven at night, when, it proving dark, he thought proper to lie by, Mr. Harrison declaring, that then they were no more than eight or nine miles from land; which accordingly, at day-break, they saw from that distance.

On the 4th of June, Mr. Harrison sailed from Barbadoes, with the time-keeper, on board the New Elizabeth, capt. Robert Manley, bound for London. On the 12th of July, Mr. Harrison declared they were 50 leagues to the westward of the Lizard; presently after which, they spoke with an outward bound brig from Liverpool, which had the day before taken her departure from the Scillys, and reckoned herself, by the log, at about 25 leagues west from the said islands (always allowed to be 20 leagues to the westward of the Lizard), so as to make her distance west from the Lizard 45 leagues; whereas the New Elizabeth, by the log, found the run to the Lizard

53 leagues; whereupon capt. Manley averred, that the time-keeper had shewn the distance of the Lizard much more exactly than the brig's reckoning, though the brig had seen the Scillys but the evening before.

Capt. Manley now made directly for the Thames, and he and Mr. Harrison arrived in a boat at Surry-stairs, the 18th of July, about half past three in the afternoon; when it was found, upon comparing the time-keeper with Mr. Short's clock, examined that day by the transit-instrument, that, allowing for the variations of the thermometer, as specified in Mr. Harrison's journal, Mr. Harrison's time-keeper wanted 15 seconds of the mean solar time; but that, without allowing for such variations; and abiding by his declaration of the uniform gain of one second a day, it had then gained 54 seconds, from its departure from Surry-street, till its arrival there again, after 156 days, or 22 weeks and 2 days absence.

Mr. Harrison, soon after his son's return, presented a memorial to the commissioners of longitude; whereupon they met again on the 18th of September 1764, and came to several resolutions with respect to determining, whether Mr. Harrison's time-keeper had or had not been effectual, within the words of the statute of queen Anne. And Mr. Harrison, by petition, applied to them for the certificate on which his title to receive the reward was to be founded.

In consequence of this petition, the commissioners, on the 9th of February 1765, unanimously came to the following resolutions:

‘ Mr. Harrison's memorial, which was laid before the board, was again read; and the commissioners present, having taken into consideration the difference of longitude between Portsmouth, in Great Britain, and Bridge-town, in his majesty's island of Barbadoes, resulting from a mean of corresponding astronomical observations, made at both places, agreeable to the resolution of this board, of the 4th and 9th of August 1763, and to the instructions given in consequence thereof; and having compared the said difference with the difference of longitude between the said places, given by Mr. Harrison's time-keeper; they are unanimously of opinion, that the said time-keeper has kept its time with sufficient exactness, and without losing its longitude, in the voyage from Portsmouth to Barbadoes, beyond the nearest limit required by the act of the 12th of queen Anne; but even considerably within the same: but, in regard the said Mr. John Harrison hath not yet made a discovery of the principles upon which his said time-keeper is constructed; nor of the method of carrying those principles into execution, by means whereof other such time-keepers might be framed, of sufficient correctness to find the longitude at sea, within the limits by the said act required, whereby the said invention might be judged practicable and useful in terms of the said act, and agreeable to the true intent and meaning thereof; the commissioners do not, therefore, think themselves authorised to grant any certificate to the said Mr. John Harrison,

rison, until he shall have made a full and clear discovery of the said principles and method, and the same shall have been found practicable and useful to their satisfaction. But they are notwithstanding of opinion, that application should be made to parliament, for leave to pay the said Mr. Harrison, upon his producing his time-keeper to certain persons to be named by this board, and discovering to them the principles, and manner of making the same, so much as will make the sums already advanced to him 10,000*l.* exclusive of what he has received on account of improving his said time-keeper; and, moreover, to pay him the remainder of the reward of 20,000*l.* on proof being made, to the satisfaction of this board, that his method will be of common and general utility in finding the longitude at sea, within the nearest limits required by the above-mentioned act of the 12th of queen Anne.⁷

Mr. Harrison's son, who was attending, was then called in; and being acquainted with these resolutions, desired that a copy of them might be sent to his father, and then withdrew; when the commissioners resolved, that a copy of the same be sent to Mr. John Harrison accordingly, in answer to his before-mentioned memorial.

Application was accordingly made to parliament, and a bill in consequence of it was passed during the last session, for granting Mr. Harrison 10,000*l.* upon the discovery of the principles of his time-keeper, and 10,000*l.* more, when such other time-keepers shall have been made and tried, to the

satisfaction of the commissioners of longitude.

At a subsequent meeting at the admiralty, on the 28th of May 1765, the act passed in the last session of parliament, for explaining and amending those of the 12th of queen Anne, and 26th of George II. was read; after which the board went into the consideration of proper means for carrying the said act into execution; and having discoursed some time upon that part of it which relates to giving a reward to Mr. John Harrison, upon his discovering the principles of his watch or time-keeper, his son, who was attending, was desired to inform the board in what manner his father proposed to discover the said principles. He answered, that he was commissioned by him to deliver to the board the identical drawings from which his said watch or time-keeper was made, with explanations thereof in writing; and that his father expected, that the commissioners will, upon receipt of the said drawings and explanations, give him a certificate, to enable him to receive the first reward directed to be paid him by the above-mentioned act; and that he is not authorised by his father to offer any other mode of discovery. He then withdrew.

The board then took into consideration the method of discovery proposed by Mr. Harrison; and, being unanimously of opinion, that drawings and written explanations alone would not be a sufficient and satisfactory discovery of the principles of the said watch or time-keeper, agreeable to the before-mentioned act, they resolved,

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solved, that Mr. Harrison must comply with what is under-mentioned, before they can give him the certificate he requires, viz.

1. That he shall discover fully, by drawings and a written explanation, the principles upon which his said watch is constructed, and deliver the same to the board, upon oath.

2. That he shall give a farther explanation, by word of mouth, and experimental exhibitions, where judged necessary, of the said principles, and of every thing relative to the construction of the said watch; producing the same; taking it to pieces; and answering, upon oath, to every question proposed by the board, and such persons as may be appointed by them for the examination thereof.

3. That, on receiving his certificate, he shall make over the property of the three several time-keepers, and the watch.

Mr. Harrison's son was then called in; and these resolutions having been read to him, and a copy given him to shew to his father, he withdrew.

At another meeting at the admiralty, on the 30th of the same month, Mr. Harrison was called in, together with his son, and discoursed with concerning the method proposed for the discovery of the principles of his watch or time-keeper; and consented (at least in the apprehension of the commissioners) to do it agreeable to the resolutions of last board.

The board then took into consideration the nomination of proper persons to be present when the discovery shall be made: and, after some time spent therein, Mr.

Harrison and his son were again called in; and some persons, who were named by the commissioners, having been objected to by them, the board came to the following resolutions, which were agreed to by Mr. Harrison, viz.

That, in addition to such of the commissioners who shall chuse to be present, three gentlemen skilled in mechanics, and three watch-makers, be appointed to attend, when the above-mentioned discovery shall be made.

That the former be Lord Charles Cavendish; the Rev. Mr. John Michell, late Woodwardian professor at Cambridge; and the Rev. Mr. William Ludlam, fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge; and that the latter be Mr. Thomas Mudge, and Mr. William Mathews, of Fleet-street; and Mr. Larcum Kendal, of Furnival's Inn Court.

And, in case any of the former should refuse, that then Mr. John Bird, mathematical instrument-maker in the Strand: and, in case any of the latter should refuse, that then Mr. Justin Vulliamy, of Pall-mall, or such other persons as the commissioners shall think fit, be desired to supply their places.

That the secretary do write to the above-mentioned Mr. Michell and Mr. Ludlam, and also to Mr. Mudge, Mr. Mathews, and Mr. Kendal, to know if they will undertake to give their attendance when the discovery shall be made; and if they will, to desire they will meet the commissioners at this place on this day fortnight.

Lord Egmont was pleased to undertake to write to the same purpose to Lord Charles Cavendish.

That

That it be an instruction to such of the above-mentioned gentlemen and watchmakers, as may be inclined to attend, to meet Mr. Harrison as soon as possible, and to continue their meetings with him without interruption: and that they be enjoined not to make any discovery of the principles of the watch to any but the board, *without leave of the commissioners.*

At a meeting at the admiralty, on the 13th of June following:

The Rev. Mr. Michell and Mr. Ludlam, together with Mr. Bird (lord Charles Cavendish having declined to come), and Mr. Mudge, Mr. Mathews, and Mr. Kendal, who were attending in consequence of the resolution of the last board, were introduced; and, after some conversation about the manner in which it was expected Mr. Harrison should discover the principles of his time-piece, Mr. Harrison himself and his son were likewise called in; and being informed that the board was now ready to fix upon a time for his making the above-mentioned discovery, agreeable to the resolutions of the two last boards, which had been communicated to them, and to which he had before given his assent; he denied ever having given such assent, and absolutely refused to do it agreeable to those resolutions; and, at the same time, referred the board to a letter, which he said he had delivered at their last meeting, containing his objections thereto. The board, not recollecting any thing of that letter, were naturally led into an inquiry concerning it; and thereupon found, that such a one had been discovered lying upon the table,

by some of the commissioners who remained after the last board broke up, and had been given by them to the secretary; but it did not appear to whom the said letter had been delivered, or how it came upon the table. It was then called for, and read in the words following, viz.

‘ My lords and gentlemen,

‘ On Tuesday I received, by the hand of my son, your resolutions on that day; the first of which is what I thought you would demand, therefore my son was commissioned to comply with it.

‘ The first part of the second resolution, viz. ‘ That I shall give a farther explanation by word of mouth,’ may also be complied with; but it must be mentioned who I am to give this farther explanation to, for I will never attempt to explain it to the satisfaction of the commissioners, and who they may appoint; nor will I ever come under the directions of men of theory. As to the other part of this your second resolution, viz. ‘ Experimental exhibitions, where judged necessary, relative to the said watch, producing the same, taking it in pieces, and answering upon oath to every question proposed by the board, and such persons as may be appointed by them for the examination thereof;’ these are terms which I cannot comply with.

‘ As to your third resolution, that I certainly will comply with, when I have got my just reward.

‘ I cannot help thinking but I am extremely ill used by gentlemen, who I might have expected a different treatment from; for, if the
act

act of the 12th of queen Anne be deficient, why have I so long been encouraged under it, in order to bring my invention to perfection? and, after the completion, why was my son sent twice to the West-Indies? Had it been said to my son, when he received the last instruction, 'There will, in case you succeed, be a new act at your return, in order to lay you under new restrictions, which were not thought of in the act of the 12th of queen Anne; I say, had this been the case, I might have expected some such treatment as I now meet with.

'It must be owned that my case is very hard; but I hope I am the first, and, for my country's sake, shall be the last, that suffers by pinning my faith on an English act of parliament. Had I received my just reward, for certainly it may be so called, after 40 years close application in the improvement of that talent which it had pleased God to give me, then my invention would have taken the course which all improvements in this world do, that is, I must have instructed workmen in its principles and execution, which I should have been glad to have had an opportunity of doing: but how widely this is different to what is now proposed, viz. for me to instruct people that I know nothing of, and such as may know nothing of mechanics; and if I do not make them understand to their satisfaction, I may then have nothing! Hard fate, indeed, to me, but still harder to the world, which may be deprived of this my invention, which must be the case, except by my open and free manner of describing all the principles of it to gentlemen and workmen, who

almost at all times have had free recourse to see my instruments! And if any of those workmen shall have been so ingenious as to have got my invention, how far you will please to reward them for their piracy, must be left for you to determine; and I must sit myself down in old age, and thank God I can be more easy in that I have made the conquest, and though I have no reward, than if I had come short of the matter, and by some delusion had the reward. I am, lords and gentlemen, your humble servant,

JOHN HARRISON.

'May 30, 1765.'

Mr. Harrison was then told by a majority of the commissioners present, that, with regard to experimental exhibitions, to which he seemed to make so much objection, all that the board meant thereby was, that in case there should be any particular operations relating to the construction of his time-keeper, which could not be sufficiently explained by words, so as to convey a full and clear idea of the method of executing the same, in such case the board would expect to see the operation performed, or the experiment made. The method of tempering his springs was instanced as one of those operations or experiments; and it was supposed there might be others of the like nature. Upon which Mr. Harrison, probably, not judging the expectations of the commissioners sufficiently definite, left the board abruptly, declaring, 'that he never would consent to it, so long as he had a drop of English blood in his body.' His son also withdrew.

The

The following form of an oath, grounded upon the above-mentioned resolutions of the 28th and 30th of the preceding month, was, however, drawn up, viz.

‘ Westminster, to wit.

‘ I, John Harrison, do swear, that the annexed drawings and written paper contain a full explanation of the principles upon which my watch or time-keeper for discovering the longitude is constructed: and I further do swear, that I will give to the commissioners appointed by act of parliament for the discovery of the longitude at sea, and to the Reverend Mr. John Michell, the Reverend Mr. William Ludlam, Mr. John Bird, Mr. Thomas Mudge, Mr. William Mathews, and Mr. Larcum Kendal, who have been chosen by them to be present at the discovery, such further explanation by word of mouth, and by experimental exhibitions, where judged necessary, as shall be required of me, relative to the construction of the said watch or time-keeper; and that I will produce the same, take it to pieces, and answer truly to every question proposed by the said commissioners, and the other persons above-mentioned, or any of them, relating thereto.’

Mr. Harrison’s son, his father being gone, was then called in; and the said form having been shewn to him, he was asked, if he thought his father would take it previous to the discovery? he answered in the negative; and told the board, that his father had declared, before he went, ‘ that he would have nothing further to do with it.’

Upon this, Mr. Harrison’s son having been first desired to withdraw, the board unanimously resolved, that the terms which had been proposed to Mr. Harrison, for a discovery of the principles and construction of his watch, or time-keeper, were reasonable and proper; and that, as he had so peremptorily refused to comply therewith, they did not think themselves authorised to give him any certificate, or that it was to any purpose to treat with him any further upon the matter, till he altered his present sentiments.

But, notwithstanding this misunderstanding between the commissioners and Mr. Harrison, another board was held at the admiralty on the 18th of July, when Mr. Harrison gave in the following letter.

‘ My lords and gentlemen,

‘ Having seen a printed account of the proceedings of the hon. the board of longitude, and that the hon. board have resolved, that by my refusal to comply with the terms proposed by them, they do not think themselves authorised to give me any certificate, or that it is to any purpose to treat with me any further upon this matter, till I alter my present sentiments;

‘ I humbly beg leave, to prevent any mistakes, to mention in writing my sentiments to this hon. board, which are, and always were (however unfortunately misunderstood), that I shall be always ready to give a full discovery of the principles and construction of my time-keeper, which, if this hon. board think proper, I will still do by drawings and explanations in writing; and I also will explain

plain on oath or make any experiment which * of the six gentlemen appointed by the board may think necessary, and in a time limited, when I shall be entitled to receive even one moiety of the reward, which I apprehend myself justly entitled to by the statute of the 12th of queen Anne. And I hope you will not think either me or my son wanting in respect due to the commissioners, in refusing to undertake any thing, which we did not know whether it was or was not in our power to perform; much less can I be blamed if I refuse an oath, the terms of which I do not understand, but seems to me to be an obligation to make any experiments, which may be required of me by any of the hon. commissioners, or whom they may appoint, without specifying what such experiments may be, or where or when they are to be made. And if in my letters to this honourable board there are any expressions which may have given offence, I hope the honourable board will consider that my time has been so fully employed in obeying their commands, that I am unacquainted with the proper forms of address; and rather do justice to the integrity of my sentiments, than blame the coarse manner in which they are expressed, and judge me by my works, and not by my writings.

Red-lion-square, I am, &c.
July 18th, 1765.

JOHN HARRISON.

Some time after this, the difference between the board and Mr. Harrison was compromised in the

following manner, viz. That Mr. Harrison should discover the principles of his watch to six gentlemen, who should attend in a body at Mr. Harrison's house, from time to time, till they were sufficiently acquainted with the construction of it; and that, in case any difficulty should arise among the said six gentlemen, the matter should be referred to the earl of Egmont. Accordingly, the two Mr. Harrisons were sworn the following morning, to discover, truly and faithfully, the whole of the invention.

This engagement they so faithfully complied with, that on the 22d of August they obtained the following certificate.

'We whose names are hereunto subscribed do certify, that Mr. John Harrison has taken his time-keeper to pieces in the presence of us, and explained the principles and construction thereof, and every thing relative thereto, to our entire satisfaction; and that he also did to our satisfaction answer to every question proposed by us or any of us relative thereto; and that we have compared the drawings of the same with the parts, and do find that they perfectly correspond.

Red-lion-square,
Aug. 22d, 1765.

Nevil Maskelyne,
John Michell,
William Ludlam,
John Bird,
Thomas Mudge,
William Mathews,
Larcum Kendal.'

* Here a blank was left for the commissioners to fill up.

And the commissioners of longitude soon after granted Mr. Harrison the following certificate to the commissioners of the navy.

Certificate of the commissioners of the longitude, to the commissioners of the navy, relating to Mr. Harrison's time-keeper.

‘ Gentlemen,

‘ Whereas, by an act passed in the last sessions of parliament (for explaining and rendering more effectual two acts for providing public rewards for such persons as should discover the longitude at sea, one made in the 12th of the reign of queen Anne, and the other in the 26th year of the reign of king George II.), it is amongst other things enacted, that one moiety of the greatest reward, which is directed in and by the said act of the 12th of queen Anne, to be paid to the first author or authors, discoverer or discoverers, of a proper method for finding the said longitude at sea, shall be paid to Mr. John Harrison, his executors, administrators, or assigns, when and so soon as the principles upon which his watch, or time-keeper, is constructed, are fully discovered, and explained to the satisfaction of the commissioners appointed by the above-mentioned acts, for the discovery of the longitude at sea, or the major part of them; and when and so soon as the said John Harrison hath assigned to the said commissioners, for the use of the public, the property of the three several time-keepers, which in and by certain articles

(which he hath entered into with your board) he agreed to deliver up, and also the property of the aforesaid watch, or time-keeper, deducting, from and out of the said moiety so to be paid to the said John Harrison as above-mentioned, the sum of 2500l. already advanced and paid to him. And whereas the said John Harrison hath fully discovered and explained the principles upon which his said watch, or time-keeper, is constructed, to the six persons named in the margin *, who were appointed by the said commissioners to receive the said discovery and explanation, as appeared by their reports made to us, the major part of the said commissioners, at our late meeting on the 12th of last month; and whereas the said John Harrison hath, since that time, assigned to us, and the rest of the commissioners for the discovery of the longitude, for the use of the public, the property of the said watch, and of the three several other time-keepers above-mentioned; we do, in pursuance of the directions contained in the aforesaid act of the last sessions of parliament, hereby certify the same to you, and desire you to make out a bill upon the treasurer of his majesty's navy, for the sum of 7500l. to be paid to the said John Harrison, which, with the sum of 2500l. already advanced, and paid to him (which is to be deducted as before mentioned), will be a moiety of the greatest reward provided by the aforesaid act of the 12th of queen Anne; which said sum of 7500l. is to be paid

* Rev. Mr. John Michell, Rev. Mr. William Ludlam, Mr. John Bird, Mr. Thomas Mudge, Mr. William Mathews, Mr. Larcum Kendal.

out of any money in the said treasurer's hands, unapplied to the use of the navy.

And whereas it was agreed, at our said late meeting, that the said Mr. John Michell, and Mr. William Ludlam, should be allowed 50*l.* each, to defray the expences, which they had been put to in coming up to London, and staying here some days to attend Mr. Harrison, to receive the said discovery; and that the said Mr. John Bird, Mr. Thomas Mudge, Mr. William Mathews, and Mr. Larum Kendal, should be allowed 25*l.* each, to compensate for their loss of time, whilst attending Mr. Harrison for the same purpose;

We do desire you to make out bills, upon the treasurer of the navy, for the sum of 50*l.* to be paid (out of any money that may be in his hands, as applied as aforesaid) to each of the two former, for defraying their said expences; and for the sum of 25*l.* to be paid to each of the four latter, to compensate for their loss of time accordingly.

And whereas Mr. George Witchell, has undertaken to compute, correct, and print one thousand copies of general tables, invented by him for finding the effects of the parallax and refraction, which tables we think will be useful to navigators, and for which we are to make him a certain allowance; and whereas, at our late meeting, we did, upon his representation that he was in want of money to enable him to go on with the said work, agree that he should have an imprest of 100*l.* on account; we do further desire you to make out a bill upon the treasurer of the navy, for the sum of 100*l.* to be

paid, by way of imprest (out of any money that may be in his hands, unapplied as aforesaid) unto the said George Witchell, to enable him to go on with the above mentioned tables, for finding the effects of parallax and refraction.

Dated at the admiralty the 28th day of October, 1765, and signed and sealed by the thirteen commissioners then present.

Mr. Ludlam likewise presented the board of longitude with the following short view, &c. which has since appeared in the public papers.

A short view of the improvements made or attempted in Mr. Harrison's watch.

The defects in common watches, which Mr. Harrison proposes to remedy, are chiefly these:

1. That the main spring acts not constantly with the same force upon the wheels, and through them upon the balance.

2. That the balance, either urged with an unequal force, or meeting with a different resistance from the air, or the oil, or the friction, vibrates through a greater or less arch.

3. That these unequal vibrations are not performed in equal times.

4. That the force of the balance spring is altered by a change of heat.

1. To remedy the first defect, Mr. Harrison has contrived, that his watch shall be moved by a very tender spring, which never unrolls itself more than one eighth part of a turn; and acts upon the balance through one wheel only. But such a spring cannot keep the watch

watch in motion a long time. He has therefore joined another, whose office is to wind up the first spring eight times in every minute, and which is itself wound-up but once in a day.

2. To remedy the second defect, Mr. Harrison uses a much stronger balance-spring than in a common watch. For if the force of this spring upon the balance remains the same, whilst the force of the other varies, the errors arising from that variation will be the less, as the fixed force is the greater. But a stronger spring will require either a heavier or a larger balance. A heavier balance would have a greater friction, Mr. Harrison therefore increases the diameter of it. In a common watch it is under an inch, in this of Mr. Harrison's two inches and two tenths.

3. Had these remedies been perfect, it would have been unnecessary to consider the defects of the third sort. But the methods already described only lessening the errors, not removing them, Mr. Harrison uses two ways to make the times of the vibrations equal, though the arches may be unequal. One is to place a pin, so that the balance-spring, pressing against it, has its force increased; but increased less when the vibrations are larger; the other to give the pallets such a shape, that the wheels press them with less advantage, when the vibrations are larger.

4. To remedy the last defect, Mr. Harrison uses a bar compounded of two thin plates of brass and steel, about two inches in length, riveted in several places together, fastened at one end, and

having two pins at the other, between which the balance-spring passes. If this bar be straight in temperate weather (brass changing its length by heat more than steel), the brass side becomes convex when it is heated; and the steel side, when it is cold; and thus the pins lay hold of a different part of the spring in different degrees of heat, and lengthen or shorten it, as the regulator does in a common watch.

The two first of these improvements any good workman, who should be permitted to view and take to pieces Mr. Harrison's watch, and be acquainted with the tools he uses, and the directions he has given, could, without doubt, exactly imitate. He could also make the pallets of the shape proposed; but for the other improvements, Mr. Harrison has given no rules. He says, that he adjusted those parts by repeated trials, and that he knows no other method. This seems to require patience and perseverance; but with these qualifications other workmen need not despair of success equal to Mr. Harrison's. There is no reason to suspect that Mr. Harrison has concealed from us any part of his art.

If our opinion of the excellence and usefulness of this machine be asked, I must fairly own, that nothing but experience can determine the use of it with certainty; however, I think it my duty to declare to the board the best judgment I can form.

The first of Mr. Harrison's alterations is, I believe, an improvement, but not very considerable. Probably if the other defects in common watches could be removed,

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the changes in the force of the main spring would not occasion such errors as would make them useless at sea.

The next alteration seems to be of greater importance. I suppose that it contributes more to the exactness of the watch, than all the other changes put together. But it is attended with some inconvenience. The watch is liable to be disordered, and even stop, by almost any sudden motion, and, when stop, does not move again of itself. But as it has gone two voyages without any such accident, it may seem that this danger at sea is not considerable.

The principle on which Mr. Harrison forms the alterations of the third sort is, that the longer vibrations of a balance moved by the same spring, are performed in less time. This is contrary to the received opinion among philosophers and workmen. But if Mr. Harrison is right, yet whether the method he has proposed will correct the errors, or not, is to me quite uncertain.

The last alteration before mentioned is ingenious and useful; but that it can be made to answer exactly to the different degrees of heat, seems not probable.

WILLIAM LUDLAM.

Remarks upon the above short view, &c. by a friend of Mr. Harrison's.

As there are some expressions in the above short view, which may have as bad an effect on the public against Mr. Harrison's invention, as they have, it is to be feared, already had at the board of longitude; the following re-

mark upon them will not, I hope, be thought impertinent.

Mr. Ludlam sets out by enumerating some defects in common watches, which Mr. Harrison proposes to remedy; next he attempts to explain the remedies made use of by Mr. Harrison against these defects. He then says, that some of these improvements a good workman may without doubt exactly imitate; but as to others of them, 'Mr. Harrison has given no rules, but says that he adjusted those parts by repeated trials, and that he knows no other method. This seems to require patience and perseverance; but with these qualifications, other workmen need not despair of success equal to Mr. Harrison's.'

Mr. Ludlam seems to complain here, that Mr. Harrison has given no rules. I should be glad to know what rules are made use of to bring a common regulator to time; and, if it has one of Mr. Harrison's compound pendulums, by what rule it shall be made so, that immediately on its being first set a going, it shall neither go fast nor slow with heat or cold, nor fast nor slow in general. Before a clock is set a going, no man can tell by any rule at what rate it will go; and the only method to regulate it, is by repeated trials of its performance. The improvements, which Mr. Ludlam here says that Mr. Harrison has given no rule for, are exactly similar with this. Mr. Ludlam must be sensible that experience alone can be the rule.

Many persons, who are acquainted how long Mr. Harrison has been improving his invention, may judge from the above words,

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that if a workman will apply 30 or 40 years, he need not despair of success equal to Mr. Harrison's; but it was not till the year 1757, that Mr. Harrison first thought of reducing his improvements into this small size, in which Mr. Ludlam examined them; so that he had not only the time-keeper then to make, but also a great number of tools, which must always be the case in new inventions; notwithstanding which, this time-keeper was ready to go to sea by the beginning of the year 1761. If the three watch makers, who were appointed to receive this invention, were to be asked, how long they should be in making one of the best common watches, provided they had all their tools to prepare first, I believe they would frankly own, that it would have taken half this time to have completed such a watch; and were these three watch-makers, who are undoubtedly as good workmen, as ever took tool in hand, each of them to make such a common watch, and all use the same patience and perseverance, yet it does not follow, as a natural consequence, that, when these watches were finished, they should all go alike; no! patience and perseverance is only the finishing of the work, and not the foundation to build upon.

Mr. Ludlam, in giving his opinion of this invention to the board, says, the first of Mr. Harrison's alterations is, he believes, an improvement, but not very considerable, &c. Mr. Harrison told them, that he did not know whether or not this might be omitted, when his watches came into general use; but that he did not at present chuse to omit it, as it cer-

tainly was the business of every man who invented any thing, to make use of all the improvements that tended to perfection, as, if afterwards his invention should be found sufficiently correct without this or that improvement, it then might be omitted. Mr. Ludlam, therefore, is right in saying, that if all the other defects in common watches could be removed, this would not be of such consequence as to make them useless at sea.

Mr. Ludlam then says, that the next alteration seems to be of greater importance, and supposes that it contributes more to the exactness of the watch than all the other changes put together. But that it is attended with some inconvenience, and that the watch is liable to be disordered, and even stop, by almost any sudden motion, &c. Now I do affirm, that no motion that can be communicated to it from a ship, or other carriage, can ever have the least tendency to stop it. For a ship to make it stand, she must yaw so quick as to keep time with the watch's balance; which makes five vibrations in a second, and this she must do for some time together.

The last alteration Mr. Ludlam mentions, he says is ingenious and useful, but that it can be made to answer exactly to the different degrees of heat, seems not probable. But by Mr. Harrison's invention of the gridiron pendulum, may not a clock be made to go fast with heat, or slow with heat, and the contrary with cold; and therefore must there not be a medium between the two, where it will do neither? The principles of the contrivance in the watch against the effects of heat and cold are the same with

with those of the contrivance in the pendulum; and consequently the said contrivance in the watch can be so adjusted, that heat shall make it gain or lose; or it may be adjusted so, that no degree of heat shall make it either gain or lose; and the rule for adjusting it so, is the going of the time-keeper.

Efficacious method of treating drowned persons; yet so plain and easy, that those who happen to be present at such melancholy accidents may put it in practice, without any assistance from persons conversant in physic or surgery.

FIRST pull the cloaths, if any, off the body, and wrap it in the warmest coverings that can be had; then remove it to the next house, and place it in a warm bed, head and every other part, between the blankets, on the back, and in a horizontal posture.

Then begin gradually to rub the extremities, viz. the arms, legs, and thighs, and likewise the belly, from the groin upwards to the pit of the stomach, and also the small of the back, with warm cloths; continue to rub them so for a considerable time, that the blood may thereby be gradually, yet effectually, warmed and put into motion; too sudden an application of heat would be destructive. Bladders filled with warm water, or bricks heated and wrapped in flannel, may now be applied to the soles of the feet, under the arm-pits, and between the thighs. The smoke of tobacco may next be blown up the fundament; a thing very easily done, even with a common tobacco pipe, by

introducing the small end, and when lighted, covering its mouth with a thin silk handkerchief, or a piece of paper pierced through with pin-holes, and then blowing strongly through such paper or handkerchief. The smoke will by that means pass into the intestines.

This practice, how insignificant soever it may appear in the eyes of some persons, is, notwithstanding, of the highest importance for the irritating of the intestines, which the heat and acrimony of the tobacco smoke will effectually do; and for exciting the muscles subservient to respiration to renew their action, on which life immediately depends.

The covering of the head with blankets is likewise of great consequence, for thereby the lungs are guarded against the too sudden ingress of the air, upon the renewal of respiration, which would be dangerous.

Sneezing should be provoked, by applying something acrid to the nose, such as spirits of hartshorn, or sal-volatile, or even by blowing common snuff up the nostrils.

When life begins to return, a few ounces of blood should be taken away from the arm.

Though many bodies, which had lain several hours under water, have by these means alone, or some such similar treatment, been frequently restored to life; yet the advice and assistance of persons conversant in physic and surgery ought not to be neglected, when it can possibly be procured. Only the method above laid down should in the mean time be carefully pursued.

toms of places. They are seldom directed by sound rational principles.

It will be found, for the most part, that the smoking of chimneys is owing to their being carried up narrower near the top than below, or zigzag all in angles: in some cases, indeed, it is owing to accidental causes, but, for the most part, to those two above mentioned. Where they are carried up in the pyramid or tapering form, especially if the house be of a considerable height, it is ten to one but that they sometimes smoke. The air in the rooms, being rarified, is forced into the funnel of the chimney, and receives from the fire an additional force to drive up the smoke. Now, it is evident, that the further up the smoke flies, the less is this force that drives it; the slower it must move; and consequently the more room in proportion it should have to move in; whereas in the usual way it has less, by the sides of the chimney being gathered closer and closer together.

The method I propose of carrying up chimneys will be objected to by some thus. The wider a chimney is at the top, say they, the more liberty has the wind to blow down. Very true; but is it not resisted in going down, both by the form of the chimney, and other evident causes, so that it must return again? In the other way, when the wind blows down, the resistance being less, the wind and smoke are, if I may use the expression, imprisoned, and make the smoke puff out below.

The writer of this was much troubled with that bad companion; to get rid of which a great many things were devised by different

workmen. A kind of barrel was set upon the top of the chimney, and a vane to turn the vent-side from the wind; but it did not answer expectation. About the grates alterations were often made, in the methods commonly made use of, but to no purpose. The chimneys were even pulled down to as little advantage, every workman pretending he could infallibly remedy the evil. One of them was made with crooks this way and that way, as if that would administer relief.

At last, it was found necessary to have it done in another way; and this appeared to be the only rational one.

A vent was carried up as perpendicular as possible, at least without angles, and made about three or four inches wider at top than bottom; and the funnel gathered in a throat, directly above the fireplace, and so widening according to this direction.

This same method, having been made use of several times since, has never failed.

What is remarkable; the house where this method was tried, is situate under a high mountain, to the southward, from which strong blast blow down upon it, but we do not at present find any inconvenience from them. When the doors stand open, the draught is so strong, that it will carry a piece of paper out at the head of the chimney.

Some of the best workmen follow this method, but it is far from being general. And it is on this account that these sentiments are published.

Yours, &c.

Dumfries,

Aug. 9, 1765,

J. M. C.

Esq.

Easy method of making seed, sown in the field, germ and take root in the driest seasons; from the learned doctor Hæfelquist's observations on subjects of natural history, during his voyage to Palestine, published by the celebrated Linnæus.

IT is well known, that in some parts of Egypt very little rain falls in the whole year; the amazing fertility of their soil entirely depending on the annual overflowing of the Nile.

Farmers are very sensible, that when corn is sown, the land should not be over dry, as in that case it will frequently perish, instead of germinating, and putting forth its root and blade. Now in Egypt, at one of their sowing seasons, the earth appears to be quite parched up, so that, without some artificial remedy, it would be to little purpose for them to lay their corn in the ground. This remedy consists in moistening the bottom of each furrow made by the last ploughing, in the following very easy and simple manner.

The ploughman throws over his shoulder a leathern bag full of water, with a pipe running from the bottom of it, under his arm, into the upper end of a tube that goes from one of the plough-handles to the back of the plough-share.

It is easy to conceive, that when the above-mentioned pipe and tube are of a bore proportioned to the quantity of water requisite to make the seed germ, the tube, as the plough goes forward, and with its share opens a furrow, must sprinkle the bottom of it with water, and thereby make a moist bed for the seed.

In Egypt, the effects of this slight watering are astonishing; and I have no doubt but that the practice might, to great advantage, be introduced in England.

In a dry spring, our farmers are greatly puzzled to get their barley and oats into the ground; and they frequently wait week after week for rain, till it is at length almost too late to sow the corn at all: now, I should imagine, that were they to use some such method as that above described to moisten the land on which the seed is to be sown, it would nearly answer the same purpose as a moderate rain. It is amazing to think, how small a quantity of water, properly applied, will be of infinite service.

When the water is applied in the manner above-mentioned, the moistened earth and seed are covered by the next bout of the plough; so that there is no immediate danger of the water being exhaled by the attractive heat of the sun: and, indeed, I have not the least doubt, but that three gallons of water, applied in this manner, would do as much service as twenty sprinkled over the surface of the land in the ordinary way with a watering-pot or engine.

I could, you may well imagine, enlarge a great deal more on the subject; but I cannot conceive there is any necessity for doing it, as the intelligent part of your readers will undoubtedly understand my meaning.

I must, however, before I conclude, say a word or two more about Hæfelquist, to whom I am indebted for the above hint.

This gentleman was born in Sweden, where he studied, under the great Linnæus and others; botany and

and physie, in the first of which he made an astonishing progress. Prompted by his public spirit, he undertook a voyage to Palestine, on purpose to examine into the natural history of that country, which had till then been unnoticed by any naturalist. In this voyage he made many discoveries of great importance, to which the learned of Europe are now no strangers.

It is true, he lost his life in the expedition, but he has left behind him a name that will continue to the latest ages. His journal and observations were digested and published by the great Linnæus, who thought it a tribute justly due to the memory of his pupil and friend,

Instance of the great advantages that might be expected from planting the resinous pine-tree on sandy plains and heaths, &c. compiled from the papers of the late M. Rondeaux, of Rouen in Normandy: with remarks.

THE consumption of fire-wood, in the city of Rouen, is so much increased, that the inhabitants are with great difficulty supplied with a sufficient quantity of it.

This important object engaged the attention of M. Pecquet, intendant general of the forests, from the instant he was appointed to that office. He endeavoured to find out the means of making some advantage of 3000 acres of land in the forest of Rouvray, which were not of the least use.

The plan he laid for this purpose, was seconded by an arret

of the council, dated February 17, 1750, which ordered 400 acres of this land to be replanted in the space of one year with birch-trees, and 300 more to be planted every succeeding year.

The success of this scheme has sufficiently proved the propriety of it. It has even surpassed the hopes that were entertained of it; for, in the winter 1756, they were obliged to cut the 400 acres planted in 1750. The produce of this cutting was as large as could be wished; but, notwithstanding the care that was taken in making these plantations, all parts did not succeed alike. The soil is so very dry in some quarters, that though the greatest diligence was used to supply the place of such plants as died, yet, after all, some spots remained bare.

M. Rondeaux, who for near twenty-eight years had, by the office he enjoyed, the care of the forests about Rouen, undertook the superintendence of all this work.

He made it his particular study to find some method of again stocking, with some other kind of wood, such parts of this tract as would not bear birch-trees.

The instructions he received from various parts, all agreeing in one point, namely, that the most sandy and dry soil was best adapted to the growth of the resinous pine-tree, convinced him that he might obtain his ends, by planting that tree in such parts as were found to be incapable of bearing any other.

In order to do this, without breaking up the soil, and preparing the land as if corn was

to be sown; some very fresh seed of the pine must be procured, and sown in the months of February or March. As to nurseries, they are entirely out of question, for pines will not bear transplanting.

M. Rondeaux, having received these instructions from the country of Guyenne, the heaths of Bourdeaux, and the sandy soils about Olonne, was willing to try what success he might hope in the affair.

For this purpose, in the year 1756, he got some new pine-seed from Bourdeaux. His principal experiments were made in two places, where the soil seemed but little adapted to bearing wood; one was in the forest of Rouvray, and the other in the estate of Madrillet, which is contiguous to it, and where the proprietors gave him leave to break up twenty-five or thirty perches of land.

The seed came up very well; the pine-trees are very thick; and experience has convinced M. Rondeaux, that the worst soils, and such as are absolutely esteemed good for nothing, are best suited to this tree.

The great and general utility of pine-trees is well known; and, indeed, but for them, half the province of Guyenne would be uninhabitable. They there make of them vine-props, laths, masts, and yards; they use them also for building, and for all other sorts of carpenters work.

They begin to notch these trees when twenty years old, in order to extract their gum or resin, from which they afterwards make much pitch and oil of turpentine; and continue doing this for twenty years. The resin also makes candles

for the common people. One man may take care of four or five thousand trees, which will yield 100 or 120 quintals of resin yearly.

When these trees produce no more resin, they burn them to make pitch and tar for caulking and paying ships bottoms.

The wood, when it is dry, burns very well, and the bark, being stripped off, is proper for tanning; the wood may also be burnt into coal, with which the blacksmiths find that their iron works better than with stronger fuel.

Many people having consulted M. Rondeaux, with respect to the advantages that may be made by planting this wood, in consequence of his report, made several experiments, which convinced them of its utility; so that there is not the least doubt but that in a little time all the heaths, dry commons, barren hills, and other poor lands, will be stocked with this wood, which could not fail being every way productive of great advantages.

All this might be done with very little expence either of time or trouble, for the pine-tree requires no culture, as it will sow itself; and the first purchase of the seed will amount but to a trifle.

Remarks.

All this is said of France; but may it not be applied to England? Why might not Hampstead-heath, the soil of which is very sandy, and turns at present to but little account, Putney-common, Wandsworth-common, and a great deal more land in the counties of Middlesex, Surry, Kent, Hertfordshire,

shire, and Berkshire, all convenient for the metropolis, where the timber would be so useful for so many purposes, be planted in this manner? We have, indeed, some domestic facts to prove that they may; but these facts are come so late to hand, that we must defer giving them till another opportunity.

It is, besides, worth observing, that on the pine-trees which grow in France, in the county of Gex, between Mount Jura and Switzerland, and which would probably thrive equally well in England, there breeds a species of caterpillars, which spin, in common, cocoons of the size of an ordinary melon, whose silk is of a silver white, very strong, and has accordingly been found to answer extremely well in stockings, though plucked off rudely with the hand, and then spun into thread, instead of affording it, without that trouble, like the cocoons of the common silkworm. It might, indeed, be very difficult to obtain silk in one continued thread, from these pine silkworm cocoons, as they are always formed about branches, as about an axis; but, though difficult, not perhaps impossible, by cutting off these branches. Nay, further trials may render the operation easy. These caterpillars spin from the beginning of spring till some time after the first fall of snow, so that if they but yield silk in proportion to their food, they must yield vast quantities of it, since the trees they inhabit are never bare of leaves. Some cocoons formed by these caterpillars were once to be seen on the pipes in the royal gardens at Montpellier.

M. de Reaumur ranks this species of caterpillars amongst those

which are called *processionary*, from their marching from one place to another in large bodies of five or six hundred, and in great order, generally the same in which some birds traverse the air; first, a single caterpillar; then two, one at each side of the first; then three; and so on, to the number the ground will permit. But, in whatever order they march, they keep their ranks as well as the best disciplined soldiers. But they never march but from one tree to another, and that only in search of food, and by night. There are several kinds of this caterpillar, or at least they derive their food from a variety of trees.

We cannot conclude this subject without wishing, that some able hand would oblige us with an account of the discoveries made in foreign parts, relating to insects. Such an account might lead us to the knowledge not only of many useful materials of manufacture, but the method of working them up. The caterpillars above mentioned are not the only one besides the mulberry one, that yield silk, some of which has been also successfully tried in the making of stockings and paper. Besides, there are some of these insects which make a most beautiful appearance, and yet do no sensible injury to the vegetables they feed on, or, if they do, make ample amends for it by their utility in feeding poultry. As a further instance of the truth of what we have been saying, there is a kind of wasp, whose nest or hive is of a sort of stuff about a crown in thickness, so like pasteboard, that the best workman would be proud of its grain, whiteness, and compactness. These hives are from thirteen to sixteen

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sixteen inches long; in the shape of a common bell, but somewhat larger in proportion. They are closed at the bottom all to a hole of about half an inch diameter. The cells are made of the same kind of stuff with the outside.

An account of the discovery lately made of several vegetables, many of them fit for the use of man, and all for that of cattle; some of which, besides, by enduring the hardest frost, and growing during the rest of winter, even in the open field, seem intended by Providence to make the earth yield her tribute the year round, and thereby secure the most useful part of the brute creation from any danger of want in the most vigorous seasons, &c.; extracted from a letter addressed by Sir James Caldwell, Bart. F. R. S. to the Dublin Society.

Gentlemen,

AS I think it my duty to communicate to the public whatever knowledge I acquire, that may be of public benefit, and as there can be no channel of such communication so eligible as that of a number of gentlemen associated together for the benefit of their country, with a particular view to such communications; I take the liberty to address to you the following facts and principles.

When I was last July (1764) in London, I heard of a very extraordinary person with respect to speculative and practical agriculture, and immediately determined to visit him; with a view to make Ireland a sharer in the improvements which England is now reaping from his intelligence and industry.

This person's name is Bartholomew Rocque; he is a native of France, but has lived forty years in England; he is a farmer, and now lives at Walham-green, a village about three miles south-west of London, lying between Chelsea and Kensington. Here he has lived about twenty years, is become very eminent, and has received premiums from the London society for his discovery of various kinds of artificial grass, of which I shall give you the best account that my memory can furnish from the many conversations I have had with him.

About four years ago, the late Mr. Wych, chairman of the committee of agriculture of the London society for the encouragement of arts, manufactures, and commerce, came to him, and told him he had been thinking, that, as there are many animals which subsist wholly upon the fruits of the earth, there must certainly be some plant or herb which is fit food for them, that naturally vegetates in winter; otherwise we must suppose the Creator, infinitely wise and good, to have made creatures without providing for their subsistence; and that, in fact, if there had been no such plants or herbs, many species of animals would have perished before we took them out of the hands of nature, and provided for them dry meat, at a season when, indigenous plants having been indiscriminately excluded, under the name of weeds, from cultivated fields, and places set apart for natural grass, green or fresh meat was no longer to be found.

Rocque allowed the force of this reasoning.

reasoning, but said the knowledge of a grass, or artificial pasture, that would vegetate in winter, and produce green fodder for cattle, was lost; at least, that he knew no such plant.

Mr. Wych, however, knowing how very great the advantage would be of discovering a green fodder for winter and early in the spring, as it would in some measure preclude the inconvenience, trouble, and expence, of making hay, and prevent also the distress that happens when this resource fails, which is no uncommon case, wrote to Bern, and also to some considerable places in Sweden, stating the same argument, and asking the same question: his answers to these letters were the same that had been given by Rocque: they allowed that there must be such a plant, but declared that they did not know it.

Mr. Wych then applied again to Rocque, and recommended it to him to search for the plant so much desired, and so certainly existing: Rocque set about this search with great assiduity, and finding that a pimpinell called burnet was of very speedy growth, and grew near as fast in winter as in summer, he took a handful of it, and carried it into his stable, where there were five horses, every one of which eat of it with the greatest eagerness, snatching it even without first smelling it.

Upon the success of this experiment, he went immediately to London, and bought all the burnet-seed he could get, which was not more than eight pounds, it having been used only in fallads; and he paid for it after the rate of four shillings a pound.

Six of the eight pounds of seed he sowed on half an acre of ground in March in the year 1761, with a quarter of a peck of spring-wheat, both by hand; the seed being very bad, it came but thin; however, he sowed the other two pounds, the beginning of June, upon about six rods of ground: this he mowed in the beginning of August; and at Michaelmas he planted off the plants on about twenty rods of ground, giving each plant a foot every way, and taking care not to bury the heart. These plants bore two crops of seed the year following, the first about the middle of June, the second about the middle of September; but the June crop was the best: the year after it grew very rank, and produced two crops of seed, both very good. As it ought not to be cut after September, he let it stand till the next year, when it sheltered itself, and grew very well during all the winter, except when there was a hard frost; and even during the frost it continued green, though it was not perceived to grow. In the March following it covered the ground very well, and was fit to receive cattle.

If the winter is not remarkably severe, the burnet, though cut in September, will be eighteen inches long in March; and it may be fed from the beginning of February till May: if the cattle are taken off in May, there will be a good crop of seed in the beginning of July. Five weeks after the cattle are taken off, it may be mowed, if that is preferred to its standing for seed. It grows at the rate of an inch a day, and is made into hay like other grass.

It may be mown three times in
one

one summer, and should be mown just before it begins to flower. Six rods of ground have produced eleven hundred and fifty pounds at the first cutting of the third year after it was sowed: and in autumn 1763, Rocque sold no less than three hundred bushels of the seed.

Miller, in his celebrated Botanical Dictionary, says, that burnet is a very hardy perennial plant, and will thrive almost in any soil; but, according to Rocque, the soil in which it flourishes most is a dry gravel; but it should be well manured for a good crop*. Lime is very good for this purpose, as the plant requires warmth and salts.

The longest drought never hurts it, for it is always in sap; and I saw a very exuberant and vigorous plant growing from between two bricks in a wall in Rocque's ground, without any communication with the soil: for he had cut away all the fibres of the root that had stretched downward, and penetrated the earth, long before I saw it †.

Such were the experiments that were made upon the burnet, when it was found to be food for horses; and it afterwards appeared that it was equally fit for cows and sheep, and that they were equally fond of it; but the sheep must not be suffered to crop it too close.

It should be sowed by the broadcast; and the season for sowing is

from February to August. It may be transplanted; but Rocque says, that is not the best method; though, if there happen to be patches where it has not come up well, he advises to fill them up with plants taken from other places where they may be too thick.

The first year care must be taken to keep it clear of weeds; the next year it will choke the weeds, and it may therefore be said to weed itself.

Rocque says, that if no seed is left among the hay, yet it will be nourishing food; and that he has a horse, which he keeps upon nothing else, that is in good heart, and looks well.

He assured me also, that burnet will cure horses which have the grease, and that he cured one which was thought incurable; but that it is only the first crop that has this effect.

Rocque has also cultivated another artificial grass, called *Timothy-grass* ‡.

This was, in the beginning of the year 1763, brought over from Virginia by Mr. Wych; and Rocque sowed it in the months of September, October, and November last, in land so boggy and wet, that no horses could stand upon it: and therefore he was forced to dig it: it was a black boggy soil, and had never had any dung upon it: but as it was necessary totally

* Mr. Rocque seems now to think it will bear good crops without manure, and of course is of more value to the farmer than lucerne, which requires rich land well manured. E. R.

† Mr. Rocque has now (July 1765) two plants in this situation. E.

‡ It was called *Timothy*, because it was brought from New York to Carolina by one Timothy Hanson: but if they had aimed to perpetuate the memory of this person, they should surely rather have called it by his surname than his christian. C.

to kill the weeds and natural grass, he planted beans upon it the May before. The Timothy that he sowed in November, as it was a wet season, was covered with water four months; yet the plant kept green during the whole time under water, which did it no harm.

If this grass is cut in full sap, it will grow again very soon, but not otherwise; and its roots are so strong, and so interwoven with each other, that they render the wettest, softest land, on which a horse could not find footing, firm enough to bear the heaviest cart. This immediately struck me, as being peculiarly adapted to Ireland, where there is, in many parts, wet and boggy land.

Though a wet soil suits it best, yet there is no soil in which it will not thrive. It is, however, difficult to be got out of upland pasture, and therefore not fit for such ground as may be brought into tillage.

If it is sown in August, it will be fit to mow the latter end of May, or the beginning of June. Horses are very fond of this grass, and will leave lucerne to eat it. It is also preferred by black cattle and sheep; for a square piece of land having been divided into four equal parts, and one part sowed with lucerne; another with saintfoin, a third with clover, and a fourth with Timothy, some horses, black cattle, and sheep, were turned into it, when the plants were all in a condition for depasturage, and the Timothy was eaten quite bare before one of them touched a blade of the clover, lucerne, or saintfoin.

I saw also, at Mr. Rocque's, a grass called *stee-fescue*, a grass of the same kind with the Timothy, but finer, and reckoned the richest that grows: this will flourish though covered with water, and must be managed in the same manner as the Timothy.

The celebrated Linnæus, in his *Flora Suecica*, or Swedish Flora, says, the bran of this grass will cure horses of the bots, if they are kept some hours afterwards from drinking.

Rocque has also growing in his ground another grass, called *fold-mead**, which Mr. Wych brought, in the year 1763, from America with the Timothy: it is a plant of great verdure and fine appearance; but as very little of the seed has grown, there has been no opportunity for experiment. In some future correspondence with this great artist in agriculture, I may probably learn more of it.

Some gentlemen in Virginia have lately sent over to the London society a seed of the plant which they call *orchard grass*, of which they give the following account. It is in great estimation in New England; it delights in a moist rich soil, but will grow in almost any; and its peculiar excellency is, that it will thrive under the greatest shade, and under the dripping of trees, without growing rank and sour. When cows are put into it, they may rather be said to devour than eat it. Sheep are equally fond of it; but when it is young, they bite it too near the tender roots.

As the seed of this grass has come but very lately over, no trial has been made, of it as yet;

* The fold-mead grass and the bird grass are the same.

but the gentlemen who give this account of it, are of the greatest credit and probity.

I gained also another piece of intelligence from Rocque, which is equally interesting: he says, that white beet is a most excellent pasture for cows; that it vegetates during the whole winter, consequently is very forward in the spring; and that the most profitable way of feeding cows is to mow this herb, and give it to them green all the summer. It grew in his garden, during a very great drought, no less than four feet high, from the thirtieth of May to the third of July, which is no more than one month and four days.

In summer it grows more than an inch a day, and is best sown in March: a bushel is enough for an acre, and will not cost more than ten shillings. It thrives best in a rich, deep, light soil; the stalks are very thick and succulent, and the cows therefore should eat them green.

The seed of the great cabbage of Anjou was not long ago sent to Mr. Wych by the marquis of Turbilly; and this also was sown by Rocque in July. It grew all the winter faster than any other cabbage; and, when cut, produced excellent sprouts in great plenty. It was last July, when I saw it, five feet high, and boils very green*.

This rural philosopher also delivered the following sage precepts, which I received for the advantage of all to whom your benevo-

lence and public spirit shall think proper to communicate them.

To ascertain at what time grass grows the fastest, cut it when it is about eighteen inches high, and weigh it; in about six weeks cut it again, and weigh it, and so from time to time at equal intervals; and that interval in which it is most increased in its weight, is certainly the season in which its growth is greatest.

To know which grows the fastest of several kinds of grass, the drills must be equal in length and number, and the soil the same. To know what soil produces the greatest vegetation, other things must be equal, and the soil different.

Some kinds of grass that are short will weigh more than others that are long, because some furnish more at the bottom than others at the top.

It would turn to very good account, if some ingenious person was employed to collect and class all the grasses, and make experiments upon them.

Perhaps, Mr. Rocque's culture of lucerne exceeds any thing that you have experienced. If the land be good, the produce is incredible; it has been mowed five times in a season. Rocque has ten acres in lucerne; and in the season of 1762, he sold the first, second, third, and fourth mowings at a shilling a rod, which came to thirty-two pounds an acre. He then mowed it a fifth time, and this mowing produced him about three pounds an acre; so that in that year he made no less than thirty-five pounds an acre of

* For an account of this valuable plant, see our article of Natural History; p. 99.

all the ground that he covered with this grass. He does not, however, in general, approve mowing it so often; for he says, that it bleeds too much, and too much air is given to the natural grass which the ground is inclined to bear.

In the culture of all artificial grass, the natural grass is to be considered as a weed, which, if not at first wed out of the ground, will soon destroy and overpower the artificial grass.

I have added a very particular account of the instructions given by Rocque for the cultivation of lucerne, from his own experience.

The seeds of the other kinds of grass and plants that are mentioned in this paper, I have brought over with me, and shall immediately set myself to cultivate them with all the diligence and skill in my power; and, if I am not precluded by earlier experiments, or better intelligence, I shall take the liberty to communicate the result to the society.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JAMES CALDWELL.

It appears from the foregoing account, how wrong it is to discourage theory. Without theory there can be no improvement in any science or art; for what is the idea of an improvement, before it is reduced to practice, but theory? This is the kind of theory that ought to be encouraged; the theory that leads to useful practice. But both are not always to be expected in one and the same person. Many men may suggest improvements, who have neither leisure nor opportunity to make experiments. If it had not been for Mr. Wych's theory of burnet, the practical culture of it

would never have been undertaken by Mr. Rocque.

For the cultivation of these grasses, we must refer our readers to the Museum Rusticum, &c. A performance, which no country landlord or farmer should be without; for, though every thing in it may not be new to every reader, there are few which will not be so to many. The spirit that now prevails for bringing agriculture to perfection, is so strong and so universal, that we should never have done, were we to do more than give a general account of the improvements making in that most agreeable and useful of all the arts.

Some account of the result of several experiments made in Ireland, by Mr. John Wynn Baker, under the direction of the Dublin society, on the culture of the common cabbage, the turnep cabbage, boorcole, and turneps, in the open field, after the Tullian method; with an accurate comparison of the advantages of each in the feeding of sheep and horned cattle.

THE turnep-cabbage is so called, because the stalk, after rising to some distance from the ground, of the thickness, and in the manner of other cabbages, swells suddenly into a roundish knob, a little more round than thick, but in other respects not unlike the common turnep.

By this peculiar formation of its stalk, together with its being perennial, this species of cabbage is distinguished from all others. From the top of this turnep rise a number of leaves, of a greenish-red, or sometimes greenish-purple colour; which answer to the radical

cal

cal leaves in other plants. They do not, though this plant is truly of the cabbage kind, ever close together, and form a compact globular or oblong mass, as in the common species; but keep their erect growth, or turn outwards.

From among these leaves spring a number of other stalks, of which those that are nearest the extremity branch, and send out flower-stalks, spreading horizontally; whilst those that are more in the centre grow erect, and without branches. On these stalks are leaves, springing out alternately, and of the same colour with the others. The flowers are small and yellow, and succeeded by long pods, full of seed, of the size of that of mustard, and a light-brown colour. It may be justly doubted, whether or no this plant be originally a native of England; though it is at present found growing wild in some places near Dover. But, from its general character, which does not agree with the indigenous plants of the same kind; from its being unknown to the earlier botanic writers, or, at most, known only in the view of an exotic; and, from its being now to be met with wild only in the one place mentioned, it is most probable, that what is there found was the produce of seed conveyed originally thither by some accident; and which has since propagated itself, and spread spontaneously, as it easily might, from its perennial nature and extreme hardiness. It is frequently cultivated in gardens, where there are collections of vegetables; but, for the most part, rather as a curious than an esculent plant. Though certainly the turnep, or knob, is at least as

wholesome as either any turnep or cabbage, and is much liked by some; and the leaves are also thought good by others; but, in general, both are said to be strong, and seldom admitted to the table with us. This plant, however, affords sprouts, which, after they have undergone the action of a strong frost, are exceeding good: and may consequently be had at the time when all others fail. The lying in very small room, proportionably to the quantity of solid substance, and the keeping good much longer than any other sort of vegetable of a similar nature, are qualities, moreover, which fit this plant in a most peculiar manner for the use of seamen, as is ingeniously remarked by Mr. Baker, in his report to the Dublin society. They may be said to be invincible by the winter in or out of the ground. The turnep, which is of a much more compact substance than that of the common turnep, though much more juicy, and not liable to grow spongy, when old, like the common turnep, has been found to keep near twelve months, exposed in the open air, to all the extremes of heat and cold; nay, standing in the ground when wounded by sheep.

It appears from Gerard, that there were in his time two kinds of this plant; one of which he calls *Caulorapum rotundum*, or round rape-cole; and the other, *Caulorapum longum*, or long rape-cole. The difference of these two kinds consisted in the stalk of the latter swelling into a knob, immediately at its issuing from the earth; in this knob being about twice as long as thick; and in its shooting forth smooth indented leaves,

which leaves the round kind wanted.

No traces of more than one kind of this plant are to be found in gardens, or in late writers. If, therefore, the *round* and *long* kinds, mentioned in this manner by Gerard, were really different species, the long is now lost. But it seems more probable, that this was only a degeneracy of the plant, by means of the *farina* of the common kinds of cabbage.

Mr. Miller, however, who mentions it in his Gardener's Dictionary, and whose account of it agrees with the foregoing, says, that it never varies; for that he had cultivated it many years, and never found it to alter.

If there really were two original kinds, or this difference arose from a permanent feminal variation, it would merit attention, under the present circumstances, to recover them; since it frequently happens in correspondent cases, that where there are two allied species, the one has qualities which fit it to a particular purpose in a very superior degree to the other. This plant was rare in Gerard's time in our country; as he mentions his having the seed from Spain: and indeed it was so little known, that he says it is to be sown and set as cucumbers and melons; and that it was then accounted a dainty meat. It did not, however, make its way to the table in common, or even as a curiosity into gardens, much more at that time than since. For Parkinson, who wrote after Gerard, and enumerates many more species of cabbage than him, does not take the least notice of it. Tournefort, and most of the later writers, men-

tion this plant under the various names of *Brassica conglodes*, *Brassica caule rapum gerens*, *Brassica caulescente orbiculari cornuâ foliis sessilibus*, *Brassica radici napiformi*. But they do little more with regard to it, than give the name and description.

Till lately, we see, therefore, this plant was only considered, either as a kind of curiosity in botanic, or other gardens, where there were collections of different kinds of plants, or as an esculent herb; but, in this latter view, it seems not to have acquired any great reputation, as it is so seldom, even notwithstanding Miller's recommendation, met with on the table here; though I am well informed, that, in some of the factories in the East Indies, it has been cultivated from European seed, and is much liked.

In the present view of cultivating it for feeding cattle, the late Mr. North, gardener, near Lambeth, was the first to recommend it, under the article of cabbage; of which, he says, there are four species that may be cultivated to great advantage for cattle; to wit, the *white cabbage*, the *hardy curled Savoy cabbage*, the *turnep-cabbage*, and the *green curled cabbage*. But it appears in the minutes of the society of arts, &c. that some little time before the publication of Mr. North's pamphlet, on the inquiry set on foot by the late Mr. Wych, concerning a proper food for cattle in hard winters, this plant, together with the Chinese or white vetch; and the Siberian medicago, were proposed to the committee of agriculture for their consideration, by a gentleman well known to that society; and this plant

plant was particularly recommended, for its hardness in the ground, its quality of not rotting, though long kept, its nutritive property, and the fondness which cattle shew for it, when offered to them as food.

Mr. Baker, nevertheless, must have the honour of being the first who really introduced this plant into use, as an article of husbandry. For it was on the authority of his judicious experiments, the same gentleman, who formerly recommended the turnep-cabbage, as above-mentioned, to the London society, induced them now to offer a premium for its culture: and there is no one object of a similar nature, hitherto taken into consideration, either by this society, or that of Dublin, which bids fairer for great public utility; as this plant seems to answer all the ends of what was sought for, with so much pains and attention, in the research set on foot by Mr. Wych, after a proper *winter pabulum* (as it was called by him) for cattle in scarce winters.

The broccole is not only good for cattle, but excellent for the table. It bears cutting, and, in a month or six weeks after being cut, affords a new crop.

An Irish acre of fallow ground planted with cabbages by Mr. Baker, on the 6th or 7th of July 1764, at the distance of two feet from each other, in the middle of ridges five feet asunder, and hoed in the Tullian method, by the 8th of December following, produced, by a computation founded on the produce of one ridge, cabbages weighing about 7 lb. 6 oz. each on an average, and, in the whole, 52,038 lb.

The same ground planted with turnep-cabbages at the same

time, and at the same distances, and hoed in the same manner, by the 17th of December following, produced, by a computation founded on the produce of one ridge, turnep-cabbages, weighing, after cutting off the stalks below the turnep, and the roots, as being no part of the food of sheep, above 8 lb. 2 oz. each on an average, and in the whole, by the Irish acre, 57,761 lb.

The same ground planted with broccole at the same time, and at the same distances, and hoed in the same manner, by the 18th of December following, produced, by a computation founded on the produce of two perches in length, plants weighing near 5 lb. 10 oz. each on an average, and in the whole, by the Irish acre, 40,096 lb.

All the above plants not only grew very luxuriantly, as it is easy to imagine from the above account; but were, in the hottest weather, infinitely more brittle in their leaves, a certain indication of health in such vegetables, than any to be seen in the neighbouring gardens.

An Irish acre of the same ground planted with turneps in the middle, of July 1764, and hoed in the same manner, by the middle of December following, produced, by a computation founded on the produce of part of it, 105,590 lb.

Whereas the same quantity of the same ground planted at the same time, and cultivated in the common way, with the same kind of soil, though much better manured and more ploughed, by the middle of December following, produced, by a computation founded on the produce of part of it, but 96,970 lb.

Difference in favour of the Tullian method, 8,620 lb.

L 3

A sheep

A sheep of about 20 lb. a quarter, was found to consume 15 lb. of cabbage, or turnep-cabbage, a day, and 20 lb. of turneps; at which rate an acre of the first of these plants would subsist a sheep 2602 days,—of the second, 2883 days,—of the third (drilled), 5279 days; which number of days divided by 365, will give the number of sheep that might be constantly fed on every acre.

Fat cattle were found to eat 168 lb. of cabbages a day. A stall-fed bullock, computed to weigh about 500 lb. was found to consume about 216 lb. of turneps a day; store-cattle and dairy cows, 72 lb. a day, besides 7 lb. of hay. Mr. Baker fed a milch cow four days upon turneps, without finding any bad taste in her milk, which makes him doubt if such bad taste may not be owing to the leaves that fall on the turneps; as the leaves of trees, when eat by cows, have constantly that disagreeable effect.

Mr. Baker is fully persuaded, that an acre will yield near as great a quantity of cabbages as of turneps, with proper seed and good management, at an extraordinary expence of but four or five shillings, which would be a great advantage, considering how much farther cabbages go than turneps in feeding sheep and black cattle. Mr. Baker was greatly deceived in his seed, which he bought for the large, late, Dutch cabbage.

To the foregoing instance of the great fertility of the earth, when properly cultivated, we cannot help adding, that Mr. Robert Billing, farmer at Weseham, in Norfolk, having, in the year 1763, sowed 30 acres with carrots, in consequence of a premium offered by

the London society of arts, &c. but in the common way, had from them 17 cart loads an acre, and many carrots two feet long, and from twelve to sixteen inches in circumference, every load of which he computed might be equal in point of subsistence for cattle to two loads of turneps, or $3\frac{1}{5}$ ths of a load of hay. He found one load of this root suffice nine horses one week, which is one horse 63 days. Consequently, one acre might suffice one horse 1071 days, which is, within a little trifle, at the rate of three horses to an acre constantly feeding. He found these carrots to be excellent, not only for feeding horses, but even for fattening black cattle, both young and old, and hogs; and, accordingly, on a moderate computation, made in that way, by the produce of his 30 acres, 136 l. besides having fine corn next year on the same land. Note, the Irish acre is to the English as 49 to 30 $\frac{1}{2}$.

The Dublin society, to encourage Mr. Baker in his trials, voted him 200 l. and the London society of arts, &c. have, in consequence of the above facts, offered,

For the best cheap machine for slicing turneps, in order to feed cattle, that will dispatch large quantities with more ease and expedition than by any method now practised, 20 l.

To be produced to the society on or before the first Tuesday in Nov. 1766.

For raising and duly cultivating the turnep-cabbage, for the feeding of cattle and sheep, on the greatest number of acres (not less than three); and giving an account of the soil, culture, time of taking up, produce, and their effects on cattle and sheep fed with them, 20 l.

For

For the next greatest number of acres (not less than two), 15 l.

The certificates, agreeable to the above conditions, to be produced to the society on or before the third Saturday in March 1767.

The same premiums are continued for the year 1767; and the certificates are to be produced on or before the first Wednesday in Nov. 1768.

An account of the process so much spoken of by the ancients under the name of CAPRIFICATION, in which one species of fig-tree, whose fruit never comes to perfection, is used to make another species bear a most extraordinary quantity.

THE wild fig-tree, called by botanists *caprificus*, is in every thing like the garden fig-tree, all to its fruit, answering no other purpose but that of caprification, so much spoken of by the ancients; a most singular process, yet very little understood by the moderns, till mons. de Tournefort, and mons. de Godheu, knt. of Malta, gave an account of it, which account is as follows:

The inhabitants of the islands in the Archipelago live chiefly upon dry figs, which they eat with a little barley-bread; and for this reason they are very attentive to the bearing of their fig-trees.

In these islands, and at Malta, they cultivate two kinds of fig-trees, one a garden fig-tree, which bears, indeed, a great deal of fruit, but such as would never come to perfection without the assistance of the other, which is the wild fig-tree we have mentioned. This last yields, every year, three

different species of fruit, called *sornites*, *cratirites*, and *orni*, which are not good to eat, but are necessary to make the fruit of the garden fig-tree ripen by the operation called *caprification*.

The *sornites*, which may be called autumnal figs, make their appearance in the month of August, and hold, but without ripening, till November. They contain certain little worms, hatched from eggs dropt there by flies, which frequent the wild fig-tree in great numbers. In the months of October and November, these worms turn to flies, and of themselves pierce the second figs called *cratirites*, which do not appear till the end of September, and may, therefore, be called winter figs. The autumnal figs fall soon after their flies have left them; whereas the winter figs continue on the tree till the month of May following, and contain the eggs dropt into them by the flies of the autumnal figs. In May, the third species of figs, called *orni*, and which we may call spring figs, begin to appear; and when they are grown to a certain size, and begin to open at the eye, are in that place pierced by the flies produced by the winter figs.

In the months of May or July, when the worms bred in these figs are ready to sally forth in the fly shape, the peasants gather them, and transport them to the garden fig-trees; and it is in this, that the great nicety of caprification consists. For, if they delay it too long, the spring figs fall, and most of the garden figs, for want of flies, wither away and perish. The peasants, therefore, every morning, visit their wild fig-trees and their garden fig-trees;

and carefully examine the eye of the fig; for this part of the fruit indicates not only when the flies are about to issue from the wild figs, but when they may be applied with success to pierce the garden figs. They then place these spring wild figs on the garden fig-trees, which are fit to receive them. The flies, which issue from the wild figs, enter by the eye into the garden figs, then about the bigness of a walnut, and lay in them eggs, whose worms cause the garden figs to attain their proper degree of bigness and maturity.

The peasants are so well acquainted with these precious moments, that they seldom let them slip. In that case, however, they have some little resource left, which consists in scattering over the garden fig-trees the flowers of a plant, called *ascolimbo*, as the summits of these flowers sometimes contain flies fit to do their business. Perhaps, the flies bred up in the wild figs frequent these flowers for the sake of food.

The consequence of this operation is such, that these garden fig-trees, which would scarcely yield 25 lb. of ripe figs, and fit for drying, yield 280 lb. It must, however, be owned, that this practice exhausts the trees, for every second year they yield but very little fruit.

The effects of caprification are, certainly, fit to stimulate our curiosity. By opening the garden fig-trees at different periods, the following changes may be observed. At first, the flies are seen running about within the fig. Some time after, the kernels are very large, and contain, as M. Godheu expresses it, living almonds, that is, worms feeding on these kernels;

which proves, that the flies breed in these figs. When nearly ripe, flies may be seen issuing from these kernels, and taking to the air, the moment they have dried their wings.

There are certain flies, which drop their eggs into the eyes of pears, on their beginning to knit; and the worms bred from these eggs enter the fruit by the pith, and feed on its substance. These pears grow much quicker than others, and fall of themselves. M. Duhamel suspects, that, the worm having destroyed the organs which lead to the kernels, the nutritious juices flow in greater quantities to the flesh of the fruit. May it not be owing to the extravasation of the juices, as appears by the galls occasioned by the sting of insects? The difficulty is not as yet cleared up. But there appears to be some analogy between what happens to wormy fruit, and the effects occasioned by caprification, since the caprified figs are never so good as those left to the care of nature. The heat of the sun is not alone sufficient to dry the caprified figs; they require that of an oven, which gives them a disagreeable flavour. Besides, this operation is requisite to destroy the unhatched eggs, that might remain in them.

It may appear surprising that the Greeks, instead of multiplying more than they do the fig-trees of Italy and Provence, should patiently submit to the drudgery of removing the flies from one fig tree to another; when, after all, they can expect but bad figs from so much trouble. But the vast increase obtained by this means in so principal a part of their subsistence, will

will account for it. The greatness of the quantity makes more than amends for the badness of the quality.

The African millet recommended as a most useful plant to the attention of the European farmers; by Mr. Tschiffeli of Switzerland.

THIS millet is a plant which merits the husbandman's utmost attention, and that for the following reasons:

1. It thrives in all sorts of soils.
2. It neither requires much dung, nor a great deal of tillage.
3. It is not subject to the depredations of birds, which are very fond of panic and common millet.
4. It yields very large returns.
5. Lastly, it does not exhaust the land in proportion to the largeness of the crops.

The seed of this sort of millet comes originally from Africa, where it supplies the inhabitants with food, as here, wheat, and other grain, with us. But they are mistaken who thence conclude, that it will thrive only in hot countries.

Providence has endowed it with such excellent qualities that it may with success be cultivated in countries much colder than Switzerland.

The first seed of it I received was from Mr. Engel, magistrate of Echalens, whose attention in promoting the improvement of agriculture is well known. He had procured it from Pomerania, it being sent to him by the celebrated doctor Schreber, in the spring of the year 1760. I had from him about a spoonful.

In the month of May of the same

year, I sowed it on a gravelly soil, hard and stony, very much exposed to the north wind, and which the year before had borne some very indifferent bere.

In the month of February preceding, some human ordure had been laid on this land; and in May the clods were all broken before the seed was spread.

Having so small a quantity of seed, I took care to spread it very thin, and to this do I ascribe the stalks running to the height of eight feet and more. The ears were above ten inches long, and I am persuaded, that if a shower of hail had not fallen on it, the spoonful would have produced me at least a peck.

I reckon this accident occasioned the loss of half my seed; I had, however, enough left to divide with my friends in Switzerland, as well as elsewhere.

In the month of May 1761, I sowed about a quart of seed, or near a pound, on some land, from which I had first pared off the turf, and afterwards burnt it. The space on which I sowed the seed was about twenty paces long, and ten broad.

Some time before harvest I perceived I should have allotted three times as much ground for that quantity of seed. The stalks, which were very close, were interwoven one with the other like the hairs of a brush. They were scarcely five feet in height, and the ears also were much shorter than the preceding year; this, however, did not prevent my reaping about seven pecks, or above fifty for one. This year, 1762, I sowed about four pounds of seed, about half a peck, on some pretty good land, being in quantity

quantity about thirty square rods or perches.

Last year the same land bore potatoes; and as I had laid on no fresh manure for the millet, and had neglected to plough it before the winter, for it was only turned over with a spade before sowing, I imagined I had not sown the seed too thick; but in this I was greatly mistaken.

The millet came up almost as thick as the year before, and I had not the courage to thin it, which would have been right; the stalks and ears were shorter than the first year.

Notwithstanding this, by the goodness of Providence, I was enabled to reap twenty bushels, being 640 pounds, of course a return of 160 for one.

There can then be no reason to doubt, but that moderate land, sown thin, and properly prepared, will produce, one year with another, 100 bushels of millet per acre. For I got as much in proportion, though my land was but slightly tilled, and I manifestly sowed my seed too thick. This is certainly a most wonderful increase, in what light soever we behold it.

What grain have we, which in our fields will yield a return of 150 for one, and which, at the same time, will sell so well, for in price it is on a footing with wheat? It is true, it yields a heavy, crumbly, and indifferent bread; but if it is made into pottage, it is excellent, very nourishing, and of exquisite flavour. Not only my servants and workmen are very fond of millet thus prepared, but I myself prefer it to the best rice, which will not grow in this country, and comes at a much higher price.

The millers, whose reputation is not of the best, return you a good third of a bushel of millet meal for every bushel you send them, after deducting toll, bran, waste, &c. Now I know by experience, that this quantity, when it is made into pottage with milk, will serve at least fifty men for a meal. Surely they cannot be fed at a cheaper rate.

In times of scarcity millet must be of great use, as with the addition of potatoes the poor might live comfortably.

I will with great pleasure supply those with seed who cannot conveniently afford to buy it.

An acre of land requires, at most, but ten pounds of seed; and I can, from my own experience, venture to assert, that millet does not impoverish land in proportion to its produce. The land I sowed in 1760 and 1761 yielded the following year fine plants of Dutch clover, and rye grass, in as great plenty, with respect to the crops, as the neighbouring land.

Hint for the extraction of sugar from the stalks of a certain kind of African millet, the same, probably, with that recommended in the preceding article.

THERE is an observation made by the ingenious and sensible Adanson, in his voyage to Senegal, which deserves attention. *Page 69. English edition.*

He gives an account of a large kind of millet, called Guir-natt, or Guinea corn: *Milium arundinaceum, subrotundo semine, Sorgho nominatum.* C. B. Pin. 26. It is the common food of the negroes and

and moors; the stalks are very large and compact, and full eight feet high, the juice of it is sweet and pleasant: and he adds, he does not at all doubt, but that the stalks of millet, treated in the same manner as sugar-canes, would afford a very proper juice for making sugar.

It is now almost forgot that the sugar-cane came from Goa, was transplanted into the West-Indies, and requires an expensive and laborious culture. May not this millet, which is the food of the country of Guinea, and in great plenty, be cultivated in the West Indies, or some of the new conquered islands, with less expence and trouble, and answer all the purposes of sugar, and be equally as good?

ANONYMOUS.

Easy method of preparing flesh meat without spices, and with very little salt, yet so as to keep good and always ready for eating, for two or three years, and in the warmest climates; from the book, intituled, Observations on several passages of scripture, as illustrated by voyages and travels into the east.

THESE are other ways in these hot countries of potting flesh for keeping, besides that of confusion, mentioned by St. Jerome, and practised in our country. Jones, in his *Miscellanea Curiosa*, gives us this description of the Moorish Elcholle, which is made of beef, mutton, or camel's flesh, but chiefly beef, and which they cut all in long slices, salt it well, and let it lie 24 hours

in the pickle. They then remove it out of those tubs, or jars, into others with water; and when it has lain a night, they take it out, and put it on ropes in the sun and air to dry. When it is thoroughly dried, and hard, they cut it into pieces of two or three inches long, and throw it into a pan, or cauldron, which is ready, with boiling oil and saet sufficient to hold it, where it boils till it be very clear and red, if one cuts it, which, taken out, they set to drain: when all this is done, it stands to cool, and jars are prepared to put it up in, pouring the liquor they fried it in upon it, and as soon as it is thoroughly cold, they stop it up close. It will keep two years, it will be hard, and the hardest they look on to be best done. This they dish up cold, sometimes fried with eggs and garlick, sometimes stewed, and lemon squeezed on it. It is very good any way, either hot or cold.

Some account of an attempt made to rear in Holland and France a kind of East-India sheep, which, besides being much more prolific, yield almost as good wool as any European sheep, and in much greater quantity.

IN the course of the last century, the Dutch, convinced by the success with which pigeons, turkey-cocks, and other foreign animals, had been transplanted into Europe, that others, when once accustomed to the air of that quarter, might likewise become more fruitful in it, brought from the East-Indies a kind of sheep, larger than the common sheep of Europe, and clothed with a wool little inferior

to that of England; and this kind of sheep succeeded so well in the Texel and East Friseland, that the ewes used to have four lambs a year. This agrees with the observation, that sheep generally thrive much better when removed from a hot to a cold, than when removed from a cold to a hot climate.

The sheep of this species bred in the Texel give fleeces weighing from ten to sixteen pounds, and of a wool so long, so fine, and so silky, that it passes for English wool. Some of this breed, which the Dutch had permitted the Flemings to transplant into the neighbourhood of Lille and Varneton, succeeded so well, that the whole race has thence taken the name of Flemish sheep.

The Swedes, though situated in a more severe climate, tried the same experiment on some English sheep, with such success, that they now can boast of wool of their own growth equal to that of England, or Spain itself.

On the great advantage of giving premiums to farmers, manufacturers, and artists, with a proposal for the increase of apiaries in Ireland, by considering bees in the light of manufacturers; addressed to the Dublin Society, by Sir James Caldwell, Bart. F. R. S.

THE offer of pecuniary rewards to those who excel in any useful art or manufactory, has a much more powerful and extensive influence than appears at the first view: the benefit is much greater to him that obtains such a reward, than the mere acquisition of the sum to which it amounts; for it

confers an honourable distinction upon him, to whom an increase of reputation is an increase of wealth. A reward of an hundred pounds offered to an artificer who shall excel in his profession, excites an emulation in proportion to the ultimate advantages it will produce to the winner, which is, probably, not only in the estimation of fancy, but of reason, more than twenty times the sum. The benefit that it produces to the public, is also in proportion to the benefit it confers on the individual; for the more powerfully it excites emulation, the more effectually it must produce improvement: it is at once both the cause and the reward of merit, in proportion, not to its intrinsic value, but its relative importance to the competitors: and in this view the money appropriated to encourage ingenuity and diligence, is more improved than by any other application; for its value to the individual is increased, perhaps, as an hundred to one, by the manner and circumstances in which he acquires it; and with respect to the nation, the encouragement of arts and manufactures is an advantage infinitely greater than could arise, not only from employing the inconsiderable sums which are given in premiums another way, but from the whole produce of the mines of Mexico and Peru, if they could be transported into this kingdom, and wrought by the very hands that now ply the loom, or cultivate the ground.

Nor is the advantage of these rewards confined to the artificer, by whom they happen to be obtained: setting aside the national advantage arising from the general

general improvement which the competition necessarily produces, the competitor acquires some degree of eminence and honour, merely by entering the lists: if the scale hangs doubtful between several, the gain of all is nearly equal; for the mere pecuniary reward is but a very inconsiderable part of the whole; and even those whose performances do not hold the judges in suspense, will be drawn out of a state of obscurity, in which such abilities, as they possess, might be buried for ever; they will at least be known; they will have their partisans; they will be stimulated to new efforts to justify the partial opinions of their friends, who will naturally encourage them, in hopes that they will succeed.

The advantages that have already accrued from the Dublin society, an institution established upon these principles, and with these views, are so manifest and important, and the ability and integrity of the members are so well known, that the last session of parliament gave them the disposal of ten thousand pounds of the public money, and the present session has given eight thousand more.

As a new subject of public attention, and of this society, with respect to the rewards which they may hereafter offer, the encouragement of apiaries in this kingdom is now proposed to their consideration.

BEEES have been often the theme of the poet, the legislator, and the philosopher; they have been considered as emblems both of public and private virtue, of subordination, diligence, and ingenuity; they have been exhibited in many characters, and have been the sub-

ject of many volumes; and the bee may very justly be now recommended to the Dublin society as a manufacturer, the maker of honey and of wax.

The excellence of a manufacture depends upon its being fabricated of cheap materials; so as to be valuable chiefly by the labour and skill of the artist, upon the facility with which it may be established, and the usefulness of the commodity to the public.

In all these particulars, the manufacturer both of honey and of wax, must be allowed to excel. These articles are extracted by an instinct, wonderful indeed in its nature, but exercised with spontaneous facility, from a great variety of odoriferous plants, which, after this extract has been made, are as beautiful and as useful as before; the honey and wax are clear gain, like the corn picked up by poultry at a barn-door: as this would be trodden under foot, and wasted, if not brought to our table, transmitted into the chicken that preserves it; so would the honey and wax, with all their salutary, pleasing, and useful qualities, perish in the flowers that produce them, if not extracted and fabricated by the bee. The little dwellings in which these manufacturers carry on their work, are constructed at the smallest expence, and the construction of them furnishes employment for the lame and the decrepit, those whom age and infirmity would otherwise leave to suffer, rather than to enjoy existence in total inactivity, weary of themselves, and a burden to others. The importance of these articles of trade deserves a more particular consideration.

That there is a consumption of
wax

wax in this kingdom [Ireland], greater than its produce, is undeniable, because considerable quantities of it are imported; and that it is more for our advantage to produce than to import it, will scarcely be denied: the encouragement of apiaries therefore, with a view to the wax only, must be allowed to be a measure directly tending to the public benefit.

It may, perhaps, be said, that the principal consumption of wax being in candles, one of the last refinements of a luxurious age, it would be more eligible to prevent than to provide for its gratification: but without shewing the folly of indiscriminately declaiming against luxury, or shewing, what would be easy to shew, that without the gratification, and even multiplication, of artificial wants, no nation, in the present constitution of things, could long support itself in a state of plenty and independence; it will be sufficient to observe, that no reason can be given why wax candles should not be substituted for tallow, by those who can afford it, which will not equally prove that tallow candles should not have been substituted for the lamps of rancid and foetid oil used by our ancestors.

In a commercial view the great consumption of wax in candles, if we could produce a sufficient quantity at home, would be a national benefit; because it greatly increases our exports of tallow, from which a very considerable profit accrues*.

It may also be observed here, that there is great probability of the government's increasing the consumption of wax in candles still farther, by directing wax candles to be burnt on board the navy. A proposal for this purpose has already been laid before the admiralty in England, in support of which it is alledged, that the burning tallow between decks, where candles of some sort must always be used, greatly increases the noxious and putrescent vapours which those close places render so fatal to lives, which it is of the utmost importance to preserve; that the great heat of those places causes the tallow to melt, so as to occasion a great waste; that tallow candles become so soft as frequently to bend, and at length fall down, by which fires have often happened, and are perpetually liable to happen; and, in one word, that they are the cause of great filth, danger, and sickness. These reasons, which will probably weigh with the state, did actually determine one of our admirals, several years ago, to burn wax on board his own ship, at his own expence, which he declared was attended with such advantages, that he would have continued it if the charge had been ten times as much as he found it; for, he said, the difference between wax and tallow for the year did not amount to more than ten pounds†.

Under these circumstances, the encouragement of apiaries becomes the more a national concern; for

* It must be remembered this is spoken of Ireland.

† This was told to a friend of Sir James Galdwell, by admiral Knowles, of himself, in the manner above related.

if we can not only supply our increased home consumption of wax, but export it, we shall turn the balance of commerce, in a very considerable article, in our favour, which is now against us, and must be more so, if, upon the increased consumption of wax, we must increase our imports in that article.

Besides the use of wax in candles, which is of all modern luxuries the most salutary and agreeable, it is an article absolutely necessary in many manufactures and trades, and in the public offices; it is also of great medicinal virtue.

As to honey, it is certainly a necessary of life, the want of which can be supplied only by sugar: in proportion as honey, a home produce, can be made cheap, sugar, a foreign commodity, will be less bought, and consequently less will be imported. Of honey we make mead, a most pleasing and salutary liquor: of honey is also made a kind of mum, called old ale, which in some families in Ireland is in great estimation. If honey is made cheap, it will greatly lessen the consumption of made wines, the principal ingredient of which is sugar; and the good effect will be, not only the substitution of a home for a foreign commodity, but of a wholesome for a pernicious liquor. But honey is still of more importance for medicinal than alimentary purposes; no physical writer, from Hippocrates to Huxham, has mentioned it without the highest encomium: it is penetrating and deterging, and is therefore good in obstructions of all kinds, especially those arising from viscid humours. It is also a so-

vereign remedy in the torfumes, a disease peculiar to this country, arising from its great moisture, which produces infarctions of the breast, with difficult perspiration, and other morbid symptoms. The inhabitants of Ireland in general have cold constitutions, the natural effect of their food and manner of life. This constitution renders them liable to phlegmatic disorders, for which honey is a most excellent remedy, and from which it is a certain preservative. Honey therefore should be brought within the reach of the poor; for the life and health of the poor are of infinitely more importance to the state, than the life and health of the rich.

The bee therefore seems to have a claim to the attention of the public in general, and in particular to the liberality of this society, with respect to both the commodities which he fabricates, honey and wax. This country is extremely well adapted, by circumstances and situation, both to its nature and trade, the climate being temperate, the spring early, the verdure perpetual, and the herbage abundant. This may appear, from honey and wax being mentioned, as articles of commerce and exportation, in all the old books of geography. The following proposal is therefore offered to the consideration of the society.

I. That one hundred pounds shall be allotted for the encouragement of apiaries, to be distributed on the third of October, 1765, in the proportions, upon the conditions, and under the regulations following:

To the person having the greatest

est weight of honey and wax, above six hundred weight, including the hive and the bees, 30*l*.

To the person having the next greatest above five hundred weight, 25*l*.

To the person having the next greatest quantity, above four hundred weight, 20*l*.

To the person having the next greatest quantity, above three hundred weight, 15*l*.

To the person having the next greatest quantity, above two hundred weight, 10*l*.

II. That the hives shall be weighed in the gross, the bees being alive, which is known by experience not in the least to prejudice them, by a proper person, in the presence of the minister or curate of the parish, or any justice of the peace in the neighbourhood, or any other person of a reputable character, known to a member of the society, and a person appointed by the proprietor of the bees*.

III. That a certificate of such weight, and the number of hives, shall be signed by such minister, or curate, or justice of peace, or reputable person.

IV. That the person weighing the hives shall make an affidavit of their numbers and gross weight; that they are of the usual size and thickness; and that, to the best of his knowledge, no fraud has

been practised to increase their weight†.

V. That the proprietor of the bees shall also make an affidavit that the number of old hives so weighed, attested, and certified, have been all his property six months before; and that all the new hives so weighed, attested, and certified, are swarms from the old hives; and that, to the best of his knowledge, none of those hives were above six Irish miles from his dwelling-house when weighed and certified, or for six months before.

VI. That such certificate and affidavits shall be produced by the claimants of the premiums, as the condition upon which alone they can receive it.

To this proposal the author can think of no objection, except the premiums that have already been given for honey. But as these premiums have been very small, and very much confined in the application, few persons in the kingdom, on that account, have increased their stock of bees; it is therefore hoped, that this present proposal does not stand precluded: the general utility of a premium for these articles being acknowledged, even by the very measure that has proved ineffectual for the purpose. The previous offer of premiums on these articles, there-

* The weighing of bees is no ways difficult: it is to be done, after sun-set, in the following manner: A linen cloth is slipped between the hive and the stool, and knotted at the top of the hive, which is then lifted up by the knot, and put into the scale: after weighing, the hive is again put on the stool, and the cloth slipped from under it.

† Straw, rush, or bent hives, have been found, by long experience, to answer best; and no person shall be entitled to the premium that makes use of any other kind.

fore, rather supports than subverts the measure now proposed.

By this measure, it is hoped, bees will be greatly increased in a short time; for as the proprietors could not keep such numbers of bees without employing the poor, to the extent of six miles round them, to take care of them, which they would gladly do for a small gratuity, it is reasonable to suppose, that, perceiving the advantages derived to the owners from the bees they look after, they would be induced to set up hives, and keep bees for themselves. From this single object, however inconsiderable, a habit of attention might be acquired by those who are now totally idle: hope of advantage might be awaked in the breasts of those whose industry is now depressed by despondency, and the advantages would be still more important and extensive than any that have been yet suggested, which are surely more than sufficient to justify an experiment, which may be made at so small an expence as one hundred pounds.

It is to be observed, that this country, in many parts, abounds with heath and furze, which blossom in September, and are excellent pasturage for bees.

Description of a very curious and useful bee-hive, invented by Mr. Thorley, near the Mansion-house, London.

MR. Thorley having found, from near sixty years experience, that bee-hives invented by him would be productive of much greater profits to the owners of bees, and also render that cruel and

ungenerous practice of destroying these animals not only unnecessary but pernicious, presented a beehive of this construction to the London society for the encouragement of arts, &c. who readily purchased another of his hives filled with honey, &c. that they might be inspected by the curious, and brought into universal use. Nor did the society stop here: persuaded that the invention would prove of the greatest advantage to this country, they published a premium of two hundred pounds, in order to introduce either Mr. Thorley's, or some other method of a similar kind, whereby much larger quantities of honey and wax might be procured, and, at the same time, the lives of these laborious and useful insects preserved.

The bottom part of this beehive is an octangular box, made of deal boards, about an inch in thickness, the cover of which is externally seventeen inches in diameter, but internally only $15\frac{1}{2}$, and its height 10 inches. In the middle of the cover of this octangular box is a hole, which may be opened or shut at pleasure, by means of a slider. In one of the pannels is a pane of glass covered with a wooden door. The beehole at the bottom of the box is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad, and half an inch high. Two slips of deal, about half an inch square, cross each other in the centre of the box, and are fastened to the pannels by means of small screws. To these slips the bees fasten their combs.

In this octangular box the bees are hived, after swarming in the usual manner, and there suffered

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to

to continue till they have built their combs, and filled them with honey, which may be known by opening the door, and viewing their works through the glass pane, or by the weight of the hive. When the bee-master finds his laborious insects have filled their habitation, he is to place a common bee-hive of straw, made either flat at the top, or in the common form, on the octangular box, and draw out the slider, by which a communication will be opened between the box and the straw-hive; the consequence of which will be, that those laborious insects will fill this hive also with the product of their labours. When the bee-master finds the straw hive is well filled, he may push in the slider, and take it away, placing another immediately in its room, and then drawing out the slider. These indefatigable creatures will then fill the new hive in the same manner. By proceeding in this method, Mr. Thorsley assured the society, that he had taken three successive hives, filled with honey and wax, from one single hive, during the same summer; and that, after he had laid his insects under so large a contribution, the food still remaining in the octangular box was abundantly sufficient for their support during the winter. He added, that if this method was pursued in every part of the kingdom, instead of that cruel method of putting the creatures to death, he was persuaded, from long experience, that wax would be collected in such plenty, that candles made with it might be sold as cheap as those of tallow are at present.

Mr. Thorsley has also added an-

other part to his bee-hive, which cannot fail of affording the highest entertainment to a curious and inquisitive mind. It consists of a glass receiver 18 inches in height, 8 inches in diameter at the bottom, and in the greatest part 13. This receiver has a hole at the top, about an inch in diameter, through which a square piece of deal is extended to nearly the bottom of the vessel, having two cross bars, to which the bees fasten their combs. Into the other end of this square piece is screwed a piece of brass, which serves for a handle to the receiver, or glass hive. When the bees have filled their straw hive (which must have a hole in the centre, covered with a piece of tin), Mr. Thorsley places the glass receiver upon the top of the straw hive, and draws out the piece of tin. The bees now, finding their habitation enlarged, pursue their labours with such alacrity, that they fill this glass hive likewise with their stores. And, as this receptacle is wholly transparent, the curious observer may entertain himself with viewing the whole progress of their works. One of the hives now deposited at the society's rooms in the Strand, is filled with the produce of the labours of those insects; and the glass hive is supposed to contain near thirty pounds of honey.

Method of making horses lie down in the stable.

Whoever has any concern with horses, must know that it is sometimes very difficult to make them lie down in the stable; for some of them will stand

stand night and day for several weeks, till their legs swell, and many disorders come on them, which are not easily got rid of.

This has frequently happened to myself; and I have been more than once in danger of losing a good horse, by the consequences which have naturally ensued. Many methods have I tried for curing this disorder, if I may be permitted so to call it, but still without success.

I some years ago, when I lived in Essex, applied to several horse-dealers and grooms, but they could none of them inform me of any remedy.

Chance at length, however, gave me that knowledge which I had been long in vain endeavouring to acquire; for dining about a month ago at the house of a friend, there happened to be a gentleman in company who had lately been buying some horses of a noted dealer.

As the conversation turned on horses, this gentleman, whose veracity I have the greatest reason to depend on, observed, that when he was about buying his horses, he asked the dealer whether they lay down in the stable without trouble? to which he answered, that they did; but added, that it was a matter of no consequence, as, if they did not, they might, by a simple method, be made to do it. 'When,' says he, 'you have a mind to make a horse lie down in the stable, take a piece of strong packthread, or lay-cord, and tie it as tight round the horse's tail as possible, without breaking the skin, and as near as you can to the rump-bone: this,' adds he, 'will give him a pain in his back, and he will be glad to change his posture to get ease; and

when he finds he cannot in any other way procure it, he will lie down, which he will find the most easy posture; and he will of course take a liking to it.'

I was so much pleased with the simplicity of this method, that I immediately thought of publishing it; those who entertain the least doubt of it, may easily try whether it answers in practice, without trouble, and, what is still better, without hazard or expence.

A member of the Society of Arts.

Experiments to ascertain the expence of burning chamber-oil in lamps, with wicks of various sizes.

A Taper lamp, with eight threads of cotton in the wick, consumed in one hour $\frac{12\frac{1}{2}}{1000}$ oz. of spermaceti oil, at two shillings and six-pence per gallon; the expence of burning twelve hours is 4.57 farthings.

N.B. This gives as good a light as the candles of eight and ten in the pound, in the next article marked *.

This lamp seldom wants snuffing, and casts a steady, strong light.

A taper, chamber, or watch lamp, with four ordinary threads of cotton in the wick, consumes 1.664 oz. of spermaceti oil in one hour: the oil at two shillings and six-pence per gallon, the expence of burning twelve hours is 2.34 farthings.

N.B. The above-mentioned taper lamps (which I esteem to be constructed on the best principle of any, viz. on the ascent of fluids in capillary tubes) are made in great perfection by Mr. Naith, tin-plate worker, at the plume of feathers in Aldersgate-street, London.

Experiments to determine the real and comparative expence of burning candles of different sorts and sizes, as they are commonly made at Market-Harborough, in Leicestershire.

	Numb. of candles in one pound.	Weight of one can- dle.	The time one can- dle lasted	The time that one pound will last.	The expence in twelve hours when candles are at 6s. per dozen, which also shews the proportion of the expence at any price per dozen.
		Oz. Dr.	Hr. Min.	Hr. Min.	Farthings and 100th parts
A small wick	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 14	3 15	59 26	4.85
A large wick	19	0 13 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 40	50 34	5.70
	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 15 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 40	44 2	6.54
	12	1 5 $\frac{1}{3}$	3 27	41 24	6.96
•	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 8	3 36	38 24	7.50
•	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 1	4 9	32 12	8.94
•	8	2 0	4 15	34 0	8.47
	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 13	5 19	30 15	9.53
	Mould Candles.				Mould candles at 7s. per doz.
	5 $\frac{7}{8}$	2 12	7 20	42 39	7.87
	4	4 0	9 3	36 20	9.28

N. B. The time that one candle lasted was taken from an average of several trials in each size.

Easy and safe method of restoring gold, when sullied, to its primitive lustre, without injuring the finest ground it may happen to lie upon; from the Rev. Mr. Lewis's Philosophical Commerce of Arts.

THE bright deep yellow colour of gold, commonly distinguished by its name, is one of the most obvious characters of this metal. Its colour and beauty are of great durability, being injured neither by air nor moisture, nor by any kind of exhalations that usually float in the atmosphere; as may be observed in the gildings of some public edifices, which have resisted the weather, and the vapours of London and other populous cities, for half a century or more. In this property consists great part of the excellence of this metal for ornamental and some mechanic uses: there is no other malleable metallic body so little susceptible of tarnish or discoloration, or so little disposed to communicate any stain to the matters which it lies in contact with.

As instruments or ornaments of pure gold are liable to be sullied only from the simple adhesion of extraneous substances; their beauty may be recovered, without any injury to the metal, however exquisitely figured, or without any abrasion of its surface, however thin and delicate, by means of certain liquids which dissolve the adhering foulness; a solution of soap, solution of fixt alkaline salts or alkaline ley, volatile alkaline spirits, and rectified spirit of wine.

In the use of the alkaline liquors, some caution is necessary

in regard to the vessels; those of some metals being in certain circumstances corroded by them, so as remarkably to discolour the gold. A gilt snuff-box, boiled with soap-boilers ley in a tin por, to clean it from such foulness as might adhere in the graved figures, and to prevent any deception which might hence arise in a hydrostatic examination of it, became soon of an ill colour, and at length appeared all over white, as if it had been tinned: some pieces of standard gold, treated in the same manner, underwent the same change: and, on trying volatile alkaline spirits, prepared with quick lime, the same effect was produced more speedily. On boiling the pieces thus whitened, with some of the same kind of alkaline liquors, in a copper vessel, the extraneous coat disappeared, and the gold recovered its proper colour.

For laces, embroideries, and gold thread woven in silks, the alkaline liquors are in no shape to be used; for, while they clean the gold, they corrode the silk, and change or discharge its colour. Soap also alters the shade, and even the species of certain colours. But spirit of wine may be used without any danger of its injuring either the colour or quality of the subject, and in many cases proves as effectual for restoring the lustre of the gold, as the corrosive detergents. A rich brocade, flowered with a variety of colours, after being disagreeably tarnished, had the lustre of the gold perfectly restored by washing it with a soft brush dipt in warm spirit of wine; and some of the colours of the silk, which were likewise soiled, became at the same time remarkably bright

bright and lively. Spirit of wine seems to be the only material adapted to this intention; and probably the boasted secret of certain artists is no other than this spirit disguised: among liquids, I do not know of any other, that is of sufficient activity to discharge the foul matter, without being hurtful to the silk: as to powders, however fine, and however cautiously used, they scratch and wear the gold, which here is only superficial and of extreme tenuity.

But though spirit of wine is the most innocent material that can be employed for this purpose, it is not in all cases proper. The golden covering may be in some parts worn off; or the base metal, with which it had been iniquitously alloyed, may be corroded by the air, so as to leave the particles of the gold disunited; while the silver underneath, tarnished to a yellow hue, may continue a tolerable colour to the whole: in which cases it is apparent, that the removal of the tarnish would be prejudicial to the colour, and make the lace or embroidery less like gold than it was before. A piece of old tarnished gold lace, cleaned by spirit of wine, was deprived, with its tarnish, of the greater part of its golden hue, and looked now almost like silver lace.

Though no one of the other metallic bodies singly has any degree of the beautiful yellow colour which glows in gold, the true gold yellow may nevertheless be pretty nearly imitated by certain combinations of other metals, particularly of copper with zinc. But how nearly soever these compositions approach to gold in degree or species

of colour, they differ greatly in its durability; and their differences in other respects are still more strongly marked, and of more easy discovery.

Description of an engine, in which the centrifugal force is happily applied to the raising of water; invented by Mr. Robert Erskine; and from his designs executed by Mr. Cole, mathematical instrument maker, near Westminster-bridge, Surry.

THIS machine will be most easily understood from an account of the principles on which it is founded.

Suppose a tube, one part vertical, and the other part horizontal, suspended upon, and moveable round, an axis; and the upper aperture less than the lower aperture; let this tube be filled with water, and immersed in water; the upper aperture being shut by a valve opening outwards; 'tis evident, the whole tube will remain full, though open at bottom, if the greatest height is not greater than that to which the air will sustain a column of water.

Again, suppose the tube turned round its axis, the water in the horizontal part will require a centrifugal force, which, sufficiently increased, must overcome the pressure of the air on the valve, and be thrown out; and, since the air cannot enter against a stream of water, which has already overcome its pressure, the weight of the atmosphere on the water in the well must necessarily force it up, to supply the place of what is ejected.

Hence,

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Hence, in this machine, the water thrown out acts the part of a piston on the column of water to be lifted.

The horizontal part is called the ejected tube, or radius, and the mouth of it the aperture of ejection.

In constructing this machine, there may be two or more ejecting tubes, provided the sum of the apertures of ejection be less than that of the bore of the tube through which the water ascends; and the higher the water is raised, the larger must be the bore of the tube, in proportion to the apertures at which the water is discharged, because the velocity with which the atmosphere forces up the water through any tube, diminishes in a certain proportion the higher it is lifted.

In ships, the ejecting tubes may be immediately under the deck, moveable by a wheel and pinion, the frame-work to rest on the deck. In the largest machines, it will take up a space of about three feet square only. The space occupied by the ejecting tubes, supposing the case, which prevents the water from dispersing all round, to be upon the deck, need not exceed five feet diameter, and a foot deep, though the machine be made large enough to throw out three tons per minute; because it has been found by experiment, that an ejecting radius of only two feet is sufficient for a machine thirty feet high, being lately proved by a machine of that height, which threw out at the rate of a ton a minute, with six ordinary hands not accustomed to work at a winch.

At the bottom of the machine is

a slider, pulled up and pushed down by an iron rod which reaches the deck; the use of this is to stop the bottom of the machine, when it is filled with water, by an aperture at the extremity of one of the ejecting tubes. At the bottom is likewise a valve, which answers the same purpose with the slider in machines, where the required centrifugal force can immediately be given to the ejecting tubes.

The valves on the apertures of ejection shut of themselves by springs, and open only when the centrifugal force overcomes the pressure of the air; the machine, once filled, remains full while worked, as long as there remains any water at the bottom to be raised.

The joint by which the ejecting tubes have liberty to move, while the conveying tube is at rest, is contained in a cylindrical cup, immediately under the head, and the whole weight of the moveable part is sustained on the extremity of the axis, which axis ends in a conical point, and terminates at the top of the fixed tube, resting in a socket, upon a screw; which screw and socket are supported by three radii at the upper part of the conveying tube: the air is excluded by a collar of leather, which lies upon a flank of polished brass; the leather is immoveable, being fastened to the cylindrical cup by a ring of brass with screws passing through both. Another brass ring presses with its weight (which is sometimes augmented by springs) upon the inner circle of the leather, to keep it flat on the brass flank, which, along with the head of the machine, moves below it. The

under side of the flank touches nothing; the only friction of this joint then is that of polished brads, moving under oiled leather, which, from the smoothness of the surfaces, and their proximity to the centre, must necessarily be very small. That the air cannot enter the machine by this joint, is evident, because the suction being inwards, and water or oil in the cup above the leather, the air, pressing to get in, excludes itself, the joint being in fact a circular valve.

This machine has many advantages over other pumps, besides its throwing out a greater quantity of water than any hitherto invented; particularly its not being liable to accident, there being no part of it which by working can be supposed to give way; the axis being of iron, about two inches square, and only two feet and a half long. It cannot choke with sand, ballast, or any thing which prevents the operation of other pumps; and an accident from a cannon ball can as easily be repaired in this as any pump whatever, by replacing the part shot away; for the whole machine takes to pieces at different joints screwed together; and an entire machine may be fitted up in a quarter of an hour.

The inventor has a patent for Great Britain and the plantations, notwithstanding which he proposes to oblige those who have occasion for such machines on the most moderate terms; one of them will last 40 years, and for a common merchant-ship will not cost 30l.

General thoughts on roads and wheel-carriages; being the fruit of a gentleman's amusements in various avocations from family business.

Introductory Definition.

THAT we may be understood, in what we write on the subject, we hope the candid will allow us the following *leading principles*, or maxims, without searching for, or even expecting, a perfect style or elegance of expression.

I. *That all carriages go easier down hill than on level ground, easier on level ground than up hill, and harder up hill, as the sine of the angle of ascent (or nearly so), till the angle becomes about 20°; or till the perpendicular ascent may be about one-third of the base line, at which time no power can be said to draw a load up the same smooth hard plane that itself may stand upon*.*

II. *That sandy roads (and such sort of fine gravel as may be considered as next akin to sand) are, generally speaking, the most pleasant and best roads we have.* But, though in general they may be so, yet that meaning is far from being universal; for it seldom happens that the roads under the general idea of sandy roads, will bear much work in long, continued, gentle rains; therefore such roads must have breadth, in proportion to the work they are expected to bear, which must ever be at the discre-

* By smooth and hard is meant, such a condition as a mason may be supposed to leave the face of a stone in from his axe or chissel, or when the common roads are in their hardest or smoothest condition.

nion of him or them who have the directing power.

III. *That pavements can never be considered as commodious roads, tho' often to be preferred in particular places and cases.*

IV. *That wash roads (however applauded by some) are rarely without notorious exceptions; though in particular places they too may be useful and necessary.*

V. *That roads whose surfaces are chiefly composed of hard, rough gravel, replete with loose pebbles, (or other irregular large stones), though they may be comparatively good in dirty seasons, cannot be esteemed the most eligible roads, whether considered under saddles, traces, or wheels.*

VI. *That broad wheels wear out roads, and themselves, much less than narrow ones; and (cæteris paribus) in drying seasons, even consolidate the surface of roads.* This is not only demonstrable by the established laws of mechanics, but, we presume, sufficiently proved by the last ten years experience on the great roads round the metropolis for about an hundred miles distance; but we apprehend, as there are many intervening roads, that it doth not yet amount to half the carriage of the kingdom.

VII. *That great inconveniences arise from the present manner of using broad wheels, viz. by their making the ruts or tracks too narrow and irregular at the bottoms for horses to travel in: for though*

this inconveniency may, in some measure, vanish near London, and in other great turnpike-roads, which may have obtained a majority of broad wheels, by means of saddle-horses, drift cattle, with coaches, chaises, and a perpetual attendance of labourers, supplied by large tolls; yet it is an extraordinary grievance amongst farmers (especially those of small farms in cross roads), and where the country proves clay, marl, or rich or spongy soil*, and but thinly peopled, and yet much wheel-carriage necessary, and no turnpike; as near large and heavy manufactories, and mines of coal, lime, lead, &c. for when the ruts get any considerable depth, the cattle are often thrown down, and in general lamed by insensible degrees, from the uneasy form of the path they are obliged to travel in; for that the broad and narrow going both in the same ruts, is intolerable to the broad ones, as well with respect to the ruts of the wheels, as the paths for the cattle to walk in; and where they have not that small relief by the difference of tolls (or even where they have), we humbly conceive may yet claim some farther notice and assistance from legislative wisdom, to extend that mode of preserving roads, by means of broad wheels, to the utmost verge of Great Britain, as it must be allowed the best and most general project ever yet practised in the kingdom for that purpose.

VIII. *That to remedy the impedi-*

* Where new roads are to be made through such a soil, might it not be of great service to sow it first with Timothy grass, or some vegetable of the same nature? The roots of this grass, according to Mr. Rocque, are so strong, and so interwoven with each other, that they render the wettest, softest land, on which a horse could not find footing, firm enough to bear the heaviest cart. [See p. 144.]

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ment arising from the present way of using broad wheels, is a province for a superior wisdom and authority.*

Nor can we help wishing to be indulged with a sight of our humble opinion in print (conceived so long since as the year 1755, and propagated amongst our associates†) which, in plain truth, amounts to little more than the finding a means to have one axle, of all four-wheeled carriages, longer than the other; so that the inner distance of the head of one pair of wheels be less than the outward distance of the other; at least two feet, or perhaps two feet two, four, or six inches; and then it would be less material what breadth the wheels themselves were of, so that their tread be flat; or if one pair were two or three times the breadth of the other, provided the whole breadth of the four wheels be at least two feet, or other legal breadth, and the track made by such waggon twelve, thirteen, fourteen, or fifteen inches broad (and words can explain such liberty without danger of litigious confusion).

If carts were to have the distance of theirs either equal to the greatest or least tread of the wag-

gons, it would generally help to preserve and commodore the roads, and the horses path, and would have its use to different and particular people and neighbourhoods.—Query, if not better to have carts with broad wheels go only in the middle of the waggon-track, or other difference in the tolls or number of cattle drawing? perhaps no more than two, if under an augmented breadth.

IX. *That the attrition, or friction, between the common wood axles and the boxes of the wheels, is not more than one sixteenth of the whole draught‡.* The projector of a late project, under the affected and pompous epithet of *Friction annihilated*, having allowed, and rationally proved, that his project could never amount to more than about half a horse in a team of eight; and though that projector had flattered himself that his project came as near the total preclusion of that friction as the nature of things would admit; yet was he forced to acknowledge too, that his invention, when applied to carriages, must have some allowance farther for its own weight, which might be considered as goods to be carried for nought||.

* Yet a certain method is humbly hoped from the well-collected opinion of the whole kingdom in parliament assembled.

† And hinted in a ludicrous petition to the editors of the Gentleman's Magazine, but was never touched by the press that we know of. By a general act relating to waggons, passed last session, waggons, &c. with nine inch wheels, so constructed as to roll sixteen inches surface, are to pay but half toll; nine inch wheels not so constructed to pay twice, and narrow wheels three times as much.

‡ But the attrition, or rubbing of the sides of the wheels, in deep ruts and rough stony roads, is indefinitely more.

|| See the Chronicle, and other papers, about August or September, 1755.

Though

Though this impediment of weight is a very material one in the iron arms now in use, it is amply compensated by oil instead of greasing, and the possibility of drawing greater loads than wood could bear without firing, or retarding the speed of business.

X. *But there is another sort of friction, or rubbing, relating to wheel-carriages, of much higher import than that of the axis, especially in the narrow wheels,* which is, their rubbing against the sides of the ruts when they get of any considerable depth; which must happen from various causes; as, first, whenever a wheel follows another thinner than itself, if both happen to tread so as to go exactly in the same track, this friction will be on both sides of the following wheel, before it can touch the bottom of the rut made by its fore-runner: hence the edges of new wheels wear off much faster than the edges of old ones; and if they tread a small matter wider, or narrower, the impediment is greatly increased, which impediment frequently happens from the imperfection of workmen; a circumstance not to be avoided.

Whenever the bottoms of the ruts are composed of large rough stones, some wheels, narrow ones especially, will get more on one side, and some on the other, as happens on rough pavements, but generally much worse in common roads, though less conspicuous: the wheels are perpetually rising and falling from one stone to another, not only from the summit to the pit-hole immediately before it, but when the edge of the wheel happens a little beside the crown of the stone, probably slides side-

ways off such stone, with a forcible shock, into the collateral depression; whilst every such slip wears off something from the wheel, something from the stony road, and some labour from the cattle drawing such load; and at every such slip the very stone from which the wheel hath slipped rises more or less in proportion to the shock, till at length that very stone is worn out, and forced above ground, from whence probably it falls again under the pursuing wheels, as if on purpose to be ground to an impalpable powder, by the most facile means that art can contrive, and from whence wind or water conveys it into one of their own fluid elements.

XI. *That this sort of friction, rubbing, or grinding, from the edges or sides of thin wheels, is much greater than in the broad ones.*

Hence, it is presumed, the broad ones must last longer in proportion to the expence, and require less power to draw them with the same load.

XII. *That high wheels will always travel easier than low ones, till their own weight becomes an incumbrance, equal to the difficulty of surmounting obstacles by their shorter radii.*

Now, we apprehend this incumbrance of the weight of wheels only will increase nearly as the squares of their diameters: hence, a wheel of double the height would have quadruple the weight; one of three times the height, nine times the weight, &c. but it may likewise be observed, that though the small wheels are capable of bearing the same trial of strength as the large ones at first, yet certainly the large ones must be presumed

sumed to wear longer, as the points that must come in contact with the road, to wear them out, are less frequent in proportion as the lineal dimensions only (being of the same breadth) where they tread the earth.

We apprehend too, that mechanics and experience will nearly coincide in the proof, that wheels for carriages, to be drawn by horses, and made of such timber as England most aptly produces for the purposes of heavy loads, will be found to be somewhere between four and six feet diameter.

XIII. *That the expence of similar wheels may be considered nearly in proportion as their weights.* Lower wheels, however, might be more useful if the roads were more even in their general surface; but the difficulty of surmounting the common obstacles of roads must prevail, for some time at least, against very low wheels.

N. B. The weight of wheels is not quite so pernicious as if the same lay in any other part of the carriage, or in the goods to be carried; but the difference is no more than that they add no friction in their boxes, which (by No. IX.) is only one sixteenth part; and that they, in some measure, prevent the overturning of high loads, by keeping the centre of gravity of the whole something lower than it would be, if the wheels were lighter.

It is observed that gentlemen of speculative faculties, and those who practise the carrying business, generally disagree in positing the goods in the waggon.

The former prove by their art,

(experimentally) that the load draws the easiest when the heaviest part lies upon the hinder (as the larger) wheels.

But, as these accurate experiments, and their conclusions, are generally drawn from regular plains, it is presumed, that they frequently overlook that great advantage arising from the strength of the thill-horses when exerted in lifting the low wheels out of their hole, which may be more than equivalent to the height of the hinder wheels; but this being an undeterminable point, may be fruitlessly contested for ever.

Though a late author (Mr. Bourne), notwithstanding the ill success of his public experiment near London*, has certainly merited greatly of mankind by his new-invented waggon, and his treatise wrote on the subject of roads in general; yet it is much to be feared that several objections must arise in practice, which he was not at that time aware of.

As first, it is presumed that the lowness of his wheels are too far in the extreme, if he is not really mistaken in his reasoning upon their surmounting of obstacles, which may often be struck or driven before the wheels with a sliding motion, before they can mount the summit of such obstacles; in which case the wheels of two or three times the height would have greatly the advantage.

This great cylindric length would likewise have the same kind of impediment, in every turning, as the conic wheels would in going strait forward, as he has rightly observed.

* See our last vol. p. 65.

Though a certain condition of roads may, in particular times and places, allow a preference to his method; yet these small, long cylinders can scarcely ever be universally advantageous.

If the load be pretty high, and most over the two wheels that are nearest together, it will often endanger the overturning, as may be conceived from a stool or table standing on three feet.

Yet what Mr. Bourne has said upon roads in general may be worth legislative notice, however varied for simplicity's sake.

Hints for treating geography in a more rational and concise manner.

THIS may be done by considering the terraqueous globe as consisting of three parts, the same as it is naturally divided into, in consequence of the obliquity of its axis to its orbit, by its annual motion round the sun; viz. one torrid zone, two temperate zones, reckoning each pair of the fellow zones but one part, on account of the perfect similarity between such zones.

The supposed advantage of this system is, that, as the sun and

soil of the several parts of the earth included under one zone, or the fellow zones, are everywhere nearly similar, so likewise are the strata, the mineral and vegetable productions, not to say the animal, including mankind; all the articles of natural and popular history in these several zones (such as food, dress, buildings, &c.) are, in good measure, similar; so that this system of geography would be more homogeneous than those formed upon the old hypothesis, in which the writers travel from country to country without any regard to common relation.

The above is a thought, which has frequently occurred to the writer in his converse with geographical authors, whose abrupt transitions from countries so different, in regard to all the great natural, geographical, and astronomical distinctions, having disgusted him, he fell, many years ago, upon this expedient, as a means to prevent the inconvenience.

If the hint shall be thought worthy of notice, it will certainly be a gratification to the author; if not, he will at least remain safe from censure in his obscurity.

TERRA INCOGNITA.

ANTIQUITIES.

An account of a mummy inspected at London, 1763, by Dr. Hadley, Dr. Wollaston, Dr. Blanchard, Dr. Hunter, Dr. Petit, the Rev. Mr. Egerton Leigh, and Mr. Hunter; in a letter from Dr. Hadley to Dr. Heberden. From the Philosophical Transactions for the year 1764.

THIS mummy is the first article in Dr. Grew's catalogue of the rarities of the royal society. He informs us that it was a present from Henry duke of Norfolk, and was an entire one, taken out of the royal pyramids. He then proceeds to describe the manner in which the several parts were wrapped up; but this he has not done exactly, as most of these very parts had evidently never been opened, till the present examination of them, when they were found in a very different state from that in which they are represented by him.

It had been greatly injured before it came into our hands; the head had been taken off from the body, and the wrappers with which they had been united having been destroyed, the cavity of the thorax was found open towards the neck; and part of the upper crust, with the clavicles, having been also broken away, the heads of the *ossa humeri* presented themselves, covered with a thin coat of pitch.

The feet also had been broken off from the legs, and were fixed by wires, to the end of the wooden case in which the mummy lay.

The outward painted covering, which reached from the upper part of the chest nearly to the bottom of the legs, had been removed, and fastened on again by a great number of ordinary nails, driven up to the head, into the substance of the mummy. This had most probably been done by those who had orders some years since to repair it; and by this, and by the manner in which they had fastened on the feet, they seem to have done their work in a most clumsy manner.

This whole external covering of the fore part of the mummy consisted of several folds of broad pieces of linen cloth, made to adhere together, by some viscous matter, which had not yet lost its property; and the whole had received an additional degree of strength and substance from the coat of paint laid on. The figures, which were not entirely defaced, were of the same kind with those which all the writers on this subject have described.

There were not the least remains of hair or integuments on any part of the head; and some parts of the skull were quite bare, particularly about the temporal bones, which had the natural polish, and appeared, in every respect, like the bones of an ordinary skull. To other parts of the skull adhered several folds of pitched linen, which, together, were near half an inch in thickness; on removing them they were found

found to have been in actual contact with the bone; so that the integuments must have been taken away before the wrappers were at first applied.

The under jaw was lost; and the superior maxillary, sphenoidal and ethmoidal bones were broken away; the *foramen occipitale* was stopped up with pitch, with which also the inner part of the skull was lined: this seems to have been poured in at the *foramen*, and made to apply to the several parts of the inside of the skull, by turning the head in different directions; the wave of the melted pitch from such motion appearing very plain. The inside of the skull was in many places covered very thinly, and, in some few, which the fluid pitch had missed, it was quite bare. The pitch, which stopped up the *foramen occipitale*, had on it the impression of one of the *vertebræ* of the neck; and externally about the *foramen* adhered a considerable quantity of pitch.

The outward painted covering being removed, nothing but linen fillets were to be seen; which inclosed the whole mummy.

These fillets were of different breadths; the greater part about an inch and a half, those about the feet much broader: they were torn longitudinally; those few that had a selvage, having it on one side only; the uppermost fillets were of a degree of fineness nearly equal to what is now sold in the shops for 2s. 4d. per yard, under the name of long lawn; and were woven something after the manner of Russia sheeting; the fillets were of a brown colour, and in some measure rotten. These outward

fillets seemed to owe their colour to having been steeped in some gummy solution, as the inner ones were in pitch.

The fillets immediately under the painted covering lay in a transverse direction; under these, which were many double, they lay oblique diagonally from the shoulders to the *ilia*. Under these the fillets were broader, some nearly three inches, and lay longitudinally from the neck to the feet, and also from the shoulders down the sides, on which there was a remarkable thickness of these longitudinal fillets: under these they were again transverse, and under these again oblique.

The fillets in general externally did not adhere to each other; but, though pieces of a considerable length could be taken off entire, yet (from the great age) so tender was the texture of the cloth, that it was impossible regularly to unroll them.

As the outward fillets were removed, those that next presented themselves had been evidently steeped in pitch, and were, in general, coarser, in folds, and more irregularly laid on, as they were more distant from the surface. The inner filleting of all was so impregnated with pitch as to form with it one hard black brittle mass, and had been burned nearly to a coal. On breaking this it appeared in many places as if filled with a white efflorescence, like that observable on the outside of *pyrites* which had been exposed to the air. This efflorescence, however, had nothing saline to the taste; and did not dissolve in water; but instantly disappeared on bringing it near enough to the
fire

fire to be slightly heated; and was soluble in spirit of wine.

In the cavity of the *abdomen* we found several small pieces of bone which had the appearance of dry oak, mixed with crumbled pitch; under this was found more solid pitch, which adhered to the spine.

After cutting away the mass of cloth and pitch which covered the *thorax*, we found the arms had been laid straight down by the sides of the chest, and the *ulna* and *radius* bent upwards, and laid with the hands across upon the breast, the right hand being uppermost.

The bones of the fingers were lost, but the metacarpal bones were found broken off, and fallen into the thorax.

The filleting which went round the upper part of the body, included the arms also; but they had evidently been first wrapped separately, then laid up in the position in which we found them, and the hollows which they formed filled up with pieces of pitched cloth.

In the cavity of the thorax there was also a considerable quantity of crumbled pitch, and splinters of dry bone; and, as in the progress of this examination we continually found that some of the bones did, as we laid them bare, separate into such splinters; it is very probable that this appearance is owing to the mummy's having been handled in a rough manner, and much shaken, by the persons who had driven it full of nails, when they were employed to repair the outside of it.

On our first opening a way into the *thorax*, we imagined the ribs were destroyed; but, upon a more accurate examination, they were found entire; but so bedded in the

pitch, and so black, and burned into the mass, as to make it difficult to distinguish these very different substances from each other.

The bones of the spine and of the *pelvis* were in the same state with the ribs, only rather more burned.

There was a considerable thickness of hard solid pitch lining the cavity of the *thorax*; this had been evidently liquified, and poured in; and retained that glossy appearance on its surface, which is observable on pitch that is suffered to cool without being disturbed.

On breaking through this hard crust of pitch, to examine the *vertebrae* and the ribs, the pitch which was under the crust and nearest to the bones, was crumbly and soft; and, on being exposed to the air, grew perfectly moist in a very short time.

The lower extremities were wrapped separately in fillets, to nearly their natural size, and then bound together, the interstices being rammed full of pitched rags.

On cutting through the fillets on the thighs, the bones were found invested with a thin coat of pitch; and the filleting was bound immediately on this.

The *tibia* and *fibula* of each leg were found also wrapped in the same manner, and the bones in actual contact with the pitch: excepting in one or two places, where the pitch was so very thin, that the cloth appeared to adhere to the bone itself.

The feet were filleted in the same manner, being first bound separately, and then wrapped together. The filleting had been by some accident rubbed off the

toes of the right foot; and the nail of the great toe was found perfect; the last joints of the bones of the lesser toes had been broken away; by which it appeared, that these bones had been penetrated, and their cavities quite filled with pitch. The filleting about the heel had also been broken away; and the bones of the *tarsus*, and some of the metatarsal bones had fallen out, and were lost; leaving the remaining filleting like a kind of case.

The fillets on the left foot were perfect, except on the heel, and where they had been divided from those of the leg; a small portion of the *tendo Achilles* adhered to the *os calcis*, and some of the ligaments to the *astragalus*.

On cutting into the fillets on the sole of this foot, they were found to inclose a bulbous root. The appearance of this was very fresh; and part of the thin shining skin came off with a flake of the dry brittle filleting, with which it had been bound down; it seemed to have been in contact with the flesh; the base of the root lay towards the heel.

This discovery immediately brought to mind a passage in Prosper Alpinus*, and gave some appearance of probability to a relation, which, as he himself insinuates, might give great reason to doubt his veracity. Speaking of the stone image of the *scarabæus*, which was found in the breast of a mummy, he adds; *Incredibile dictu, rami roris marini qui una cum idolo inventi fuerant, folia usque adeo viridia & retentia visa fuerunt, ut*

ea die à planta decerpti & positi apparuerint.

The fillets were removed from this foot with great care; they were much impregnated with pitch, excepting about the toes; where the several folds united into one mass; being cut through, yielded to the knife like a very tough wax. The toes being carefully laid bare, the nails were found perfect upon them all; some of them retaining a reddish hue, as if they had been painted; the skin also, and even the fine spiral lines on it, were still very visible on the under part of the great toe, and of the three next adjoining toes. Where the skin of the toes was destroyed, there appeared a pitchy mass, resembling in form the fleshy substance, though somewhat shrunk from its original bulk. The natural form of the flesh was preserved also on the under part of the foot, near the bases of the toes. On the back of the toes appeared several of the *extensor tendons*.

The root just mentioned was bound to the foot by the filleting that invested the metatarsal bones; no more of this filleting was cut away, than was just sufficient to shew, without removing from its place, a substance which had been preserved in so extraordinary a manner.

On cutting away the fillets which covered the *tarsus*, the bones adhered strongly together; and were covered with hard pitch, with which they seemed thoroughly impregnated.

On cutting away this outward pitch, there appeared very distinctly

* Prosper Alpinus *rerum Egyptiarum*, &c. cum Notis Pesslingii, 1735, p. 361.

the tendons of the *peroneus anticus* and *posticus*, the tendons of the *extensor digitorum longus*, and the tendon of the *tibialis anticus*; and besides these a considerable portion of the ligaments of the *tarsus*.

On examining the case formed by the pitch and fillets, which had covered the right foot, and out of which the bones had been taken, there was a very plain mould left, in which there had been inclosed another root similar to that we had discovered in the left foot; and in which some of the external shining skin of the root still remained.

During this whole examination, if we except what was discovered in the feet, there were not found the least remains of any of the soft parts.

All the bones of the trunk were bedded in a mass of pitch; and those of the limbs were covered with a thin coat of it, and then swathed in the fillets; which (as has been mentioned) in some places, where the pitch was very thin, seemed to adhere to the bone itself.

The cavities of many of the bones, on being broken, were found quite full of this substance: the metacarpal bones were so; as were the *radii*, and many others: the ribs, as was before-mentioned, were impregnated with it; and so burned, as to be with difficulty distinguished from it: in which state also were the *vertebræ*, and the bones of the *pelvis*.

The pitch had also penetrated into the cellular part of the head of the thigh-bone; the small bones of the toes were quite full; but it had not entered into all the metatarsal bones.

From experiment it has been found, that, bones and flesh being boiled in common pitch, it will pervade the substance, and fill the cavities of the former; and the latter will be so impregnated with it, as to be reduced to an uniform black brittle mass, not in the least resembling flesh.

This treatment, however, will not account for the state in which this mummy was found; for, if the flesh had not been previously removed, though its appearance would have been entirely changed, yet the filleting could never have been found in contact with the bones.

From this last circumstance it is most likely, that the body, excepting the feet, had been reduced to a skeleton, before it was laid up; it is also pretty certain, that it must have been kept some time in boiling pitch, both before and after some of the layers of the innermost filleting were laid on.

The feet seem to have been swathed, at least in part, before they were committed to the hot pitch; and this seems to have pervaded the bandages, the flesh, and the bones.

It has been imagined, that the principal matter used by the Egyptians for embalming, was the *asphaltus*; but what we found was certainly a vegetable production. The smell in burning was very unlike that of *asphaltus*; nor did it resemble that of the common pitch of the fir-tree, being rather aromatic.

It was compared with a variety of resins and gum-resins; but seemed not to resemble any of them, excepting myrrh, and that but very slightly.

In all probability, it was not a simple substance; but might be a mixture of the resinous productions of the country, with the pitch of that tree which they had in the greatest plenty.

The *Αλυσχε* τῆς Κεδρεῖς of *Herodotus**, and the *Κεδρεία* of *Diodorus Siculus*†, was most probably the tar of the cedar; it is the substance said by these authors to be used for embalming; *Galen*‡ mentions its power of preserving bodies; and || *Dioscorides* calls it *Νικησέων*. *Pliny*, speaking of the cedar, says, that the tar was forced out of it by fire, and that in Syria it was called cedrium, *cujus tanta vis est, ut in Egypto & corpora hominum defunctorum eo perfusa serventur*.

Some branches of the cedar were procured from the physic-garden at Chelsea; and, being treated in the manner described by *Pliny* yielded tar and pitch, which had no aromatic smell, and seemed, in many respects, similar to the produce of the fir-tree. There must, undoubtedly, therefore, have been some other resinous matter mixed with the *cedrium*.

The pitch of this mummy was carefully distilled; but gave no other produce than what might be expected from a resinous body; the *caput mortuum*, when burned

and elixated, yielded a fixed alkali; to this may be attributed the moisture, which the pitch, that was in contact with the spine and those other parts which were most burned, contracted on being broken and exposed to the air; for this pitch had an alkaline taste, and had been more than melted; having been burned to a *caput mortuum*.

A great variety of experiments were made on this pitchy matter; the result of them all tended to prove, that it had not the least resemblance to *asphaltus*; but was certainly a vegetable resinous substance.

Monsieur Rouelle, in the *Memoirs* of the Royal Academy of Sciences for 1750, has given us a very elaborate and ingenious treatise on embalming, wherein he has chemically analysed the pitch of six different mummies.

From his observations; from what *Pietro della Valle*** , and *Joannes Nardius*†† at the end of his edition of *Lucretius*, have written on this head; from what *Dr. Middleton*‡‡ observed in the mummy which was opened at Cambridge; from the memoirs of count *Caylus*, in the 23d vol. of *Acad. des Inscriptions & Belles Lettres*; and from this present examination; it appears, that various methods of

* *Herodot. Euterpe*, pag. 119. ed. Gronov.

† *Diodor. Sicul. lib. i. pag. 82. ed. Rhodomanni.*

‡ *Galen de simpl. Med. Facult. Lib. vii. c. 16.*

|| *Dioscorides de mat. medic. lib. i. cap. 105. pag. 56. Francof. 1598.*

§ *Plinii Histon. lib. xvi. cap. 11. pag. 382. ed. Dalecamp.*

** *Viaggi di Pietro della Valle*, tom. 4.

†† *Lucretius Joannis Nardii de Rueribus Ægyptiorum, Animadversio* 50. pag. 627. These accounts of *Della Valle* and *Nardius* are also to be met with in the third volume of *Athanas. Kircher's Oedipus Ægypt.*

‡‡ *Middleton's works*, vol. iv. *Germana quædam antiquitatis monumenta.*

embalming were practised among the Egyptians; and that they used different materials for this purpose; and though Herodotus and Diodorus Siculus have given us reason to expect to find the bodies in a much more perfect state, than we ever do meet with them; yet, on the other hand, it is evident, from the foot of this mummy which we examined, and from the account mons. Rouelle and count Caylus have given us in the above-mentioned memoirs, that all the fleshy parts were not always previously destroyed.

A description of the famous marble trunk of Hercules, dug up at Rome, commonly called the Torso of Belvedere; wrought by Apollonius, the son of Nestor, and universally allowed to have been made for a statue of Hercules spinning. Translated from the German of the abbé Winckelman, librarian of the Vatican, and antiquary to the Pope, &c. By Henry Fuseli.

— Διὸς Τόρος Ἀντιόχοις.
Homer Iliad. V.

READER, I now lead thee to that celebrated trunk of Hercules, of whose exalted beauties every praise falls short; I introduce thee to a performance the sublimest in its kind, and the most perfect offspring of art among those that have escaped the havock of time. But how shall I describe a statue destitute of all those parts which nature makes the chief standards of beauty, and the interpreters of the soul? As of a mighty oak, that, felled by the axe, has lost all its lofty branches, nothing

remains but the trunk: thus mangled is the figure of our hero, without head, arms, breast, or legs.

The first look perhaps will shew thee nothing but a huge deformed block: but if thou art able to penetrate the mysteries of art, attention will open all her glories to thine eye; thou shalt see Alcides the hero transfused into the marble.

Where the poet ceased, the artist began; they leave him as soon as, matched with the goddess of eternal youth, he mixes with the gods; but the artist shews us his deified form, and, as it were, an immortal frame, in which humanity is only left to make visible that strength and ease, by which the hero had become conqueror of the world.

In the mighty outlines of this body I see the unsubdued force of him who crushed the giants in the Phlegræan plains, whilst the undulating contour reminds me, at the same time, of that elastic flexibility, that winged haste, from which all the various transformations of Achelous could not escape.

There appears in every part of this body, as in so many pictures, every particular feat of the hero. As from the usefulness of the different parts of a building, we judge of the judicious plan of the architect; so here, from the harmonious variety of powers which the artist stamped on every different part, we may form an idea of his extensive views.

I cannot behold the few remains of the shoulders, without remembering, that their expanded strength, like two mountains, was

said

said to have supported the zodiac. With what grandeur does the chest rise! how magnificent is its vaulted orb! Such was the chest on which Antæus and Geryon, though three-bodied, were crushed; no chest of an Olympian Pancratiast; no chest of a Spartan victor, though sprung from heroes, could rise with such magnificence.

Ask those who know the height of mortal beauty, if they have ever seen a side comparable to his left one? The elasticity of the muscles is admirably balanced between rest and motion: by them the body must have been enabled to execute whatever it attempted. As when, from the first movings of the sea, a gentle horror glides over its smooth surface, and, undulating as they rise, the waves play, absorbed in each other and again refunded: thus waving, thus softly undulating, flows each muscle into the next, and a third, that rises between them, dissolves itself amidst their gentle conflict, and, as it were, escapes our eye.

Fain would I stop here, to fix in our fancy a permanent idea of this side—but there are no limits to withhold the communication of still emerging beauties. Consider the thighs, whose fulness informs us that the hero never tottered, was never forced to stoop.

At this moment my soul flies over all the numerous tracts of earth which Hercules wandered over, nor rests till arrived at the goal of his career, the monumental pillars where his foot reposed.

—Such is the power of the thighs, whose never-wearied vigour, and more than human length, bore the hero through a hundred nations to immortality. —But

a glance on the back revokes my rambling fancy; there new wonders arise. I look like one, who, after having admired the august front of a temple, is conducted to its top, where he is surprised at a dome, which his eyes can hardly command.

Here I see the chief system of the bones, the origin of the muscles, the cause of their motion and situation, and their assemblage, as if I beheld from the top of a mountain a country, over which nature has poured her various beauties; as smiling hills here softly descend into the lower vale, and there rise again, now confined and now enlarged: with such a pleasing variety here likewise arise hills of muscles, circumscribed by inferior ones, which, like the windings of Mæander, sensibly affect us, even before they strike the eye.

If you think it inconceivable how any part of the body but the head can be endowed with the power of thought; then learn here how the creative hand of the artist could animate matter. The back bending, as with intense meditation, gives me the idea of a head busied with the cheerful remembrance of its astonishing achievements; and with it, as it rises majestic and sage before my awed eye, all the other destroyed parts present themselves before me. An effusion of images pours from what is left, and immediately supplies the waste.

The might of the shoulders describes to me those arms, that strangled the lion on Cithæron's top, bound Cerberus, and dragged him from his post. The thighs and knees shew me those legs, that knew no rest, and unfatigued out-

stripped and caught the brazen-footed flag.

By a mysterious art, our mind, through all these feats of the hero's force, is led to the perfections of his soul; a monument which you in vain look for among the poets; they sing the power of his arms alone. But here, not even a hint is left of violence or lascivious love; from the calm repose of the parts, the grand and settled soul appears; the man who became the emblem of virtue; who, from his love of justice alone, faced every obvious danger; who restored security to the earth, and peace to its inhabitants.

This eminent and noble form of perfect nature is, we might say, wrapt up in immortality—of which the shape is but the recipient; a higher spirit seems to have occupied the place of the mortal parts; 'tis no longer that frame which still has monsters to face, and fiends to subdue; 'tis that, which, on Oëta's brow, purified from the dregs of mortality, has recovered its primitive splendor, the likeness of his supreme father.

Thus perfect neither Hylas saw him, nor Iolas: 'twas Hebe, goddess of immortal youth, that received him thus, to bestow on his godlike essence her never-fading bloom. In her arms he partook of the ambrosia of the gods; of which his body, void of the grosser nourishments of man, seems replete, not overstocked,

O could I see this image in that primitive grandeur, that beauty with which it appeared to the artist—to say what he thought—what we should think; my great part after his were then to de-

scribe it! But wishes are vain; and as Psyche saw the fatal charms of her lover, only to bewail his flight; so I see only the shadow of this Hercules, to bewail him irreparably lost.

Him art bemoans with me; for this work, which the might have opposed to the greatest discoveries of wit or meditation, and proud of whose superior merits she might even now, as in her golden days, have looked down on the homages of mankind; this very work, and perhaps the last, which the united strength of her forces produced—this work she sees now cruelly mangled, and, with many hundred others, almost destroyed.—But from these melancholy reflections her Genius turns, to teach us, from what remains, the ways that lead to perfection,

Abstract of a letter concerning Herculanæum, and the other adjacent subterraneous towns; from the abbé Winckelman, librarian of the Vatican, and antiquary to the Pope, to count Brühl, chamberlain to his Polish majesty.

THIS letter is divided into four parts; the first treats of the places that have been swallowed up by Mount Vesuvius; the second, of the land that has been gained by its eruptions; the third, of the discoveries that have been made, and the manner of searching the ruins; the fourth contains some new remarks on the subject,

According to Strabo, Herculanæum was situated on a neck of land which ran out into the sea, and was exposed to the winds that swept

swept the coast of Africa; and Mr. Winckelman observes, that being nearly on a level with the sea, the water must have been raised, and not the ground sunk, as appears by the buildings still remaining in their original position. The cities that suffered a common fate with Herculaneum, were Resina, or Regino, Pompeii, and Stabia.

It is his opinion, that Herculaneum was not buried under the lava, or a torrent of fire, produced by the liquefaction of stones of various kinds, but that it was first covered with ashes, and then with water; that the ashes were so hot as to burn the timber upon the ground into charcoal; and that the city being first buried in these ashes, and afterwards flooded by an inundation, was at length covered by the lava, which formed a kind of crust over all; which did not happen either to Pompeii or Stabia, to which the lava did not reach, and which are therefore covered only with a kind of light ashes, such as is found under the lava at Herculaneum.

As very few dead bodies have been found among the ruins, it is probable that the inhabitants had time to escape; and, as few moveables of value have been found, the whole consisting of some gold medals, and engraved stones, it is also probable that they had sufficient time to carry off their effects.

By the substances dug up at Pompeii it appears to have suffered by former eruptions of the volcano; for the city that is buried by one eruption, seems to have been built upon the burnt earth and

scoria thrown out by another; the streets also, as well as those of Herculaneum, are paved with large fragments of the lava.

It appears by the following inscription, that the Romans had dug into the ruins of Herculaneum:

SIGNA TRANSLATA EX AEDITIS
LOCIS AD CELEBRITATEM
THERMARVM SEVERIANARVM
AVDENTIVS SAEMILIANVS
V. C. CON.
CAMP. CONSTITVIT DEDICARI
QVE PRÆCEPIT
CURANTE T. ANNONIO CRY-
SANTIO V. P.

About the meaning of this inscription the learned are not agreed; some think it relates to the baths of Septimus Severus, others of Alexander Severus; but however this be, it proves to a demonstration, that the Romans dug at Herculaneum, and that the excavations were afterwards forgotten.

The modern discovery of Herculaneum was occasioned by the sinking a well in the year 1706 for the prince d'Elbeuf, at a little distance from his house: the work having been carried on to the natural mould, they found, under the ashes of Vesuvius, three large statues of women covered with drapery, which were claimed by the Austrian viceroy, and placed at Vienna, in the garden of prince Eugene. After his death, they were purchased by the king of Poland. We are told that they were destroyed in the late war.

The discovery of these statues put a stop to the digging, which was not renewed for more than

thirty years. After the king of Spain obtained the possession of Naples, it was undertaken again, but, unfortunately, it was left to the care of an engineer, who knew nothing about antiquities.

In the process of the work, the labourers discovered the theatre, and an inscription, by which it appeared to be at Herculaneum: they found also another public inscription, the letters of which were of bronze, and four palms high*; this they shewed to the engineer, who, with a stupidity scarce to be paralleled, ordered the letters to be torn from the wall uncopied, and, throwing them all into a basket, sent them in this confusion as a present to his majesty. His majesty, however, soon after thought fit to advance this incomparable engineer to an higher post. But his advancement was fortunate for learning and the arts, because he was succeeded by an intelligent man, one Charles Webber, a Swiss, to whom the world is indebted for all the discoveries that have been made since.

The success of the search for antiquities in the ruins of Herculaneum, produced searches of the same kind at Stabia and Pompeii; but Mr. Winckelman confines his account chiefly to the discoveries at Herculaneum, the principal of which is the theatre.

This building had 18 rows of seats, each seat being four palms wide, and one palm high. These seats are of earth, and a portico is raised above them, under which

there are three other rows of seats; between the lower seats there is a flight of seven steps to accommodate the spectators in getting to their places, and the lower seat describes a semicircle of sixty-two palms in diameter; whence it follows, that the theatre would contain thirty thousand five hundred persons, exclusive of those in the arena.

The pavement was of yellow antique marble, and the portico, with its cornice, of white marble: at the top of the theatre there was a car drawn by four horses, of bronze, and a figure in the car, of bronze gilt. This was thrown down and broken by the earthquake; but as all the parts remained, it might easily have been repaired. So little care, however, was taken of this curious and valuable piece of antiquity, that they threw it, in fragments as they found it, into a cart, and sent it to Naples, where they shot it, like rubbish, in a corner of the court before the castle.

They perceived, however, at length, that some persons thought these fragments of value, because they were frequently stolen: they then determined to do honour to what remained, in which they acted with equal taste and propriety: they melted down the greater part of it, and cast two busts of the king and queen.

If it were true, as has been supposed, that at the time of the eruption which buried this city, the theatre was filled with spectators, some remains of them would have

* A palm is three inches,

been found there. Nevertheless, it was at Stabia only that the bodies of three women were discovered, one of whom, who was certainly the servant of the others, was carrying, most probably, a small wooden box, which was found by the side of her, and which, as soon as it was touched, crumbled into powder. The two others had gold bracelets and ear-rings, which may be seen in the king's cabinet. Besides these, there have been discovered only some gold medals, some engraved stones, and a very few valuable marbles. *Herculaneum*, it is certain, was a large city. An inscription makes it probable that there were 300 taverns in it. *Petronius* calls it *Herculaneum*, *Herculis Porticum*; whence its modern name *Portici*.

Near the theatre was a temple, which is supposed to have been dedicated to *Hercules*: the walls of it were entirely covered with paintings, from which prints have been taken, and are to be found in the first volume of the paintings of *Herculaneum*.

This temple and the theatre stood in the public square, where the equestrian statues of the elder and younger *Nonius Balbus* were also discovered: at a small distance from this place was a villa, or country seat, in which were found many manuscripts, paintings, busts in bronze, and a fine pavement of African marble.

At this villa was discovered, among others, a small room de-

tached from the house, which admitted no light, where was found a picture representing serpents. He conjectures that this place was designed for the *Eleusinian mysteries*; and what serves to confirm this conjecture is, that there was found in the same room a very beautiful tripod of copper gilt.

Mr. *Winckelman* speaks also of a small temple discovered at *Pompeii*, in which there were several paintings; and of a villa that was discovered at *Stabia* or *Greganno*. He proceeds to give an account of several curiosities, which are preserved in the cabinet at *Portici*, and which he divides into two classes.

The first consists of utensils, paintings, and sculptures; the second of manuscripts.

He reckons up more than a thousand paintings, some large and some small. These paintings are not, properly speaking, in *water colours*, but in *distemper*, the first being mixed up with gum, whereas the other is mixed up with size and water, and thereby fitted for large works*. As it was thought at first that they were all in *fresco*, they were imprudently varnished, so that it is no longer possible to distinguish the manner and the methods that the ancient artists employed in executing them. The finest of these represents female dancers, and the centaurs on a dark ground; 'they are,' says our elegant author, 'as light as thought, and as beautiful as if they had been sketched by the hand of the *Graces*.' He has al-

* The Cartoons of *Raphael* (so called from their being on paper) are executed in this manner,

most as high an opinion of two other pieces, a young satyr attempting to kiss a nymph, and an old satyr enamoured of an hermaprodite. By his account, nothing can be conceived more voluptuous, or painted with more art. As to the fruit and flower-pieces, he thinks, that in that way nothing was ever more finished. But if such beautiful paintings were found on the walls of the house, what must have been the pictures? Four of these choice pictures were found at Stabia, leaning against the wall of an apartment, two and two, which were most evidently brought from some other place, perhaps from Greece, in order to be hung up in that room, if the eruption of Vesuvius had not happened. This important discovery was made about the end of 1761. These four pictures are thought superior to any thing that has been hitherto produced: the abbé Winckleman has described them in his *History of the Art among the Greeks*, a translation of which (into French) is impatiently expected.

One Guerra, a Venetian painter, of no great abilities, painted a great number of pieces, which he fraudulently pretended to have been dug up at this place, at Pompeii and Herculaneum, and sold them to some connoisseurs, at a very high price; and, if we believe our author, imposed on the count de Caylus himself; but the translator of the abbé's letter into French, by referring to the count's *Collection of Antiquities*, vol. iv. proves, that that noble connoisseur was the first who exclaimed against the cheats of Guerra. Guerra is since dead,

Besides the statues that have been mentioned already, there is one of the mother of Nonius Balbus; there is a Pallas, supposed to be a Grecian antique, an Etruscan Diana, and a satyr.

These curiosities, which are placed in the vaults of the castle, are not to be seen without an order from the king. The largest statues in bronze represent emperors and empresses; the rest are figures of women and divinities.

Among the busts of marble there is an Archimedes, and a very fine Agrippina the elder; some of them are known by the names written under them, particularly an Epicurus, an Hermachus, a Zeno, and two Demosthenes, and there are multitudes of pieces less considerable.

Mr. Winckleman, after giving an account of several inscriptions, mentions some bread that was found in these subterraneous cities, vases of wine, tripods, lamps, balances, which are all of the steel-yard kind, hinges for doors, and many other utensils. The great variety of things, that have been discovered by digging in these ruins, proves, that the ancients made no utensil or convenience in the form which we give them at present.

The author gives a very particular account of the manuscripts; he describes the manner and situation in which they were discovered, the subjects on which they are written, their form, and state of preservation, the shape and size of the characters, and the method taken to unroll them.

When these manuscripts were first discovered, they were taken for pieces of wood burnt to a coal;
many

many were broken to pieces, and thrown among the rubbish; but, at last, the order in which they were placed excited a more particular attention, and then the characters were discovered. They were found in a small apartment of the villa at Herculaneum, rolled up, inclosed in cabinets, and wrapped up in a paper of a thicker and stronger sort than that which was written on. On being collected together, they were found to amount to one thousand, the greatest part of which are preserved in the cabinet of Portici. The number that was broken to pieces and thrown among the ruins, is considerable.

Mr. Winckelman, in his account of these manuscripts, which are written on the Papyrus, or Reed of Egypt, takes occasion to make observations upon that plant.

The leaves of the Papyrus, or Egyptian Reed, on which these MSS. are written, are single, thinner than those of a poppy, laid one upon the other, and rolled either upon themselves, or round a tube. It was that, no doubt, which the ancients called *Umbilicus*, the navel of a book, either because this tube was in the centre of the roll, as the navel is in the middle of the belly; or because that which appeared on the outside resembled it. For this reason, *ad umbilicum ducere*, was used to signify a writing ready to be rolled up; and *ad umbilicum pervenire*, the having finished the reading of a book. One of these rolls may be seen in the 2d plate of the 2d vol. of the paintings of Herculaneum, where it is in the hands of the Muse Clio.

Most of the MSS. are about a

palm high, but some are two, and others three; they are rolled up, and many of them are about four fingers thick. They form cylinders, therefore, four fingers diameter, and from one to three palms long. The greater part of them are dry and shrivelled. They consist of many leaves, very thin, joined together at the ends, and are furnished with a small roller, on which they were rolled off as they were read. They are written but on one side, and in columns about four fingers wide, each column containing from 20 to 40 lines: There is a white space between each column, about a finger's breadth wide, and the columns have been divided by red lines. They have as yet opened only four of these rolls, which, by a very extraordinary chance, have happened to be works of the same author: This author is Philodemus of Gadara in Syria, an Epicurean, and contemporary with Cicero. The first MS. is a dissertation on music, in which the author endeavours to prove that it is hurtful to the morals of the state: the second is a treatise on Rhetoric, in which he considers the influence of eloquence in the administration of government, and takes occasion to examine the political principles of Epicurus and Hermachus: the third contains the first book of Rhetoric as a science; and the fourth is a treatise on Vice and Virtue.

The first MS. consists of four columns, and it is 30 palms long; the second is in 70 columns, and is long in proportion. The outward leaf of each MS. is lost, but fortunately the title, which ought to be at the beginning, is repeated at the end. All the words are written

written in capital letters, and separated neither by points nor commas, nor is there any mark to indicate the division of a word, when one part of it happens to be at the end of a line, and the rest at the beginning of another. Over some words there are marks which are now entirely unknown, and the form of the letters is very different from the common idea of the writing of ancient times; the *omega*, for example, in the middle of great letters, is made thus, ω ; from whence it follows, that the custom of mixing it in this manner with capital letters is more ancient than is generally imagined. The characters distinguished by a particular form are, A. Δ. E. A. M. P. and σ . The *sigma* is always round C. Over some letters there are accents and points, of which the use is now totally unknown.

As to the ink and pens of the ancients, it is supposed that the ink was not so fluid as ours, and that there was no vitriol in the composition. Some of it was discovered in an inkhorn at Herculaneum. It appeared like a fat oil, with which one might still write; their pens were of wood, or reed, cut in the same shape as ours, the nib equally long, but without a slit; several of these pens have been found in the ruins, and some tablets, covered with a coat of wax.

As to unrolling the MSS. no man was ever more dextrous than Father Anthony Piaggi, a Genoese, who contrived how to do it, and is, accordingly, employed in that task, and in copying them as fast as they are unrolled; nor can any thing be more ingenious than the machine which he employs for that purpose, and of which there is a

description in Mr. Winckleman's letter. But his process is very tedious, and requires infinite patience. He is four or five hours unrolling the breadth of an inch, and a month in arriving to that of a foot.

Our learned abbé, therefore, has good reason for wishing, that he would select some of the MSS. and, that, when he has begun to open one whose subject seems uninteresting, he would lay it by for a time, and proceed to the discovery of something better. What pleasure, for instance, would it be, to find, amidst these MSS. those books that are lost of Diodorus; the history of Theopompus, and of Ephorus; or rather, the judgment of Aristotle on dramatic poetry; the tragedies that are wanting of Sophocles or Euripides; the comedies of Menander and Alexis; the treatises on architecture, the rules of symmetry of Pamphylus, a work composed for painters? In these wishes, no doubt, all the literary world will most heartily join; since it is evident, that, in spite of F. Piaggi's dexterity and assiduity, the work must go on very slow, since, besides unrolling these MSS. he has them to copy a first and a second time, though he does not understand the Greek, in order to have, at least, a clean copy fit for the academy's inspection.

Father Piaggi proposed to engrave and publish these MSS. as the work is carrying on, and he had himself etched one column of the first manuscript with great accuracy, but the members of the academy would not suffer him to proceed, because he was a foreigner; and the design of publishing them seems to be now wholly

wholly laid aside. But, on the other hand; they have, we are told, begun to make models in plaister of the finest statues, in order to send them to Spain.

Mr. Winckleman concludes his letter by a description of the manner in which these curious remains of antiquity are ranged in the Museum of Portici, allotted for their reception; and he gives a particular description of almost every article, by which it appears, that he has not only seen them, but examined them with much more attention than those by whom former accounts have been written.

The present king of Spain has instituted an academy, consisting of fifteen members, to explain and describe the treatises in this collection, and they meet once a week at the marquis Tannucci's, the secretary of state. They presented to this nobleman, some time ago, an explanation of the first volume of the MSS. that had been unrolled; but he found it so diffuse, and so loaded with learned impertinence, that he took the trouble of retrenching the superfluities himself. The criticisms will not certainly be much relished by the academicians at Naples; and other foreigners will have a better opinion of them.

It is, however, to be hoped, that care will be taken for the future more effectually to let the world benefit by the great expence which his majesty is at to carry on this undertaking.

As, for some years past, Mr. Winckleman has had the curiosity to examine distinctly those inestimable treasures of antiquity preserved in the royal cabinet at

Portici; and the king's orders, and the friendship of M. Camillo Paderni, the keeper of the cabinet, enabled him fully to gratify that curiosity, it is no wonder that, as he tells count Bruhl, the particulars he relates should be equally new and interesting.

We hope, therefore, that he will not forget the promise which he has made the public in these remarkable words: 'I am in hopes that this letter, written in the country, at Gastel Gandolfo, one of the most magnificent houses of my master, and, I may say, my friend, his eminence cardinal Alberoni, and, consequently, *without the help of any book*, will one day become a more natural treatise; for I promise myself the pleasure of reviewing these treasures from time to time, and perhaps I may bring it this autumn.'

Some account of a work lately printed at Florence, in three volumes octavo, intitled, Græcæ Ecclesiæ Vetera Monumenta, or Ancient Monuments of the Greek Church.

THIS collection is made from MSS. in the library of Medicis, by M. Bandini, librarian to his Imperial majesty, and contains the following articles:

1. A letter of the emperor Justinian against Theodore de Mopsuestes, the letter of Iba, and the books of Theodoret against the Catholic Faith.

2. The two first books of the poem written by the empress Eudoxia upon the martyrdom of St. Cyprian, who suffered at Nicomedia under the emperor Dioclesian, and who ought to be distinguished from

from the celebrated bishop of Carthage. Photius gives the plan of this poem in his Bibliotheca, and tells us that it consisted of three books: the two first are printed in this collection with a Latin version in verse, written by M. Sarti, who is jointly concerned with Bandini in this work.

3. An homily upon the repentance of Nineveh, attributed to St. Chrysostom, but probably the work of some other ancient writer.

4. A sermon of Anastasius Sinaïtus, in which there is an history of the dispute concerning the works and volitions of Jesus Christ; this is a sequel to two others, which were last printed in 1615, with the works of St. Gregory of Nice.

5. An ancient table of the divisions of the chapters of the octateuch, as it stood in a fine MS. of the tenth century.

6. The form of abjuration of the Athinganes*, which is not found in the Eucologia published by Goar, nor any other.

7. Translations in Latin verse of some epigrams of St. Gregory Nazianzen, which were published by Muratori in his anecdotes, with a version in prose. These translations in verse are by M. Salvini, who has corrected many errors in Muratori's edition of the original.

8. A particular account of a MS. containing many polemic and historical works of Johan. Cantacuzencus against the heretics, Pa-

lamas Barlaam, and Acindinus.

9. A poem in praise of the emperor Johan. Paleologos, written by one John, a deacon of Constantinople, whom Montfaucon calls Orestiadès, taking the name of the monastery to which he belonged for the name of the man.

10. An extract of St. Chrysostom's exposition of Job, which, except some fragments published with the harmony of Nicetas upon the same book by Junius in 1637, has never been printed.

11. A very particular account of a MS. containing *the treasure of the Orthodox Faith*, written by Nicetas Choniatus†, between the year 1204 and the year 1216, when he died. A Latin version of the five first books of this great work, which consists of 27, had been before published by Peter Morell; the whole would make two large volumes in folio. In this account there are many extracts of the work, and an alphabetical list of the authors cited in it.

12. An analysis of the Christian topography of Cosmas Indicopleustes, published by Montfaucon, with many historical particulars concerning that author, who wrote many pieces, of which the greater number are lost.

13. A sermon upon St. Mary Magdalen, written by Nicephorus Calixtus, surnamed the Thucydides of the church.

14. Another sermon upon the

* The Athinganes differed very little, if at all, from the Melchisedecians, so called, because they denied the divinity of Jesus Christ, and pretended that he was inferior to Melchisedec: Theodosius the banker was the author of this heresy; and, for that reason, those who adopted it were called Theodosians.

† This surname was given him because he was born at Colossæ, a town of Phrygia, which, by the writers of the middle ages, was called Chonæ.

Synicastes*, supposed to have been written by St. Basil, but never published.

15. Another table of the divisions of the books of the *Old Testament*, more extensive than that mentioned above.

16. A small treatise of the four rivers of Paradise, in which, among other whimsical fancies, the anonymous author supposes the river Pison to be the Danube.

17. A curious account of a manuscript, containing many ascetic and moral works of the holy fathers, some of which have never been published.

18. A short piece in Iambic verse, in honour of Theodoret, bishop of Cyr.

19. An account of a MS. containing a harmony of the prophets, a work of great importance, which has never been published: it is attributed to the celebrated St. Hippolytus, bishop and martyr, and contains several fragments which Fabricius has not inserted in his ex-

cellent edition of the works of that writer.

20. Extracts from another MS. containing lives of several saints, and some works of St. John Chrysostom.

21. An analysis of a commentary on the fourteen prayers of St. Gregory Nazianzen, extracted from the works of several of the fathers, by Basil the younger of Cesarea, with an epistle dedicatory to Constantine Porphyrogenatus.

22. An account of the work of Arsenius, entitled, *Violaria Compositio*, which has been printed at Rome, but from a copy not so correct as the Florentine manuscript; with an epistle from the author to Leo the Tenth, and an alphabetical list of all the writers cited in the work.

The editor of these volumes has enriched his work with many prefatory observations and critical notes on the pieces he has published, and the authors by whom they were written.

* This name has been given by ecclesiastical writers to those who abuse the principle, 'To clean consciences all is clean; and who therefore live promiscuously with women, though unmarried.

A TABLE exhibiting the Standards, Weight, Value, and a comparative View of English Gold Money, from King William I. Ann. 1066, to King George III. Ann. 1764.

Years of the Kings and Queens Reigns, or the Dates of the several Mint Indentures.	Standard of the gold at each period.		Value or No of pounds, &c. Troy of the lb. stand. gold has been coined into.			Value of 20 shillings of coined gold at each period in our present money.			Proportion of the same 20 shillings to our present 20 shillings.		Proportion between the current value of the pound Troy of standard filv. & standard gold.		Proportion of fine silver to fine gold at each period.				
	Fine gold.		Alloy.	Value or No of pounds, &c. Troy of the lb. stand. gold has been coined into.			Value of 20 shillings of coined gold at each period in our present money.			Proportion of the same 20 shillings to our present 20 shillings.		Proportion between the current value of the pound Troy of standard filv. & standard gold.					
	oz. dw. gr.	oz. dw. gr.		l. s. d.	l. s. d.	l. s. d.	l. s. d.	l. s. d.	l. s. d.	l. s. d.	l. s. d.						
Anni Regnorum. A. D.																	
William I. — 1066	11	18	18	0	1	6	9	0	0	15	0	5	12	8½	9.0000	8.36874	
William II. — 1087	11	18	18	0	1	6	9	0	0	15	0	5	12	8½	14.8148	13.7754	
18th Edw. VI. } 1345	11	18	18	0	1	6	15	0	0	1	5	1½	3	7	7½	13.0041	12.0917
18th same — 1345	11	18	18	0	1	6	13	3	4	1	2	0½	3	17	0½	12.4444	11.5714
20th same — 1347	11	18	18	0	1	6	14	0	0	1	3	5½	3	12	5½	12.0000	11.1581
27, 30, 37, & 46th d. } 1373	11	18	18	0	1	6	15	0	0	1	5	1½	3	7	7½	11.1111	10.3315
18th Richard II. } 1395	11	18	18	0	1	6	16	13	4	1	7	11½	3	0	10½	12.0000	11.1581
and 3d Henry IV. } 1402	11	18	18	0	1	6	22	10	0	1	17	8½	2	5	0½	11.1111	10.3315
9th Henry V. — 1422	11	18	18	0	1	6	16	13	4	1	7	11½	3	0	10½	11.1111	10.3315
18th & 39th Hen. VI. } 1422	11	18	18	0	1	6	16	13	4	1	7	11½	3	0	10½	11.1111	10.3315
1461	11	18	18	0	1	6	16	13	4	1	7	11½	3	0	10½	11.1111	10.3315
1426	11	18	18	0	1	6	20	16	8	1	14	10½	2	8	8½	11.1111	10.3315
4th same — 1465	11	18	18	0	1	6	22	10	0	1	17	8½	2	5	0½	12.0000	11.1581
4th Edw. VII. } 1465	11	18	18	0	1	6	22	10	0	1	17	8½	2	5	0½	12.0000	11.1581
5, 8, 11, 16, & 22d d. } 1482	11	18	18	0	1	6	22	10	0	1	17	8½	2	5	0½	12.0000	11.1581
1st Richard III. } 1483	11	18	18	0	1	6	22	10	0	1	17	8½	2	5	0½	12.0000	11.1581
& 9th Henry VII. } 1494	11	18	18	0	1	6	27	0	0	2	5	2½	1	17	6½	12.0000	11.1581
1st and 23d Henry VIII. } 1509	11	18	18	0	1	6	27	0	0	2	5	2½	1	17	6½	12.0000	11.1581
1532	11	18	18	0	1	6	27	0	0	2	5	2½	1	17	6½	12.0000	11.1581

ANTIQUITIES.

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34th fame	1543	11	10	0	1	0	0	10	0	28	16	0	2	10	1	13	11	1	1.69614	12.0000	11.1000	11.2652
36th fame	1545	11	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	30	0	0	2	14	6	1	1	1	1.55750	12.5000	12.0000	10.4348
37th fame	1546	11	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	30	0	0	2	14	6	1	1	1	1.55750	12.5000	12.0000	6.81818
14th & 2d Ed. VI.	1549	10	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	30	0	0	3	0	0	1	8	3	1.19514	12.5000	12.0000	5.0000
3d fame	1550	11	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	34	0	0	3	1	9	1	7	5	1.37426	9.4444	9.4444	5.15151
4th fame	1551	11	18	18	0	1	6	28	16	0	2	8	3	1	15	2	1	1	1.76066	8.0000	8.0000	2.01048
6th fame	1553	11	18	18	0	1	6	36	0	0	3	0	3	0	3	1	8	2	1.40853	12.0000	12.0000	11.1078
6th fame	1553	11	0	0	1	0	0	33	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	1	8	3	1.41591	11.0000	11.0000	11.0500
1st Mary I.	1553	11	18	18	0	1	6	36	0	0	3	0	3	0	3	1	8	2	1.40853	12.0000	12.0000	11.0576
2d Elizabeth	1560	11	0	0	1	0	0	33	0	0	3	0	3	0	3	1	8	3	1.41591	11.0000	11.0000	11.1000
2d and 35th fame	1594	11	18	18	0	1	6	36	0	0	3	0	3	0	3	1	8	2	1.40853	12.0000	12.0000	11.1581
19th and 26th d	1578	11	18	18	0	1	6	36	10	0	3	1	1	1	1	1	7	9	1.38924	11.7741	11.7741	10.9481
43d fame	1601	11	0	0	1	0	0	33	10	0	3	0	10	1	1	7	10	1	1.39477	10.8664	10.8664	10.9047
43d fame	1601	11	0	0	1	0	0	37	10	0	3	8	2	1	4	11	1	1	1.24500	12.0967	12.0967	12.2076
1st James I.	1603	11	0	0	1	0	0	37	4	0	3	7	7	1	1	5	1	1	1.25804	12.0000	12.0000	12.1091
2d fame	1604	11	18	18	0	1	6	40	10	0	3	7	10	1	1	5	0	1	1.25203	13.0645	13.0645	12.1479
3d fame	1605	11	18	18	0	1	6	44	0	0	3	13	8	1	3	0	1	1	1.15243	14.1935	14.1935	13.1977
10th fame	1613	11	0	0	1	0	0	40	18	4	3	14	4	1	2	10	1	1	1.14195	13.1935	13.1935	13.3189
10th fame	1613	11	0	0	1	0	0	40	18	4	3	14	4	1	2	10	1	1	1.14195	13.1935	13.1935	13.3189
2d Charles I.	1627	11	18	18	0	1	6	44	10	0	3	14	6	1	2	9	1	1	1.33948	14.3548	14.3548	13.3478
12th Charles II.	1661	11	0	0	1	0	0	41	0	0	3	14	6	1	2	9	1	1	1.13948	13.2258	13.2258	13.3460
2d Charles I.	1627	11	0	0	1	0	0	44	10	0	4	0	10	1	1	1	1	1	1.05000	14.3548	14.3548	14.4853
22d Charles II.	1671	11	0	0	1	0	0	47	15	9	4	6	11	1	0	19	6	1	.976741	15.4314	15.4314	15.5717
1st James II.	1685	11	0	0	1	0	0	46	14	6	4	4	13	1	0	0	0	1	1.00000	15.07258	15.07258	15.29960
William III.	1717	11	0	0	1	0	0	46	14	6	4	4	13	1	0	0	0	1	1.00000	15.07258	15.07258	15.29960
3d George I.	1763	11	0	0	1	0	0	46	14	6	4	4	13	1	0	0	0	1	1.00000	15.07258	15.07258	15.29960
3d George III.	1763	11	0	0	1	0	0	46	14	6	4	4	13	1	0	0	0	1	1.00000	15.07258	15.07258	15.29960

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Notes to the foregoing Table.

* * The standard of gold is commonly estimated by carats, but in this table I made use of Troy ounces, penny-weights, and grains, for that purpose, as being more generally understood; however, it may be remarked here, that acarat is not any certain quantity or weight, but a 24th part of any quantity, or weight; the mint-men and goldsmiths divide the caract into four equal parts, which they call caract-grains, or grains of a caract, and this grain is divided into two eighths, and each of those eighths into two sixteenths, each of which are again divided into thirty-two parts of the caract. Thus, in the foregoing table,

oz. dwts. gr.	Ca. Car. 8ths.	oz. dwts. gr.	Ca. Car. 8ths.
11 18 18 } in the co-	23 3 1	0 1 6 } in the	0 0 1
11 10 0 } lumn of	23 0 0	0 10 0 } col. of	1 0 0
11 0 0 } fine gold	22 0 0	1 0 0 } alloy is	2 0 0
10 0 0 } is equal to	20 0 0	2 0 0 } equal to,	4 0 0

So in our present gold coin the standard is 22 caracts of fine gold, and two caracts of other metal, as standard silver, or equal parts of silver and copper, or all parts rose copper; these two caracts are called alloy. The first guineas, viz. those of Charles II. and James II. were generally alloyed with standard silver, but those of William III. and since, are alloyed with silver and copper, and the goldsmiths commonly alloy their gold with all copper. Hence the different colours of gold.

† Most authors have been of opinion, that there was no gold coined in England before A. D. 1345, the 18th Edward III-VI; but this has of late been controverted. See an excellent dissertation on this subject by that learned antiquary the rev. Samuel Pegge, A. M. printed at London in 1755, in 4to, intituled, *A series of dissertations on some elegant and very valuable Anglo-Saxon remains, &c.*—Consult also the Gent. Mag. vol. xxvi. p. 285, 466. and vol. xxvii. p. 499, 500. upon this subject.

¶ It is proper to observe here, that in 1671, the 22d of Charles II. the pound, or 12 ounces of standard gold—(viz. 11 ounces fine gold, and 1 ounce alloy) was coined into 44 pieces and a half, each weighing 5 penny-weights 9.438 grains, which were called guineas (because the gold of which they were coined was brought from the Guinea coast in Africa), and their current value was fixed at the same time at 20 shillings each; and about 1690, the 2d William III. the same pieces were raised by proclamation to 21s. and 6d. each, at which value they continued (except in the instances mentioned in the next paragraph) till 1717, the 3d George I. when they were, by another proclamation, reduced to 21s. each, which is their present current value; their standard and weight have always been and still continue the same.

In 1695 the English silver money was so much reduced by clipping, &c. that a guinea was worth or went for 30 shillings of this clipped silver (or rather 30 shillings sunk by clipping to a guinea, 21s. 6d.); but in a few months an act of parliament reduced them to 28 shillings, and soon after to 26 shillings, and in a few weeks after to 22 shillings; and when the new coined silver began to circulate (which they did the same year), they presently sunk to their former value of 21s. and 6d. each: but as these variations were of so short continuance, I do not insert them in the table.

During the debates in parliament concerning the proposed re-coinage of the silver money, the following computation of the value of silver money coined in the reigns of Q. Elizabeth, K. James I. and K. Charles I. was published in *An essay for the amendment of the silver coin*, London, printed in 1695.

The

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The author computes that the silver sterling monies coined in the reign of Q. Elizabeth (exclusive of some base Irish monies) amounted to	l.	s. d.
_____	4632132	3 22
The silver monies coined in the reign of K. James I. are computed at	1700000	0 0
In K. Charles I.'s reign was coined of silver money	8776544	10 8
	15109476	13 52

Then he considers how far this sum is to be abated.

First, all Q. Elizabeth's crowns, half-crowns, groats, quarter shillings, half groats, three half penny pieces, three farthing pieces, and half pence, are wholly sunk.

Secondly, great numbers of her shillings and six-pences are melted down or lost.

Thirdly, the crowns, groats, two-pences, pence, and half-pence of King James I. and King Charles I. are quite gone, with many of their half-crowns, shillings, and six-pences; so that he reckons there was not left above a third part of the whole coined in these three reigns, which make

To this the unmelted coins of K. Charles II. K. James II. and K. William III. which he supposed to amount to about	5036492 l.
	563508

So the whole of the silver money, clipped and unclipped, hoarded and current, then was	5600000
--	---------

Of this sum he reckons four millions consisted of clipped money, and the remaining million six hundred thousand pounds to be unclipped, and lying in hoards, or current in the remote counties.

The author proceeds to compute how far the clipped pieces may have been diminished in the weight. In order to this he observes, that one hundred pounds sterling in silver, according to the standard of the mint, ought to be 32 pounds, 3 ounces, 1 penny-weight, 22 grains, Troy. Now there had been brought in promiscuously, in the months of May, June, and July, of the year 1695, 572 bags of one hundred pounds each, which 572 bags, according to the standard, should have weighed

Troy weight	18451 6 16 8
But upon examination they weighed only	9480 11 5 0

Deficiency in the 572000 l.	8970 7 11 2
-----------------------------	-------------

The weight of one hundred pounds sterling, according to the mint	32 3 1 22
--	-----------

The medium of the weight of each hundred pounds of the clipped money	16 8 18 0
--	-----------

The medium of the deficiency	15 6 3 22
------------------------------	-----------

Hence it appears that the current silver coins were diminished near one half, about the proportion of 10 to 22; consequently, if there were four millions of clipped money to be re-coined, it would make but about two millions, so that there would be a loss of about that sum. The real loss proved to be 2,200,000 l.

Formerly there was in England, as there are still in other countries, what we call the rights of seignorage and brassage; but since the 18th Charles II. 1667, there is nothing taken either for the king, or for the expences of coining, it having been settled by act of parliament, that all money should be struck at the public expence (which is defrayed by a duty of 10 s. per ton on wine, beer, and brandy imported, called the coinage

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coinage duty) so that weight is returned for weight (in proportion to their standards) to all persons who carry their gold and silver to the Tower.

In our present coinage.

Fine silver to sterling silver is in value

As 1 to .9250.

And sterling silver to fine silver is in value

As 1 to 1.081081081.

Fine gold to standard gold is in value

As 1 to .91667, or as 24 to 22.

And standard gold to fine gold is in value

As 1 to 1.090909090.

The specific gravity of fine gold is 1918½, and of our present standard or coined gold, is 1773½, from an actual trial of 20 guineas of different dates.

The specific gravity of fine silver is 1043½, and of our present standard of coined silver is 10360, from an actual trial of six crown-pieces of different dates.

In both the tables, in the column intitled *Anno Regni*, there are two Roman numerals fixed to the several names of Edward; the first or uppermost of which denotes the number of kings of that name since the Conquest, and the other the number of kings of the same name from Egbert, first monarch of all England; which distinction is proper to be observed.

The materials of the above were collected from the same authors that are mentioned in my table of the English silver coins (see our last vol. p. 174), with which this table is closely connected, as will appear from the titles of the 9th and 10th columns, and from the foregoing notes.

H—r—h, Feb. 11, 1765.

G O T H R C K.

On the origin of the English stage, &c. extracted from the ingenious Mr. Percy's Reliques of ancient English poetry.

IT is well known that dramatic poetry in this and most other nations of Europe owes its origin, or at least its revival, to those religious shows, which in the dark ages were usually exhibited on the more solemn festivals. At those times they were wont to represent in the churches the lives and miracles of the saints, or some of the more important stories of scripture. And as the most mysterious subjects were frequently chosen, such as the Incarnation, Pas-

son, and Resurrection of Christ, &c. these exhibitions acquired the general name of *Mysteries*. At first they were probably a kind of dumb shows, intermingled, it may be, with a few short speeches; at length they grew into a regular series of connected dialogues, formally divided into acts and scenes. Specimens of these in their most improved state (being at best but poor artless compositions) may be seen amongst Doddsley's old plays, and in Osborne's *Harleian Miscell.* How they were exhibited in their most simple form, we may learn from an ancient novel (often quoted by our old dramatic poets*) intitled "A merye jest of a

* See Ben Johnson's *Poetaster*, act 3, sc. 4. and his *Masque of the Fortunate Isles*.

man that was called Howleglas *." &c. being a translation from the Dutch language, in which he is named *Ulenpiegel*. Howleglas, whose waggish tricks are the subject of this book, after many adventures, comes to live with a priest, who makes him his parish-clerk. This priest is described as keeping a *leman*, or concubine, who had but one eye, to whom Howleglas owed a grudge for revealing his rogueries to his master. The story thus proceeds, . . . ' And than in the meane season, while Howleglas was paryshe clarke, at Easter they should play the Resurrection of our Lorde; and for because then the men wer not learned, nor could not read, the priest toke his leman, and put her in the grave for an Aungell: and this seeing Howleglas, toke to him .iij. of the symplest persons that were in the towne, that played the .iij. Maries; and the person [i. e. Parson or Rector] played Christe, with a baner in his hand. Then saide Howleglas to the symple persons, When the Aungell asketh you, whom you seke, you may saye, The parson's leman with one iye, Than it fortuneth that the tyme was come that they must play, and the Angel asked them whom they sought, and than sayd they, as Howleglas had shewed and lerned them afore, and than answered they, We seke the priest's leman with one iye, And than the priest might heare that

he was mocked. And when the priestes leman heard that, she arose out of the grave, and would have smyten with her fist Howleglas upon the cheke, but she missed him, and smote one of the symple persons that played one of the thre Maries; and he gave her another; and than toke she him by the heare [hair]; and that seeing, his wife come running hastily to smite the priestes leman; and than the priest seeing this, caste down hys baner, and went to helpe hys woman, so that the one gave the other sore strokes, and made great noyse in the church. And than Howleglas seyng them lyinge together by the eares in the bodi of the church, went his way out of the village, and came no more there †.

As the old mysteries frequently required the representation of some allegorical personage, such as Death, Sin, Charity, Faith, and the like, by degrees the rude poets of those unlettered ages began to form complete dramatic pieces, consisting entirely of such personifications. These they intitled *Moral Plays*, or *Moralities*. The Mysteries were very inartificial, representing the scripture-stories simply according to the letter, But the moralities are not devoid of invention; they exhibit outlines of the dramatic art; they contain something of a fable or plot, and even attempt to delineate characters and manners ‡.

The

* Howleglas is said in the preface to have died in M.CCCC.L.; at the end of the book, in M.CCCC.L.

† C. Imprinted . . . by Wyllyam Copland; without date, in 4to. black letter, among Mr. Garrick's Old Plays, K. vol. 10.

‡ Though the English plays of those times were so extremely rude, yet still there remain some Latin plays written by the monks of those obscure times,

The old Mysteries, which ceased to be acted after the Reformation, seem to have given rise to a third species of stage exhibition, which, though now confounded with tragedy or comedy, were by our first dramatic writers considered as quite distinct from them both: these were historical plays, or histories, a species of dramatic writing, which resembled the old Mysteries in representing a series of historical events simply in the order of time in which they happened, without any regard to the three great unities. These pieces seem to differ from tragedy, just as much as Historical poems do from Epic; as the *Pharsalia* does from the *Æneid*. What might contribute to make dramatic poetry take this turn was, that soon after the Mysteries ceased to be exhibited, there was published a large collection of poetical narratives, called, *The Mirrour for Magistrates**, wherein a great number of the most eminent characters in English history are drawn relating their own misfortunes. This book was popular, and of a dramatic cast, and therefore, as an elegant writer† has well observed, might have its influence in producing historic plays. These narratives probably furnished the subjects, and the ancient Mysteries suggested the plan.

That our old writers consider-

ed historical plays as somewhat distinct from tragedy and comedy, appears from numberless passages of their works. "Of late days," says Stow, "instead of those stage-plays‡ have been used comedies, tragedies, enterludes, and histories both true and fained." Survey of London ||. Beaumont and Fletcher, in the prologue to the Captain, say,

"This is nor Comedy, nor
"Tragedy.
"Nor history."—

Polonius in *Hamlet* commends the actors, as the best in the world "either for tragedie, comedie, historie, pastorall," &c. And Shakespear's friends, Heminge and Condell, in the first folio edition of his plays, in 1623; have not only intitled their book "Mr. William Shakespear's Comedies, Histories, and Tragedies;" but in their table of contents have arranged them under those three several heads; placing in the class of histories, "King John, Richard II. Henry IV. 2 pts. Henry V. Henry VI. 3 pts. Richard III. and Henry VIII."

This distinction deserves the attention of the critics: for if it be the first canon of sound criticism to examine any works by those rules the author prescribed for his observance, then we ought not to try Shakespear's histories by the

with a greater share of wit than some readers would be apt to believe: it is therefore probable, that these Latin productions were the original models of our plays in England, as we are certain they were in France, where a law was made in the time of Charlemagne, that sacred representation should only be in the language of the vulgar.

* The first part of which was printed in 1559.

† Catalogue of royal and noble authors, vol. i. p. 166, 167.

‡ The Creation of the world, acted at Skinner's-well in 1469.

|| See Mr. Wharton's observations, vol. ii. p. 109.

general laws of tragedy or comedy. Whether the rule itself be vicious or not, is another inquiry: but certainly, we ought to examine a work only by those principles according to which it was composed. This would save a deal of impertinent criticism.

An Essay on the ancient English Minstrels; from the same.

THE Minstrels seem to have been the genuine successors of the ancient Bards, who united the arts of poetry and music, and sung verses to the harp, of their own composing. It is well known what respect was shewn to their Bards by the Britons; and no less was paid to the northern * Scalds by most of the nations of Gothic race. Our Saxon ancestors, as well as their brethren the ancient Danes, had been accustomed to hold men of this profession in the highest reverence. Their skill was considered as something divine, their persons were deemed sacred, their attendance was solicited by kings, and they were every where loaded with honours and rewards †. In short, poets and their art were held among them in that rude admiration, which is

ever shewn by an ignorant people to such as excel them in intellectual accomplishments. When the Saxons were converted to Christianity, in proportion as letters prevailed among them, this rude admiration began to abate, and poetry was no longer a peculiar profession. The poet and the Minstrel ‡ became two persons. Poetry was cultivated by men of letters indiscriminately, and many of the most popular rhymes were composed amidst the leisure and retirement of monasteries. But the Minstrels continued a distinct order of men, and got their livelihood by singing verses to the harp, at the houses of the great. There they were still hospitably and respectfully received, and retained many of the honours shewn to their predecessors, the Bards and Scalds, And, indeed, though some of them only recited the compositions of others, many of them still composed songs themselves, and all of them could probably invent a few stanzas on occasion. I have no doubt but most of the old heroic ballads in this collection were produced by this order of men. For, although some of the larger metrical romances might come from the pen of the monks

* So the ancient Danes, &c. intitled their Bards, See pref. to Five pieces of Runic poetry, 8vo. 1763.

† Mallet L'Introd. a l'Hist. de Dannemarck, 4to, Bartholin. Antiq. Dan. 4to,

‡ The word MINSTREL is derived from the French *Menestrier*, and was not in use here before the Norman conquest. It is remarkable, that our old monkish historians do not use the word *Citharædus*, *Cantator*, or the like, to express a MINSTREL in Latin; but either *Mimus*, *Histrion*, *Joculator*, or some other word that implies gesture. Hence it should seem that the Minstrels set off their singing by mimicry or action; or, according to Dr. Brown's hypothesis, united the powers of melody, poem, and dance. See his ingenious Hist. of the rise of poetry, &c.

or others, yet the smaller narratives were probably composed by the Minstrels who sung them. From the amazing variations which occur in different copies of these old pieces, it is evident they made no scruple to alter each other's productions, and the reciter added or omitted whole stanzas, according to his own fancy or convenience.

In the early ages, as is hinted above, this profession was held in great reverence among the Saxon tribes, as well as among their Danish brethren. This appears from two remarkable facts in history, which shew that the same arts of music and song were equally admired among both nations, and that the privileges and honours conferred upon the professors of them were common to both; as it is well known their customs, manners, and even language, were not in those times very dissimilar.

When our great king Alfred was desirous to learn the true situation of the Danish army, which had invaded his realm, he assumed the dress and character of a Minstrel*, and taking his harp, and only one attendant (for in the earliest times it was not unusual for a Minstrel to have a servant to carry his harp), he went with the utmost security into the Danish camp. And though he could not but be known to be a Saxon, the character he had assumed procured

him a hospitable reception; he was admitted to entertain the king at table, and staid among them long enough to contrive that assault, which afterwards destroyed them. This was in the year 878.

About sixty years after, a Danish king made use of the same disguise to explore the camp of our king Athelstan. With his harp in his hand, and dressed like a Minstrel†, Anlaf, king of the Danes, went among the Saxon tents, and making his stand near the king's pavilion, began to play, and was immediately admitted. There he entertained Athelstan and his lords with his singing and his music; and was at length dismissed with an honourable reward, though his songs must have discovered him to have been a Dane. Athelstan was saved from the consequences of this stratagem by a soldier, who had observed Anlaf bury the money which had been given him, from some scruple of honour, or motive of superstition. This occasioned a discovery.

From the uniform procedure of both these kings, it is plain that the same mode of entertainment prevailed among both people, and that the Minstrel was a privileged character among both. Even so late as the reign of Edward II. the Minstrels were easily admitted into the royal presence, as appears from a passage in Stow,

* *Fingens se IOCULATOREM, assumpta cithara, &c.* Ingulphi hist. p. 369.—*Sab specie MIMI . . . ut IOCULATORIÆ professor artis.* Malmesh. l. 2. c. 4. p. 43. One name for a Minstrel in old French was *JOUCLEUR*.

† *Assumpta manu citharæ . . . professus MIMUM, qui hujusmodi arte stipem quotidianum mercaretur . . . Jussu abire pretium cantus accepit.* Malm. l. 2. c. 6.

† Survey of Lond. 1603. p. 469,

which

which also shews the splendor of their appearance.

"In the year 1316, Edward the Second did solemnize his feast of Pentecost at Westminster, in the great hall; where sitting royally at the table with his peers about him, there entered a woman adorned like a Minstrel*, sitting on a great horse trapped, as Minstrels then used, who rode round about the tables, shewing pastime; and at length came up to the king's table, and laid before him a letter, and forthwith turning her horse, saluted every one, and departed."—The subject of this letter was a remonstrance to the king on the favours heaped by him on his minions, to the neglect of his knights and faithful servants.

The messenger was sent in a Minstrel's habit, as what would gain an easy admission†; and was a woman concealed under that habit. I suppose, to disarm the king's resentment; for I do not find that any of the real Minstrels were of the female sex, and therefore conclude this was only an artful contrivance peculiar to that occasion.

In the 4th year of Richard II.‡, John of Gaunt erected at Tetbury in Staffordshire, a Court of Minstrels, with a full power to receive suit and service from the men of this profession within five neigh-

bouring counties, to enact laws, and determine their controversies; and to apprehend and arrest such of them as should refuse to appear at the said court, annually held on the 16th of August. For this they had a charter§, by which they were empowered to appoint a king of the Minstrels, with four officers, to preside over them. These were every year elected with great ceremony, the whole form of which is described by Dr. Plott||; in whose time however they seem to have become mere musicians.

Even so late as the reign of king Henry VIII. the reciters of verses, or moral speeches learnt by heart, intruded without ceremony into all companies; not only in taverns, but in the houses of the nobility themselves. This we learn from Erasmus¶, whose argument led him only to describe a species of these men who did not sing their compositions; but the others that did, enjoyed without doubt the same privileges.

The reader will find that the Minstrels continued down to the reign of Elizabeth; in whose time they had lost much of their dignity, and were sinking into contempt and neglect. Yet still they sustained a character far superior to any thing we can conceive at present of the singers of old ballads.

When queen Elizabeth was en-

* *Ornata HISTRIONALI habitu.* Walsing. p. 109.

† When the porter was blamed for admitting her, he answered, *Non esse mortis domus regie HISTRIONES de ingressu quomodolibet prohibere, &c.* Walsing.

‡ Anno 1381.

§ Intituled *Carte le Royde Minstraulx.* (In Latin *Histrionis.* Vid. Plott, p. 437.)

|| Hist. of Staffordshire, ch. 10. p. 69—76. 435. &c.

¶ See his ECCLESIAST. . . . *Irrumpunt in convivium magnatum, aut in cauponas cinarias; et argumentum aliquod quod edidicerunt recitant, &c.* Jortin, vol. ii. p. 193.

tertained



tertained at Killingworth castle by the earl of Leicester, in 1575, among the many devices and pageants which were exhibited for her entertainment, one of the personages introduced, was that of an ancient Minstrel, whose appearance and dress are so minutely described by a writer there present*, and gives us so distinct an idea of the character, that I shall quote the passage at large,

"A person very meet seemed he for the purpose of a xlv. years old, apparelled partly as he would himself. His cap off: his head seemingly rounded tonster-wise †: fair kemberd, that with a sponge daintly dipt in a little capon's grease, was finely smoothed, to make it shine like a mallard's wing. His beard smugly shaven; and yet his shirt after the new trink, with ruffs fair starched, flecked and glistering like a pair of new shoes, marshalled in good order with a setting stick, and strut, 'that' every ruff stood up like a wafer. A side [i. e. long] gown of Kendale green, after the freshness of the year now, gathered at the neck with a narrow gorget, fastened afore with a white clasp and a keeper close up to the chin; but easily, for heat, to undo when he list. Seemingly begirt in a red eaddis girdle: from that a pair of capped Sheffield knives hanging

a' two sides. Out of his bosom drawn from a lappet of his napkin ‡ edged with a blue lace, and marked with a D for Damian, for he was but a batchelor yet.

'His gown had side [i. e. long] sleeves down to mid-leg, slit from the shoulder to the hand, and lined with white cotton. His doublet-sleeves of black worsted: upon them a pair of points of tawny chamlet laced along the wrist with blue threaden pointets§, a wealt towards the hands of sultan-a-napes. A pair of red neather socks. A pair of pumps on his feet, with a crass cut at his toes for corns; not new indeed, yet cleanly blackt with soot and shining as a shoing horn.

'About his neck a red ribbon suitable to his girdle. His harp in good grace dependent before him. His wrest || tyed to a green lace and hanging by: under the gorget of his gown a fair flaggon chain, (pewter ¶ for) silver, as a squire Minstrel of Middlesex, that travelled the country this summer season, unto fair and worshipful mens houses. From his chain hung a scutcheon, with metal and colour, resplendent upon his breast of the ancient arms of Ilington."

—This Minstrel is described as belonging to that village. I suppose such as were retained by no-

* R. L. [Langham] author of a letter 12mo. describing the queen's entertainment at Killingworth in 1575. p. 46. (This writer's orthography is not here copied.)

† "Tonsure-wise" after the manner of the monks.

‡ i. e. handkerchief or cravat.

§ Perhaps points.

|| The key, or scrow, with which he turned his harp.

¶ The reader will remember that this was not a REAL MINSTREL, but only one personating that character: his ornaments therefore were only such as OUTWARDLY represented those of a real Minstrel.

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ble families, wore their arms hanging down by a silver chain as a kind of badge. From the expression of Squire Minstrel above, we may conclude there were other inferior orders, as Yeomen Minstrels, or the like.

This Minstrel, the author tells us a little below, "after three lowly courtesies, cleared his voice with a hem . . . and wiped his lips with the hollow of his hand for 'filing his napkin, tempered a string or two with his wrett, and after a little warbling on his harp for a prelude, came forth with a solemn song, warranted for story out of king A-thur's acts, &c."

Towards the end of the sixteenth century this class of men had lost all credit, and were sunk so low in the public opinion, that in the 39th year of Elizabeth* a statute was passed by which "Minstrels, wandering abroad" were included among "rogues, vagabonds, and sturdy beggars," and were adjudged to be punished as such. This act seems to have put an end to the profession, for after this time they are no longer mentioned.

An account of the allowance made to bakers in England, for their labour, &c. in baking a quarter of Wheat, at different periods; from Penketman's Antiquities, or tracts on that subject, first published by special licence of the Privy council in 1638, and lately republished.

Anno 1256. 51 H. III. when wheat was 12d. the quarter, which was as much as 3s. at this day.

for	The baker was allowed	2. 9.
	Three servants	1 2
	Two lads	0 2
	Salt	0 2
	Yeasting or kneading	0 2
	Candle	0 1
	Wood	2 0
	His Boul tell	0 2
	Two loaves for advantage and his bran	0 2
		In all 6 1

In the time of Edw. I. as it seemeth, and as the old book of affize (which hath relation to the statute of Winchester) declareth,

for	The baker was allowed	2. 9.
	Growth and furning	3 0
	Wood	3 0
	The journeymen	3 2
	Two pages or prentizes	1 4
	Salt	0 2
	Yeast	0 2
	Candles	0 2
	His ty-dog	0 2
	And his bran	
		In all 15. 1d.

Anno 1495. 12 H. VII. and, as the said book of affize declareth, when the best wheat was sold at 7s. the second at 6s. 6d. and the third at 6s. the quarter,

for	The baker was allowed	2. 9.
	Furnace and wood	7 0
	The miller	2 0
	Two journeymen and 2 apprentices	6 0
	Salt, yeast, candle, and sack-bands	5 0
	Himself, his house, his wife, dog and cat	4 0
		In all 24 0

And the bran to his advantage,

* Vide Pulton's Stat. p. 1661. p. 1110. p. 39. Eliz.

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2 Jani, 1592. 34 Eliz. it was presented by a jury neere London before the clerk of the market of her majesty's household, that the best wheat was at 21 s. 4 d. the second at 18 s. 8 d. and the third at 16 s. the quarter: and that the bakers should have allowed unto them for the baking of a quarter of wheat in and neere about London 6 s. 10 d. which was then allowed by the said clerk of the market to be so, in regard of the great charges and prizes of every thing, which was then much more than in former times, the said allowance being made as followeth,

		s. d.
for	Fuel	0 6
	Two journeymen and two boys	1 8
	Yeast	1 0
	Candles and salt	0 4
	Himselfe, his wife, children, and house rent	2 0
	The miller's tole	1 4
In all		6 10

increase, cannot but on this occasion excite curiosity.

DUNKIRK is the most easterly harbour on that side of France which is next to Great Britain.

It was originally a mean hamlet, consisting only of a few fishermen's huts; but a church being built there, it was from that, and from its situation, which is a sandy eminence, called Dunkirk, *Dun* signifying, in the old Gallic language, a hill; and *kirk* being the old Flemish name for church.

About the year 960, Baldwin, earl of Flanders, thinking the situation convenient, enlarged it into a kind of town, and surrounded it with a kind of wall.

In the year 1322, Robert of Flanders, who held it as an appendage, built a castle for its defence, which was afterwards demolished by the revolvers of Flanders.

Robert of Bar erected a fortification round it, the remains of which are visible on the side next the harbour.

The emperor Charles V. who held it as part of Flanders, built another castle to defend the harbour: but this was also demolished soon afterwards.

In 1558 the French, under Marshal de Thermes, took Dunkirk by storm, and almost ruined the place; the Spaniards recovered it again in about a fortnight, and put all the French to the sword.

During a peace procured for the Dunkirkers by Philip II. of Spain, they rebuilt their town with greater splendor than before, and the inhabitants for a long time sub-

Dunkirk, for many centuries past, has been considered as a place of great importance, and the possession of it is disputed at the expense of much blood and treasure. Since it fell into the hands of France it has been one of the principal objects of several treaties; and the demolition of its fortifications made an essential article in that of Utrecht in 1713; in that of the Hague in 1717; in that of Vienna in 1738; in that of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748; and in the present treaty of Paris. A short but comprehensive history, therefore, of its rise, and gradual

list d

fitted by privateers fitted out against the Dutch; and at length, growing rich by these hostilities, they fortified their town and harbour, and fitted out no less than fifteen ships of war at their own charge.

In 1654, the Dunkirkers agreed with the inhabitants of Bergues, to dig a canal, at their joint expence, for a communication between the two towns, which was some time afterwards effected.

By this time, Dunkirk was become the best harbour the Spaniards possessed in Flanders, which induced many foreigners to settle there; and it being necessary to enlarge the town for their accommodation, a new fortified wall was built at a considerable distance from the former.

In 1646, it was besieged and taken by the prince of Condé.

In 1652, it was retaken by the archduke Leopold, then governor of the Netherlands.

France entering into a treaty with England, in 1655, the Dunkirkers, with views of pecuniary advantage, fitted out privateers against both those powers; the consequence of which was, that the French, assisted by Cromwell, attacked and took it, and it was put into the hands of the English, in consequence of a treaty between them and the French.

To the English it was even then of very great importance; for, during the war in which it was taken, the Dunkirkers had taken no less than 250 of their ships, many of which were of great value. They therefore improved the fortifications, and built a citadel; yet they kept it

only four years; for in 1662, two years after the restoration, Charles the II^d, to his eternal infamy, sold this valuable acquisition to France, for the paltry sum of 500,000*l*.

In consequence of this sale, the town was taken possession of for the French king, Lewis XIV. by the count d'Estrades, on the 29th of November, 1662. Lewis having acquainted the celebrated engineer, Monsieur Vauban, that he intended to make Dunkirk one of the strongest places in Europe, Vauban drew up a plan with that view, which was gradually executed. An arsenal was erected, large enough to contain all the stores necessary for fitting out and maintaining a large fleet of men of war; the fortifications on the land-side were constructed in a manner that was thought to render them impregnable; and towards the sea, the entrance of the harbour being properly formed, it was fortified by the jetties, and the two forts called Green Fort, and the fort of Good Hope, at their extremities; the famous Risbank was also erected on one side of the jetties, and Fort Galliard on the other, to secure the town.

These works were all completed in 1683; and in 1685, the whole circumference of the basin was faced with masonry, and the keys completely formed; at the same time, care was taken to build at the entrance of this basin a sluice, almost 45 feet wide, that the ships within might be constantly afloat.

In 1689, the fort called the Cornichon, and some other works, were completed.

But though 30 years had been now employed in improving the fortifications

fortifications of Dunkirk, it was not yet in the state which Lewis intended to put it; and therefore, in 1701, he caused a new Ribbank to be built, called Port Blanc.

At the treaty of Utrecht, it having been made appear that the privateers of Dunkirk had, during the war then closing, taken from the English no less than 1614 prizes, valued at 1,334,375 l. sterling, it was stipulated, that the fortifications of the city and port of Dunkirk should be entirely demolished, and the harbour filled up, so as never to be an harbour again.

The treaty, of which this demolition of Dunkirk was an article, was signed on the 28th of April, 1713; but the demolition did not take place till the September following, when the queen deputed colonel Armstrong and colonel Clayton to oversee the execution of the treaty as far as concerned the works and harbour of Dunkirk.

Under the inspection of these gentlemen, the places of arms were broken down, the ditches filled up, and the demi-lunes, bastions, and covered way, totally destroyed; the citadel was razed, and the harbour and basin filled up; the jetties were also levelled with the strand, and all the forts which defended the entrance into the harbour were demolished. A large dam, or bar, was also built across the mouth of the harbour between the jetties and the town, by which all communication between the harbour and the canal, which formed its entrance, was entirely cut off. The sluices were also broken up, and the materials of them broken to pieces.

But this was no sooner done, than Lewis XIV. ordered 30,000 men to work incessantly upon a new canal, the canal of Mardick, which in a short time they accomplished; by which the harbour was rendered almost as commodious as ever; but in 1717, this likewise was rendered unserviceable.

In the year 1720, during a great storm, the sea broke up the bar, or dam, and restored to the Dunkirkers the use of the harbour in a very considerable degree.

In the year 1740, when Great Britain was engaged in a war with Spain, Lewis XV. set about improving the advantage which Dunkirk had derived from the storm in 1720, by restoring the works, and repairing the harbour. He rebuilt the jetties, and erected new forts in the place of those which had been destroyed, and soon afterwards he espoused the cause of Spain, and became a principal in the war against us.

But at the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748, it was stipulated, that all the works towards the sea should be destroyed a second time; yet, before the war just now concluded was declared, the place was in as good a state of defence towards the sea as it was at any time during the war which was concluded by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle.

Thus have the French constantly endeavoured to elude the demolition of this fortification; but how far they may now be forced to complete it, time will shew.

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The choice of the Israelites to preserve the doctrine of God's unity, and the land of Judea for them to inhabit, as properest for the display of God's Almighty power; likewise the influence of the Jewish law on the behaviour of that people towards the rest of mankind; vindicated from the objections of Deists, and particularly the raileries of M. VOLTAIRE; by WILLIAM Lord Bishop of GLOUCESTER, in the last edition of his lordship's Divine Legation of Moses.

BUT another thing (*besides the separating the Israelites from other nations as a favourite people, the light in which they would have that separation considered*) offends the Deists: they cannot understand, let the end of this choice be what it would, why God should prefer so perverse and foolish a people, to all others. One reason hath been given already; that it was for the sake of their forefathers, and to fulfil the promise made to the patriarchs. But others are not wanting; and those very agreeable to the ideas we have of infinite Wisdom; such, for instance, as this, that the EXTRAORDINARY PROVIDENCE, by which they were blessed and protected, might become the more visible and illustrious. For had they been endowed with the shining qualities of the more polished nations, the effects of that providence

might have been ascribed to their own power or wisdom. Their impotence and inability, when left to themselves, is finely represented in the prophet Ezekiel by the similitude of the vine-tree; *Son of man, what is the vine-tree more than any tree, or than a branch which is amongst the trees of the forest? Shall wood be taken thereof to do any work? or will men take a pin of it to hang any vessel thereon?—Therefore thus saith the Lord God, As the vine-tree amongst the trees of the forest, &c.* For as the vine, which, with cultivation and support, is the most valuable of all trees, becomes the most worthless, when left neglected in its own natural state; so the Jews, who made so superior a figure under the particular protection of God, when, for their sins, that protection was withdrawn, became the weakest and most contemptible of all tributary nations.

The poet VOLTAIRE indeed has had a different revelation. "The pride of every individual among the Jews (says he) is interested in believing, that it was not their DETESTABLE POLICY, their ignorance in the arts, and their unpoliteness, which destroyed them; but that it is God's anger which yet pursues them for their idolatries*." This DETESTABLE POLICY (for so, with the free insouciance of impiety, characteristic of these times, he calls the MOSAIC INSTITUTION) was

* Rom. ix. sur les pensées de Pascal.

a principle of independency: this *ignorance in the arts* prevented the entrance of luxury; and this *unpoliteness* hindered the practice of it. And yet parsimony, frugality, and a spirit of liberty, which naturally preserves other states, all tended, in the ideas of this wonderful politician, to destroy the Jewish. Egypt was long lost for want of a spirit of independency; Greece sunk by its knowledge in the arts, and Rome was ruined by its politeness; yet Judea suffered for the want of all these causes of destruction. Is not this more than a thousand topical arguments, to prove that they were ruined by nothing but by their idolatries, which brought down God's vengeance upon them? But any contrivance will save a poet, any argument will satisfy a Freethinker, to keep a God and his providence at a distance. And that the *People* were as *detestable* as their *Policy*, the same poet, the virtuous Voltaire, assures us—"We do not find, (says he) throughout the whole annals of the *HEBREW PEOPLE*, one generous action. They are utter strangers both to hospitality, to beneficence, and to clemency. Their sovereign good is the practice of *Usury*, with all but their own nation. And this disposition, the principle of all baseness, is so inrooted in their hearts, that *Usury* is the constant object of the figures they employ in that species of eloquence which is peculiar to them. *Their glory is to lay waste with fire and sword, sack paltry villages as they were just able to storm: They cut the throats of the old men and children, and reserve from slaughter only the marriageable virgins. They assassi-*

nate their masters when they are slaves. They are incapable of pardoning when they conquer. THEY ARE THE FOES OF ALL MANKIND."

Such is the strong colouring of our MODERN PAINTER. He has dipt his pencil in sulphur to delineate, with horns and tails, these chosen instruments of God's vengeance on a devoted nation, overrun with *UNNATURAL LUST* and brutish idolatry; for to their destruction, the murders, the rapine and the violations here charged upon the *Hebrew People*, allude. For the rest, it is so much below all criticism, that one is almost ashamed to touch upon it. Otherwise we might observe, that, in his rage, he hath confounded the character of the ancient *HEBREWS* with that of the modern *Jews*; two people as much unlike as the ancient *Franks* to modern *Frenchmen*.—We might be merry with the nonsense of *Usury's being the object of their figures of eloquence*; which yet is no more ridiculous in the thought than absurd in the expression; his meaning, I suppose, being, that their figures of eloquence are formed from, and allude to, the circumstances attending their practice of *Usury*.

But the affair grows more serious, as we proceed with our *General Historian*; and we shall find that this unhappy people, however they may stand with their God, certainly at present, for some reason or other, lie under the *Poet's curse*. And from his uncommon knowledge of their *Usury* and their *eloquence*, I should suspect, he had lately been transacting some money-matters with them, and had been not only out-

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witted, but out-talked too into the bargain.

As to their HATRED OF ALL MANKIND, (the chopping-block of infidelity,) we have it over again, and more at large, in another place. "You are," (says he to his reader) "struck with that hatred and contempt; which all people have always entertained for the Jewish nation. It is the unavoidable consequence of THEIR LEGISLATION, which reduced things to the necessity, that either the Jews must enslave the whole world, or that they, in their turn, must be crushed and destroyed. It WAS COMMANDED THEM to hold all other people in abhorrence; and to think themselves polluted if they had ate in the same dish which belonged to a man of another religion. BY THE VERY LAW ITSELF, they at length found themselves the natural enemies of THE WHOLE RACE OF MANKIND *."

I believe it will not be easy to find, even in the dirtiest sink of Free-thinking, so much falsehood, absurdity, and malice heaped together in so few words. He says, *There was an inevitable necessity, arising from the very genius of the law itself, either that this people should enslave the whole world, or that they, in their turn, should be crushed and destroyed.*

It might be thought unreasonable to expect; that a poet should read his Bible: but one might be allowed to suppose, that he had heard at least of its general contents. If he ever had, could he, unmasked, and in the face of the sun, have said, "that the MOSAIC LAW directed or encouraged the Jewish people to attempt extensive

conquests?" that very LAW, which not only assigned a peculiar and narrow district for the abode of its followers; but, by a number of institutions, actually confined them within those limits; such as the stated division of the land to each Tribe; the prohibition of the use of horse; the distinction of *meats* into clean and unclean; the yearly visit of each individual to Jerusalem, with many others. The poet, who appears throughout his whole history, to be a much better Mussulman than a Christian, was surely, when he said this, in some pious meditation on the Alcoran; which indeed, by *the inevitable consequence of its Legislation*, must either set the Saracens upon enslaving all mankind, or all mankind on extirpating so pernicious a crew of miscreants.

But *the Jews*, he tells us, *were COMMANDED to hold all other People in abhorrence.* If he had said, *to hold their IDOLATRIES in abhorrence*, he had said *true*; but that was saying nothing. To tell the world that *the Jews were commanded to hold the PERSONS of Idolaters in abhorrence*, was done like a poet.

But when he goes on to say, that *the Jews found BY THE VERY CONSTITUTION OF THE LAW ITSELF, that they were the NATURAL ENEMIES of all mankind*, this was not like a poet, being indeed a transgression of the PROBABLE; for, by the *constitution of the Law itself*, every Jew that could read, found all mankind to be his BROTHERN. For Moses, to prevent any such estrangement; which some other parts of his institution, if abused, might occasion, was careful to

* Addit, a l'Histoire Generale, p. 174.

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acquaint the chosen family with the origin of the human race, and of their descent from one man and woman; and, in order to impress this salutary truth more strongly on their minds, he draws out an exact genealogy from Adam, not only of the direct line which was to inhabit the land of Judea, but of all the collateral branches by which the whole earth was peopled.

So that were our poet to turn *Lawgiver*, (which he might as well do as *GENERAL HISTORIAN*;) and sit down to contrive a method by which brotherly love and affection might be best established amongst the sons of men, one might defy him, with all his poetical or historical invention, to hit upon any more efficacious than that which Moses has here employed. St. Paul, when he would enlarge the affections of the Athenians (to whom all other nations, as well as the Jews, were become *BARBARIANS*) to that extent which Christian Benevolence requires, employed no other topic than this, that GOD HAD MADE OF ONE BLOOD ALL NATIONS OF MEN: and from thence inferred, that they all stand in the relation of *BRETHREN* to one another.

But it may be asked, what are we then to think of that *ODIUM HUMANI GENERIS*, with which the ancient Pagans charged the Jews? I have shewn, in the first volume of this work, that there was not the least shadow from *fact* to support this calumny; and that it was merely an imaginary consequence, which they drew from the others declared hate and abhorrence of the idols of Paganism, and firm adherence to the sole worship of the

one true God. But besides this original, the *Principles and Doctrine*, there was another, the *Rites and Ceremonies* of the Mosaic Religion; either of them sufficient alone to perpetuate this wretched calumny amongst ignorant and prejudiced men. That the *Doctrine* was worthy of its original, the enemies of Revelation confess: that the establishment of the *Ceremonies*, as they were necessary to support the *Doctrine*, were of no less importance, I shall now shew our poet.

To separate one people from all others, in order to preserve the doctrine of the *Unity*, was a just purpose.

No separation could be made but by a ceremonial law.

No ceremonial law could be established for this purpose, but what must make the Gentiles be esteemed unclean by the separated people.

The consequence of an estimated *uncleannefs*, must be the avoiding it with horror: which, when observed by their enemies, would be maliciously represented to arise from this imaginary *odium humani generis*. What idea then must we needs entertain, I will not say of the religion, but of the common honesty of a modern writer, who, without the least knowledge of the Jewish nation or their policy, can repeat an old exploded calumny with the assurance of one who had discovered a newly-acknowledged truth? But the Pagans were decent when compared to this rude libertine. They never had the insolence to say, that this pretended *hate of all mankind* was COMMANDED BY THE LAW ITSELF. They had more sense as well as modesty. They revered the great Jewish lawgiver, whom

Whom they saw, by his account of the origin of the human race, had laid the strongest foundation amongst his people of brotherly love to all men. A foundation which not one of the most celebrated lawgivers of antiquity had either the wit to enforce, or the sagacity to discover.

Well, but if the Jews were indeed that DETESTABLE people which the poet Voltaire represents them to be, they were properly fitted however with a law, which, he assures us, was full as DETESTABLE. What pity is it that he did not know just so much of his Bible, however, as might serve to give some small countenance at least to his impiety. We might then have had the prophet to support the poet, where, speaking in the name of God, he says—*I gave them statutes that were not good, and judgments whereby they should not live.* But to leave this to his maturer projects, and go on with him in his pious design of eradicating this devoted people; for he assures us we see, that unless they be rooted out, their DETESTABLE POLICY will set them upon enslaving all mankind.

He hath shewn the PEOPLE to be detestable, and their Law detestable; and well has he provided for the reception of both, a most detestable COUNTRY. You may, if you please, suppose all this done in vindication of the good providence of the God of Israel; for a people so bad, certainly deserved neither a better government nor habitation. No, he had a nobler end than this, it was to give the lie to the legate of the God of Israel, who promised to

them, in his master's name, a land flowing with milk and honey, the glory of all lands. Having gotten Moses at this advantage, by the assistance of Servetus and his followers, (for he always speaks from good authority,) he draws this delightful picture of the HOLY LAND.—“All of it which is situated towards the south, consists of DESERTS OF SALT SANDS on the side of the Mediterranean and Egypt; and of HORRID MOUNTAINS all the way to Esion-gaber towards the Red Sea. These lands and these rocks, at present possessed by a few straggling Arabian robbers, were the ancient patrimony of the Jews*.”

Now admitting this account to be true: 1. In the first place, we may inform our poet, that, from the face of a country lying desert, there is no safe judgment to be made of the degree of its fertility when well cultivated; especially of such a one as is here described, consisting of rugged mountains and sandy plains, which, without culture indeed, produce nothing, but which, by human industry in a happy climate, may be made to vie with soils naturally the most prolific. 2. It appears from the vast numbers which this country actually sustained, in the most flourishing times of the theocracy, that it well answered the character their lawgiver had bestowed upon it, of a land flowing with milk and honey. 3. The Israelites, when they took possession of it, certainly found it to come up to the character which Moses had given them, of a place where they should find great and goodly cities which they had not builded,

houses full of good things, which they had not filled, wells digged which they had not digged, and vineyards and olive trees which they had not planted.

If, I say, they had not found it so, we should soon have heard of it, from the most turbulent and dissatisfied people upon earth. And it was no wonder they found it in this condition, since they had wrested it from the hands of a very numerous and luxurious people, who had carried arts and arms to some height, when they, in any sense, could be said to have *cities fenced up to beavers*. But the poet has a solution of this difficulty; for to the Israelites, just got out of their forty years captivity in the wilderness, this miserable country must needs appear a paradise in comparison of the deserts of Paran and Kadesh Barnea*. Now it is very certain, that no *desert* thereabout could be more horrid or forbidding than that of Judea, as the poet has here drawn the landscape. But does he think they had quite forgot the fertile plains of Egypt all this time? And, if they *compared* the promised inheritance to the wilderness on the one hand, would they not be as apt to *compare* it to Egypt on the other? and what Judea gained by the first, it would lose by the second. But he will say, *that generation* which came out of Egypt *fell in the wilderness*. What if they did? they left their fondness for its flesh-pots behind them, as we are sufficiently informed from the excessive attachment of their posterity for Egyptian luxury of every kind. 4. But let us admit his account of the sterility of the promised land, and then see how the pretensions of

the Mosaic mission will stand. We will consider this sterility in either view, as *corrigible* or as *incorrigible*.

If *corrigible*, we cannot conceive a properer region for answering the ENDS of Providence, as Moses has delivered them unto us, with regard to this people. The first great blessing bestowed on mankind, was to be particularly exemplified in the posterity of Abraham, which was to be *like the sand on the sea shore for multitude*: and yet they were to be confined within the narrow limits of a single district: so that some proportionate provision was to be made for its numerous inhabitants. Affluence by commerce they could not have: for the purpose of their separation required, that idolaters should no more be permitted to come and pollute them, than that they should go amongst idolaters to be polluted by them: and accordingly a sufficient care was taken in the framing of their laws, to hinder this communication at either end. Thus the advantages from commerce being quite cut off, they had only agriculture to have recourse to, for subsistence of their multitudes. And the natural sterility of the land would force them upon every invention to improve it. And artificial culture produces an abundance, which unassisted nature can never give to the most fruitful soil and most benignant climate. Add to this, that a people thus sequestered, would, without such constant attention to the art, and application to the labour, which the meliorating of a backward soil requires, soon degenerate into barbarous and savage manners; the

* Addit. à l'Histoire Generale, p. 83.

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first product of which has been always felt to be a total oblivion of a God.

But if we are to suppose what the poet would seem to insinuate, in discredit of the dispensation, that the soil of Judea was absolutely *incorrigible*; a more convincing proof cannot be given of that EXTRAORDINARY PROVIDENCE which Moses promised to them. So that if the *corrigibility* of a bad soil perfectly agreed with the END of the dispensation, which was a separation, the *incorrigibility* of it was as well fitted to the MEAN, which was an *extraordinary Providence*. For the fact, that Judea did support those vast multitudes, being unquestionable, and the natural incapacity of the country so to do, being allowed, nothing remains, but that we must recur to that *extraordinary Providence* which not only was promised, but was the natural consequence of a *theocratic* form of government. But I am inclined to keep between the two contrary suppositions, and take up the premises of the one, and the conclusion of the other: to hold that the sterility of Judea was very corrigible; but that all possible culture would be inadequate to the vast number which it sustained, and that therefore its natural produce was still further multiplied by an *extraordinary blessing* upon the land.

To support this system we may observe, that this extraordinary assistance was bestowed more eminently, because more wanted, while the Israelites remained in the *wilderness*. Moses, whose word will yet go as far as our *general* *bisfarian's*, says, that when God took Jacob up, to give him his

LAW, he *found him indeed in a desert land, and in the waste bowling wilderness*; but it was no longer such, when now God hath the leading of him. "*He led him about*," (i. e. while he was preparing him for the conquest of the promised land,) "*he instructed him*," (i. e. by the LAW, which he there gave him,) "*he kept him as the apple of his eye*," (i. e. he preserved him there by his extraordinary Providence;) the effects of which he describes in the next words,—"*he made him ride on the high places of the earth*," (i. e. he made the wilderness to equal, in its produce, the best cultivated places,) "*that he might eat the increase of the fields*; and he made him to suck honey out of the rock, and oil out of the flinty rock; butter of kine, and milk of sheep, with fat of lambs, and rams of the breed of Bashan," (i. e. large as that breed,) "*and goats, with the fat of kidneys of wheat*," (i. e. the flour of wheat;) "*and thou didst drink the pure blood of the grape*."

That this was no fairy-scene, appears from the effects.—"*Jerushun waxed fat, and kicked: thou art waxen fat, thou art grown thick, thou art covered with fatness*; then he forsook God which made him, and lightly esteemed the rock of his salvation, &c." This severe reproof of Moses certainly did not put the Israelites in an humour to take the wonders in the foregoing account on his word, had the facts he appeals to been the least equivocal.

On the whole, we can form no conception how God could have chosen a people, and assigned them a land to inhabit, more proper for

the display of his almighty power, than the people of Israel and the land of Judea. As to the people, the PROPHET, in his *parable* of the vine-tree, informs us, that they were naturally the weakest and most contemptible of all nations: and as to the land, the POET, in his *great fable*, which he calls a general history, assures us, that Judea was the vilest and most barren of all countries. Yet somehow or other this *chosen people* became the instructors of mankind, in the noblest office of humanity, the science of true theology: and the *promised land*, while made subservient to the worship of one God, was changed, from its native sterility, to a region *flowing with milk and honey*; and, by reason of the incredible numbers which it sustained, deservedly entitled the GLORY OF ALL LANDS.

This is the state of things which SCRIPTURE lays before us. And I have never yet seen those *strong reasons*, from the schools of infidelity, that should induce a man, bred up in any school at all, to prefer their logic to the plain facts of the sacred historians.

I have used their testimony to expose one, who indeed renounces their authority; but in this I am not conscious of having transgressed any rule of fair reasoning. The *Freethinker* laments that there is no contemporary historian remaining, to confront with the Jewish law-giver, and detect his impostures. However, he takes heart, and boldly engages his credit to confute him from his own history.

This is a fair attempt. But he prevaricates on the very onset. The sacred history, besides the many *civil* facts which it contains, has many of a *miraculous* nature. Of these, our freethinker will allow the first only to be brought in evidence; and then bravely attacks his adversary, who has now one hand tied behind him: for the civil and the miraculous facts, in the Jewish dispensation, have the same, nay, a nearer relation to each other, than the two hands of the same body; for these may be used singly and independently, though to disadvantage; whereas the civil and the miraculous facts can neither be understood or accounted for, but on the individual inspection of both. This is confessed by one who, as clear-sighted as he was, certainly did not see * the consequence of what he so liberally acknowledged.—“The miracles in the Bible” (says his philosophic lordship) “are not like those in Livy, detached pieces, that do not disturb the civil history, which goes on very well without them. But the miracles of the Jewish historian are intimately connected with all the civil affairs, and make a necessary and inseparable part. The whole history is founded in them; it consists of little else, and if it were not an history of them, it would be a history of nothing †.”

From all this I assume, that where an unbeliever, a philosopher if you will, (for the poet Voltaire makes them convertible terms) pretends to shew the falshood

* See the view of lord Bolingbroke's philosophy, p. 192. & seq. of the third edition.

† Bolingb. posthum. works, vol. iii. p. 279.

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of Moses's mission from Moses's own history of it; he who undertakes to confute his reasoning, argues fairly when he confutes it upon facts recorded in that history, whether they be of the miraculous or of the civil kind; since the two sorts are so inseparably connected, that they must always be taken together, to make the history understood, or the facts which it contains intelligible.

The knowledge of God the best principle to build a good education upon; with a very simple method of making children sensible, that God is not corporeal: from father Gerdil's refutation of Mr. Rousseau's Emilius.

THE most proper and efficacious method of leading children to what is good, and guarding them against evil, is to inspire them with the fear of God. It will be in vain for Mr. Rousseau to say that the idea of a Godhead is too sublime for children; we speak not of the speculative ideas of Simonides, who when he had asked of Hiero a day's time to explain to him what was God, the next day asked two, and afterwards four days, and concluded with saying, that the more he reflected on the question proposed to him by Hiero, the more obscure and difficult he found it.

A child knows that a house, a statue, a picture, or a piece of furniture, did not make itself; he knows it, and let us shew him what we will, if he remarks uniformity and regularity in it, he will not fail asking, who made that? This disposition is natural to

all children, and this disposition may naturally open their minds to the knowledge of God.

Let them be told that the world, which exhibits to their view so magnificent a prospect, did not make itself; in telling them this, you tell them nothing novel; they already knew that a house could not make itself. But who made the world? It is God, shall we answer? at the same time explaining to them that God who made the world has not a body like men: that we cannot see him with our eyes: that he knows every thing, and can do what he pleases: that he is good, that he created men to make them happy: that he is just, that he rewards the good and punishes the wicked.

These truths are undoubtedly sublime, and we cannot enough wonder that they should be equally intelligible to the meanest capacity; the reason to be assigned for it is, their being necessary to the perfection and happiness of man. This is the reason they are so conformable to the first regular ideas which appear in the minds of children, and that they are connected with these ideas, being in a manner homogeneous.

A child instructed in this manner, let Mr. Rousseau say what he pleases, will be neither an idolater nor a cannibal. The greatest difficulty is, to make him sensible that God is not corporeal. The following is a method I have with success tried on some children.

The child begins by saying—

Has God no body? how can he have any thing, if he has no body?

Master. Observe all the bodies you see, have they not all some length and some breadth?

Child. Very true.

Master. Do you not see that they have a kind of a round, square, &c. figure?

Child. I see plainly they have.

Master. Do you not perceive that they resist your hand when you touch and would wish to slip them?

Child. I perceive it.

Master. You would know in what manner God is not corporeal?

Child. Yes.

Master. You really wish and desire to know it?

Child. Yes.

Master. Assure me, then, that you have this wish and desire: I am somewhat in doubt about it.

Child. I assure you of it, believe me I have.

Master. You perceive then this desire, this inclination?

Child. I do perceive it.

Master. What, strongly?

Child. Yes, strongly.

Master. Well, then, is this desire which you perceive in yourself so strongly, nothing, or something?

Child. It is something.

Master. Pshaw, I tell you it is nothing.

Child. Nothing! if it was nothing, I should not perceive it.

Master. Then this desire which you perceive, is something?

Child. Doubtless it is.

Master. Tell me then, is this desire as long and as broad as that table?

Child. O dear! it is neither long nor broad.

Master. Is it round or square?

Child. O dear!

Master. Is it yellow or green,

as heavy as lead, or as light as a feather?

Child. It is nothing you have mentioned.

Master. It is nothing, then.

Child. Pardon me, it certainly is something.

Master. It is then something which is neither long, broad, yellow, green, round, nor square?

Child. Very true.

Master. Your desire then is not a substance like your hand, your hair, this looking glass, this table, this fountain, nor like the air which may be felt when it is agitated.

Child. All this is very true.

Master. Why then you must necessarily conceive that there are things which we can neither see nor feel, and which yet are something.

The maxim of reasoning with children, laid down by Mr. Locke, and lately opposed by Mr. Rousseau, defended; and illustrated by some fundamental truths not above the capacity of children; from father Gerdil's refutation of Mr. Rousseau's Emilius.

LET us now return to Mr. Rousseau's reflections on education.—“To reason with children,” says he, “was Locke's grand maxim. It is now much in fashion, yet the success it has had does not appear to me to add to its credit, and for my part I find no children such dolts as those who have been reasoned with the most The capital end of a good education is, to form a reasonable man; and yet do they pre-

pretend to educate a child by reason ! it is beginning with the end, and making the end the means : if children understood reason, they would have no want of education."

Mr. Locke's maxim is far from being a bad one, If it does not always succeed, it is owing to there being few men (I mean those who have the care of children's education) who are capable of reasoning with them in a proper manner. We should not so much reason with children, as lead them. I will explain myself.

By observing the discourse and actions of children, it may easily be perceived that they begin to exercise the faculty of combining their ideas, of comparing, one with the other, the objects of their immediate attention, and arranging these things according to the design they have conceived. Such is the first effort of reason, which is nothing more than the faculty of arranging, *facultas ordinatrix*. If it so happens that they are defective in their combinations, this defect generally arises from their want of attention to some intermediate idea, which their eagerness made them lose sight of, though it is often an idea very simple in its nature, and much within the extent of their capacities. Then is the time to suggest this idea to them, and they will speedily, of their own accord, correct their reasoning. In this manner, in my opinion, children may be taught to reason, by reasoning with them. Suppose a child to be scrawling on some paper, and that he draws a man and a house. What, should the man be as tall as the house ! what can

be more easy than to make him perceive this disproportion, and teach him to conceive an idea of objects in their just proportions in order to arrange them properly ?

The remark of Horace, that children confer royalty on him who best deserves it, proves, as we have already observed, that children are susceptible of moral ideas ; that they know what merit, preference, reward, and punishment are ; and, of course, they cannot be ignorant of moral good and evil, duty, authority, and obedience. I do not say that these things should be explained to them by abstracted definitions, or by methodical divisions and subdivisions ; but I say, that we should endeavour to make them have a notion of these things, by pointing them out to children in particular actions, which bear their character, and make a lively impression on them. A child complains to his master of some injury being done him by one of his companions : he desires to have reparation for this injury, and that his companion should be chastised. This is a practical circumstance, very proper to make him sensible, by his own experience, of the necessity there is for a superior authority, which keeps all things in order, prevents the wicked from hurting the good, and to which of course it is requisite that every one should submit. A thousand similar cases will furnish other not less favourable occasions of giving children ideas of morality, and of making them perceive, in the occurrences of their lives, the motives which should induce them to prefer virtue, and fly from vice.

The

The following are some moral ideas which may, on certain occasions, be suggested to children, and which not being above their comprehension, may afford opportunities of reasoning with them. By ideas I mean, with Mr. Rousseau, notions determined by their relatives.

Such as may be inclined to think the subsequent detail too minute and trifling, will do well to consider, that we mean here to speak the language of children.

1. "If you love your dear mother, you must not give her uneasiness." This notion is simple, yet is it a reasoning, an idea determined by a relative, a means proper to make a child conceive the connection there is betwixt the sentiments of the soul and the actions which have relation to them.

2. "When you suffer, you are glad to be relieved; you should therefore relieve others." Here then is the seed of active compassion; a quality which would constitute the happiness of mankind, if every heart was endued with it.

3. "Observe that man clothed in rags; do you think yourself better than he is, because you are better clothed? do you not know that all men are brethren, and that this poor man is greater in the eye of God than you are, if he is wiser than you?" Let a child be born in whatever rank of life he may, we cannot too often remind him that he is a man. Is he born in poverty? teach him that he is a man, lest his soul should be debased. Is he born in grandeur? teach him that he is a man, lest his soul should be puffed up

with vanity; make him sensible that he should only set a value on himself by his quality as a man; that the greatest meanness of spirit is to plume himself more on his titles than his nature.

4. "If fine trappings were put upon an ass, would not this ass be still an ass? It is the same with a child richly clothed; if he is not wise, his cloaths do not render him more worthy of esteem." This maxim has reference to that last mentioned.

5. "Do you pretend to know better than others, you who are but just, as it were, come into the world?" Let not children have a positive manner of speaking, but take occasion to convince them, in matters wherein they are not themselves capable of determining. Much more should presumption in them be corrected.

6. "Is it becoming in a child of ten years old to cry for a small hurt, like one of four? see if men cry for such trifles." Teach him to get the better of the sense of pain by the sense of honour.

7. "Is it not a shame to fall so eagerly to your victuals, and to eat with as much greediness as animals?" Such comparisons as will impress a high idea of the dignity of man, should not be omitted. It is a remedy equally efficacious against debasement and pride. It is the source of what the ancients termed *decorum*; I should call it decency, if it was not reduced to mere appearance.

8. "If you desire that your companions should love you, it is necessary that you should behave well to them."

9. "Observe such a one who is snarling and quarrelsome, how much

much he is hated by every body."

10. "What have you got by your impatience? you have only made your pain the greater; learn to know, that patience alleviates ills."

11. "Are not you ashamed to be doing nothing? observe such an one and such an one, they are liked because they keep themselves employed. A lazy man is despised by all the world."

12. "Labourers and artificers are obliged to work to get their bread. Do you imagine that God made rich men with an intention that they should live in idleness? Rich and poor are on an equal footing in the eye of God; it is his will that every one should work in a manner suited to his station."

These are, I am apt to think, moral ideas, which are not above the capacity of children, and which may, on particular occasions, be successfully applied, in order to inspire them with a love of virtue, and to deter them from vice.

Of the education of ladies; a fragment by Dean Swift: from the two last posthumous volumes of his works.

THERE is a subject of controversy which I have frequently met with, in mixt and select companies of both sexes, and sometimes only of men; whether it be prudent to chuse a wife, who hath good natural sense, some taste of wit and humour, sufficiently versed in her own natural language, able to read and to relish

history, books of travels, moral or entertaining discourses, and be a tolerable judge of the beauties in poetry? This question is generally determined in the negative by the women themselves, but almost universally by the men,

We must observe, that, in this debate, those whom we call men and women of fashion are only to be understood; not merchants, tradesmen, or others of such occupations, who are not supposed to have shared in a liberal education. I except likewise all ministers of state during their power, lawyers and physicians in great practice, persons in such employments as take up the greater part of the day, and perhaps some other conditions of life which I cannot call to mind. Neither must I forget to except all gentlemen of the army, from the general to the ensign; because those qualifications above mentioned, in a wife, are wholly out of their element and comprehension; together with all mathematicians, and gentlemen lovers of music, metaphysicians, virtuosi, and great talkers, who have all amusements enough of their own. All these put together will amount to a great number of adversaries, whom I shall have no occasion to encounter, because I am already of their sentiments. Those persons, whom I mean to include, are the bulk of lords, knights, and squires throughout England, whether they reside between the town and country, or generally in either. I do also include those of the clergy who have tolerably good preferments, in London, or any other parts of the kingdom.

The most material arguments that I have met with, on the negative

gative side of this great question, are what I shall now impartially report, in as strong a light as I think they can bear.

It is argued, that the great end of marriage is propagation: that, consequently, the principal business of a wife is to breed children, and to take care of them in their infancy: that the wife is to look on her family, watch over the servants, see that they do their work: that she be absent from her house as little as possible: that she is to obey all the lawful commands of her husband; and visit, or be visited, by no persons whom he disapproves. That her whole business, if well performed, will take up most hours of the day: that the greater she is, and the more servants she keeps, her inspection must increase accordingly. For, as a family represents a kingdom, so the wife, who is her husband's first minister, must, under him, direct all the officers of state, even to the lowest, and report their behaviour to her husband, as the first minister does to his prince. That such a station requires much time, and thought, and order; and, if well executed, leaves but little time for visits or diversions.

That a humour of reading books, except those of devotion or housewifry, is apt to turn a woman's brain. That plays, romances, novels, and love-poems, are only proper to instruct them how to carry on an intrigue. That all affectation of knowledge, beyond what is merely domestic, renders them vain, conceited, and pretending. That the natural levity of woman wants ballast; and, when she once begins to think she knows more than others of her sex, she

will begin to despise her husband, and grow fond of every coxcomb who pretends to any knowledge in books. That she will learn scholastic words; make herself ridiculous by pronouncing them wrong, and applying them absurdly in all companies. That, in the mean time, her household affairs, and the care of her children, will be wholly laid aside; her toilet will be crowded with all the under-wits, where the conversation will pass in criticising on the last play or poem that comes out, and will be careful to remember all the remarks that were made, in order to retail them in the next visit, especially in company who know nothing of the matter. That she will have all the impertinence of a pedant, without the knowledge; and, for every new acquirement, will become so much the worse.

To say the truth, that shameful and almost universal neglect of good education among our nobility, gentry, and indeed among all others who are born to good estates, will make this essay of little use to the present age; for, considering the modern way of training up both sexes in ignorance, idleness, and vice, it is of little consequence how they are coupled together. And therefore my speculations on this subject can be only of use to a small number: for, in the present situation of the world, none but wise and good men can fail of missing their match, whenever they are disposed to marry; and consequently there is no reason for complaint on either side. The forms by which a husband and wife are to live, with regard to each other and to the world,

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world, are sufficiently known and fixed, in direct contradiction to every precept of morality, religion, or civil institution: it would be therefore an idle attempt to aim at breaking so firm an establishment.

But as it sometimes happens, that an elder brother dies late enough to leave the younger at the university, after he hath made some progress in learning; if we suppose him to have a tolerable genius, and a desire to improve it, he may consequently learn to value and esteem wisdom and knowledge wherever he finds them, even after his father's death, when his title and estate come into his own possession. Of this kind, I reckon, by a favourable computation, there may possibly be found, by a strict search among the nobility and gentry throughout England, about five hundred. Among those of all other callings and trades, who are able to maintain a son at the university, about treble that number. The sons of clergymen bred to learning with any success, must, by reason of their parents poverty, be very inconsiderable, many of them being only admitted servants in colleges (and consequently proving good for nothing): I shall therefore count them to be not above fourscore. But, to avoid fractions, I shall suppose there may possibly be a round number of two thousand male human creatures in England (including Wales), who have a tolerable share of reading and good sense. I include in this list all persons of superior abilities, or great genius, or true judgment and taste, or of profound literature, who, I am

confident, we may reckon to be at least five and twenty.

I am very glad to have this opportunity of doing an honour to my country, by a computation which I am afraid foreigners may conceive to be partial; when, out of only fifteen thousand families of lords and estates gentlemen, which may probably be their number, I suppose one in thirty to be tolerably educated, with a sufficient share of good sense. Perhaps the censure may be just. And, therefore, upon cooler thoughts, to avoid all cavils, I shall reduce them to one thousand, which, at least, will be a number sufficient to fill both houses of parliament.

The daughters of great and rich families, computed after the same manner, will hardly amount to above half the number of the male; because the care of their education is either left entirely to their mothers, or they are sent to boarding-schools, or put into the hands of English or French governesses, and generally the worst that can be gotten for money. So that, after the reduction I was compelled to, from two thousand to one, half the number of well-educated nobility and gentry must either continue in a single life, or be forced to couple themselves with women for whom they can possibly have no esteem; I mean fools, prudes, coquettes, gamesters, saunterers, endless talkers of nonsense, splenetic idlers, intriguers, given to scandal and censure, * * * * *

Of the Changes in Manners and Principles in England since the Accession of the House of Hanover; from Thoughts on Civil Liberty, Licentiousness and Fashion, by the Author of Essays on the Characteristics, &c.

THE accession of GEORGE the First seemed the era of perfect freedom. And if an excellent king, at the head of an unrivalled constitution, could have secured liberty, it had now been fixed on immovable foundations.

The alloy of *licentious manners* and *contradictory principles*, which had tarnished the preceding reign, still maintained their influence; but the declared and zealous advocates for liberty now assumed the reins of power, and began more effectually to combat those *false principles* which were at *enmity* with the *state*.

Would to God these intentional friends of public liberty had been as much the friends of private virtue and religion! they would not then have undermined the foundations, while they were building the superstructure, of civil freedom.

The seeds of irreligion had for some time been privately fermenting. But they did not break forth into open growth till about this period.—'Tis remarkable, that BURKET *, enumerating the dangers by which the state was threatened in the year 1708, makes no mention of *irreligion*, as an evil worth being obviated. But soon after, this pestilence came on with a terrible swiftness and malignity.

The slavish principle of abso-

lute non-resistance, and an independent hierarchy, were still prevalent in part, especially among the clergy. To combat these, and expose them to the public contempt; certain writers were encouraged by those in power. A vigorous and effectual attack was made on the advocates for despotism. But, in their zeal against tyranny, these writers supplanted freedom.

They assailed *superstition* with such weapons as destroyed *religion*: they opposed *intolerance* by arguments and ridicule, which tended to sweep away all public *establishments*; while they only aimed (perhaps) to contend for *freedom of thought*, they unwarily sapped the foundation of all salutary *principles* †.

CATO's *Letters*, and the *Independent Whig*, among many other tracts of less note, seem palpable instances of this truth. The one was written in defence of *civil*, the other of *religious* liberty. Yet both tended, in their general tour, to relax those principles by which alone freedom, either civil or religious, can be sustained; by their intemperate insults on religious institutions; by their public and avowed contempt of all opinions, principles, or (if you please) prejudices, instilled into the infant mind, as the necessary regulators of human conduct: by exalting unaided human reason far beyond the rank she holds in nature; by debasing all those assistances which the wisdom of ages had prescribed and consecrated, as the necessary means of correcting her vague and wandering dictates.

While these authors made this

* Conclusion of his history.

† See the Div. Leg. of Moses. Dedication. vol. ii. p. 6, &c.

ill-judged, and perhaps undesigned attack, on the foundations of civil liberty; others made a still bolder and more fatal inroad; and opened a wider door for *licentiousness*, by an attack on *Christianity* itself.

In this list of enemies to their country, it must be a mortification to every friend of virtue and liberty, to find the noble author of the *Characteristics*. His morals were unblemished, his love of virtue and freedom indisputable; but by confounding two things, which he saw *accidentally united*, though in their nature *essentially distinguished*, he polluted his arguments against *intolerance*, with the grossest *buffooneries* on *Christianity*.

There is no doubt, but that the current reasonings of the times had brought him to a habit of belief, that all this was harmless pastime. To this purpose he seems to speak himself. "'Tis certain, that in matters of learning and philosophy, the practice of *pulling down* is *pleasanter*, and affords more *entertainment*, than that of *building and setting up*.—In the literate warring world, the *springing* of mines, the *blowing up* of towers, bastions, and ramparts of philosophy, with *systems, hypotheses, opinions and doctrines* into the air, is a *spectacle* of all other the most naturally *rejoicing* *."

These intemperate sallies of gaiety may serve as a comment on the passage already cited from CATO's letters. They are a clear and concurrent indication of the ruling principle of the times; when *opinions and doctrines* began to be derided as things *indifferent*.

The noble writer was naturally led to embrace this growing error of the times, by a too flattering opinion which he had imbibed concerning unassisted human nature; as being sufficient of itself to establish the unerring practice of virtue, unless beforehand sophisticated by servile institutions.

The noble writer, indeed, attempts a vindication of this licentious conduct, by an appeal to the practice of ancient GREECE and ROME. "There," he tells us, "*Philosophy* had a free course, and was permitted as a *balance* against *superstition*. And while some sects, such as the *Pythagorean* and latter *Platonic*, joined in with the superstition and enthusiasm of the times; the *EPICUREAN*, the *Academic*, and *others*, were allowed to use all the force of *wit and railery* against it†."—This hath a plausible appearance; yet, I am persuaded, the noble author would have looked grave, had he been put in mind of the remark which FABRICIUS made on the *Epicurean* sect, "that he wished *such principles* to all the *enemies* of *ROME*." Or had he recollected, that when the *irreligious* system of EPICURUS prevailed in GREECE and ROME, these *unprincipled and profligate* states were on the *eve* of their *destruction*.

Soon after the author of the *Characteristics*, another more dis-solute writer appears on the public stage. I mean, the author of *The Fable of the Bees*. This gentleman, as hath been observed above, levelled his artillery on the whole fabric of *Morals* and *Reli-*

* Miscell. iii. Chap. 1.

† Letter on Enthusiasm.

tion. His system was diametrically opposite to that of lord SHARTESBURY: the one was founded on the *unaided excellence*, the other on the *incurable depravity of human nature*. But now the vagrant spirit of irreligion was abroad; and the most inconsistent productions were greedily swallowed, provided only they *disgraced* CHRISTIANITY.

The avidity with which these compositions were received, soon emboldened a succeeding writer, to make a formal attack on the religion of his country: *Christianity as old as the creation* now appeared: in which the gospel was grossly misrepresented, insulted, and disgraced; and in compliance with the ruling malady of the times, that *poor and sickly creature*, “*unassisted human reason*,” was vainly exalted to the throne of *ETERNAL TRUTH*!

Other inferior workmen in this patriot amusement of blowing up the religion of their country, such as WOOLSTON and MORGAN, I pass unnoticed.

In a succeeding period, and down to the present time, the evil hath increased, and been completed. For now, not only *revealed*, but *natural* religion hath been publicly attacked, in the writings of lord BOLINGBROKE: an author who stands convicted of designed profligacy, even on his own confession. “*Some men there are, the pests of society I think them*, who pretend a great regard to religion in general, but who take every opportunity of declaiming publicly against that

system of religion, or at least that church-establishment, which is received in BRITAIN*.”—You see, this patriot writer proclaims his abhorrence even of those who assault the *out-works* of religion; and then, with modesty unparalleled, proceeds to blow up the *citadel*.

The last of these patriot worthies, by which the present age stands distinguished, is the author of “*Essays philosophical and moral*,” who, disdaining the vulgar practice of a particular attack, *undermines* all the *foundations of religion, revealed and natural*; and, with a pen truly *epicurean*, dissolves at once all the *fears* of the *guilty*, the *comforts* of the *afflicted*, and the *hopes* of the *virtuous*.

Such, then, hath been the progress of this public evil; which hath proceeded almost without *cognizance* from the magistrate. Instead of *that*, it is well known, that some of these public enemies of their country and mankind were formerly pensioned, and others privately encouraged by those in power. How this came to pass, and aggravated the growing evil, it is now necessary to point out.

We have seen above, that a foundation was laid for this, in an ill-conducted opposition to the enemies of freedom. They who were employed to sweep away *false principles*, imprudently struck at all *principles*.

But beyond this, a famous minister assumed, and long held, the reins of power. There seems not the least foundation for the charge laid against him by his enemies,

* Dissert. on parties, Lett. xii.

"That his design was to enslave his country." Neither had he any natural inclination to corrupt practices: Yet he rather chose to rule by these, than to resign his power. Nay, perhaps he thought this corrupt system the only one, which, under the circumstances of those times, could support that illustrious family, which was brought in as the happy support of liberty. Farther, perhaps, he judged this the only possible expedient for prolonging a *peace*, which he thought *necessary*, till time should wear out the false principles on which the expelled family still held their influence in the minds of the people.—From *some* or *all* of these motives, he not only *gave way* to corruption, but *encouraged* it. To this end *religion was discountenanced*: and *christian principle*, which would have been the *firmest friend of liberty*, was *discarded*, as the *enemy of corruption*.

In the mean time, *trade, wealth, and luxury* increased: these, in their *extreme*, having an unalterable tendency to a dissolution of manners and principles, went hand in hand with the progress of corruption; which, in its most improved state, this mistaken minister left as a lasting legacy to his country*.

The effects of this established system of corruption did not immediately appear: but, about the year fifty-seven, they came to their *crisis*; advancing with the appearances even of *public ruin*.

That powerful correctress NECESSITY gave a *temporary union* to

all parties, and a *temporary restoration* to the *state*†. But, from the deduction of causes here given, it was natural to expect, that as soon as *danger* ceased, *faction* would arise.

It follows also, that it must arise on foundations widely different from those in the reigns of WILLIAM and ANNE. For the dissensions of these *past* times were chiefly founded in *false principles*: those of the *present* age, on a *want of principle*.

For the false principles which disgraced the Protestants of the age, are vanished. The mistaken interpretations of scripture, on which the *Jacobite*, the *Tory*, the *bigoted Dissenter*, founded their various pretensions and attempts, are now held in general derision. A preacher, of whatever religious congregation, who should *now* advance these obsolete state heterodoxies, would be the contempt of his wiser audience.

Nay, what is more, these false principles, tending to despotism, are generally banished even from the breast of the clergy, except only a very few of the most aged. For the bishops, being appointed by the patrons of liberty, have been such as held principles consistent with the freedom of the state: and much caution having been required of them, and used by them, in the appointments of their clergy, the general complexion of this body hath changed from that of being the *enemies*, to that of being the *friends* of freedom.

* See the Estimate, &c. vol. ii. p. 204, &c.

† See ib. vol. i. p. the last.

Much it were to be wished, that along with the *tares*, the *wheat* had not also perished. But the general system of *manners* being *relaxed* though *refined**; and *education* still left more and more *imperfect*; the principle of *religion* being unhappily *destroyed* among certain ranks, and *weakened* among others†; — that of *honour* being thus left to its own *false* and *fantastic* dictates‡; — and *conscience* naturally following the *whims* of its untutored parent; — *licentiousness* and *faction*, founded on a *want* of *principle*, cannot but arise, and stand among the “*leading characters* of the *present times*.”

Hints on good manners; from the two last posthumous volumes of Dean Swift's works.

GOOD manners is the art of making every reasonable person in the company easy, and to be easy ourselves.

What passeth for good manners in the world, generally produceth quite contrary effects.

Many persons of both sexes, whom I have known, and who passed for well-bred in their own and the world's opinion, are the most troublesome in company to others and themselves.

Nothing is so great an instance of ill manners as flattery. If you flatter all the company, you will please none; if you flatter only one or two, you affront the rest.

Flattery is the worst and falsest way of shewing our esteem.

Where company meets, I am confident, the few reasonable persons are every minute tempted to curse the man or woman among them, who endeavours to be most distinguished for their good manners.

A man of sense would rather fast till night, than dine at some tables, where the lady of the house is possessed with good manners; uneasiness, pressing to eat, teasing with civility; less practised in England than here||.

Courts are the worst of all schools to teach good manners.

A courtly bow, or gait, or dress, are not part of good manners. And therefore every man of good understanding is capable of being well-bred upon any occasion.

To speak in such a manner as may possibly offend any reasonable person in company, is the highest instance of ill manners.

Good manners chiefly consist in action, not in words. Modesty and humility the chief ingredients.

I have known the court of England under four reigns, the two last but for a short time; and, whatever good manners or politeness I observed in any of them, was not of the court growth, but imported. For a courtier by trade, as gentlemen ushers, bed-chamber women, maids, of honour, * * * * *

Of good manners as to conversation.

Men of wit and good understanding, as well as breeding, are

* See the Estimate, Part I. † Ib. ‡ Ib. || Ireland.

sometimes deceived, and give offence by conceiving a better opinion of those with whom they converse than they ought to do. Thus I have often known the most innocent raillery, and even of that kind which was meant for praise, to be mistaken for abuse and reflection.

Of gibing, and how gibers ought to suffer.

Of arguers, perpetual contraditors, long talkers, who are absent in company, interrupters, not listeners, loud laughers.

Of those men and woman whose face is ever in a smile, talk ever with a smile, condole with a smile, &c.

Argument, as usually managed, is the worst sort of conversation; as it is generally, in books, the worst sort of reading.

Good conversation is not to be expected in much company, because few listen, and there is continual interruption. But good or ill manners are discovered, let the company be ever so large.

Perpetual aiming at wit, a very bad part of conversation. It is done to support a character: it generally fails: it is a sort of insult on the company, and a constraint upon the speaker.

For a man to talk in his own trade, or business, or faculty, is a great breach of good manners. Divines, physicians, lawyers, soldiers, particularly poets, are frequently guilty of this weakness. A poet conceives that the whole kingdom

* * * * *

Advantages of the social principle over a great understanding towards promoting the happiness of individuals; from a very judicious and ingenious little treatise lately published, intituled, A comparative view of the faculties of man with those of the animal world.

IT is very evident, that those who devote most of their time to the exercises of the understanding, are far from being the happiest men.—They enjoy, indeed, the pleasure arising from the pursuit and discovery of truth.—Perhaps too the vanity arising from a consciousness of superior talents makes no inconsiderable part of their happiness.—But there are many natural sources of pleasure from which they are in a great measure cut off. All the public and social affections, in common with every taste natural to the human mind, if they are not properly exercised, grow languid.—People who devote most of their time to the cultivation of their understandings must of course live retired and abstracted from the world. The social affections (these great sources of happiness) have therefore no play, and consequently lose their natural warmth and vigour. The private and selfish affections however are not proportionably reduced. Envy and jealousy, the most tormenting of all passions, prevail remarkably among this rank of men.

When abstraction from company is carried far, it occasions great ignorance of life and manners, and necessarily deprives a man of all those little accomplishments

ments and graces which are essential to polished and elegant society, and which can only be acquired by mixing with the world.—The want of these is often an insuperable bar to the advancement of persons of merit, and proves therefore a frequent source of their disgust to the world, and consequently to themselves; for no man can be happy in himself, who thinks ill of every one around him.—The general complaint of the neglect of merit does not seem to be well founded.—It is unreasonable for any man, who lives detached from society, to complain that his merit is neglected, when he never has made it known. The natural reward of mere genius, is the esteem of those who know and are judges of it.—This reward is never withheld.—There is a like unreasonable complaint that little regard is commonly paid to good qualities of the heart. But it should be considered, that the world cannot see into the heart, and can therefore only judge of its goodness by visible effects. There is a natural and proper expression of good affections, which ought always to accompany them, and in which true politeness principally consists. This expression may be counterfeited, and so may obtain the reward due to genuine virtue; but where this natural index of a worthy character is wanting, or where there is an outward expression of bad dispositions, the world cannot be blamed for judging from such appearances.

Bad health is another common attendant on great parts, when these parts are exerted, as is usually the case, rather in specula-

tive than active life.—It is observed that great quickness and vivacity of genius is commonly attended with a remarkable delicacy of constitution and a peculiar sensibility of the nervous system; and that those who possess it, seldom arrive at old age.—A sedentary studious life greatly increases this natural weakness of constitution, and brings on that train of nervous complaints and low spirits, which render life a burden to the possessor, and useless to the public. Nothing can effectually prevent this, but activity, regular exercise, and frequent relaxations of the mind from those keen pursuits it is usually engaged in.—Too assiduous an exertion of the mind on any particular subject, not only ruins the health, but impairs the genius itself; whereas, if the mind be properly unbent by amusements, it always returns to its favourite object with double vigour.

But one of the principal misfortunes of a great understanding, when exerted in a speculative rather than an active sphere, is its tendency to lead the mind into too deep a sense of its own weakness and limited capacity.—It looks into nature with too piercing an eye, discovers every where difficulties never suspected by a common understanding, and finds its progress stopt by obstacles that appear insurmountable. This naturally produces a gloomy and forlorn scepticism, which poisons the cheerfulness of the temper, and by the hopeless prospect it gives of improvement, becomes the bane of science and activity. This sceptical spirit, when carried into life, renders men of the best
6 under-

understandings unfit for business. When they examine with the greatest accuracy all the possible consequences of a step they are to make in life, they discover so many difficulties and chances against them, which-ever way they go, that they become slow and fluctuating in their resolutions, and undetermined in their conduct. But as the business of life is only a conjectural art, in which there is no guarding against all possible contingencies, a man that would be useful to the public or to himself, must acquire a quickness in perceiving where the greatest probability of good lies, must be decisive in his resolutions, steady and fearless in putting them in execution.

We shall mention in the last place, among the inconveniences attendant on superior parts, that solitude in which they place a person on whom they are bestowed, even in the midst of society.

Condemn'd in business or in arts to drudge;

Without a second, and without a judge*.

To the few, who are judges of his abilities, he is an object of jealousy and envy. The bulk of mankind consider him with that awe and distant regard that is inconsistent with confidence and friendship. They will never unbosom themselves to one they are afraid of, nor lay open their weakness to one they think has none of his own. For this reason we commonly find men of genius have the greatest real affection and

friendship for such as are very much their inferiors in point of understanding; good-natured, unobserving people, with whom they can indulge all their peculiarities and weaknesses without reserve. Men of great abilities, therefore, who prefer the sweets of social life and private friendship to the vanity of being admired, must carefully conceal their superiority, and bring themselves down to the level of those they converse with. Neither must this seem to be the effect of a designed condescension; for this is still more mortifying to human pride than the other.

Thus we have endeavour'd to point out the effects which the faculty of reason, that boasted characteristic and privilege of the human species, produces among those who possess it in the most eminent degree; and from the little influence it seems to have in promoting either public or private good, we are tempted to suspect, that Providence purposely blasts those great fruits we naturally expect from it, in order to preserve a certain balance and equality among mankind.—Certain it is, that virtue, genius, beauty, wealth, power, and every natural advantage one can be possessed of, are usually mixed with some alloy, which disappoints the fond hope of their raising the possessor to any uncommon degree of eminence, and even in some measure brings him down to the common level of his species.

The next distinguishing principle of mankind, which was mentioned, is that which unites them into societies, and attaches them to

* Pope.

one another by sympathy and affection. This principle is the source of the most heart-felt pleasure which we ever taste.—

It does not appear to have any natural connection with the understanding.—It was observed formerly, that persons of the best understanding possessed it frequently in a very inferior degree to the rest of mankind; but it was at the same time noticed, that this did not proceed from less natural sensibility of heart, but from the social principle languishing for want of proper exercise.—It must be acknowledged, that the idle, the dissipated, and debauched, draw most pleasure from this source.—

Not only their pleasures but their vices are often of the social kind. This makes the social principle warm and vigorous, and hence perhaps there is more friendship among them than among men of any other class, though, considering the slightness of its foundation, such friendship cannot be supposed to be very lasting.—Even drinking, if not carried to excess, is found favourable to friendship, especially in our northern climates, where the affections are naturally cold; as it produces an artificial warmth of temper, opens and enlarges the heart, and dispels the reserve natural perhaps to wise men, but inconsistent with friendship, which is entirely a connection of the heart.—

All those warm and elevated descriptions of friendship, which so powerfully charm the minds of young people, and represent it as the height of human felicity, are really romantic among us.—When we look round us into life, we

meet with nothing corresponding to them, except among an happy few in the sequestered scenes of life far removed from the pursuits of interest or ambition.—These sentiments of friendship are original and genuine productions of warmer and happier climes, and adopted by us merely out of vanity.—The same observation may be applied to the more delicate and interesting attachment between the sexes.—The wife and learned of our sex generally treat this attachment with great ridicule, as a weakness below the dignity of a man, and allow no kind of it but what we have in common with the whole animal creation. They acknowledge, that the fair sex are useful to us, and a very few will deign to consider some of them as reasonable and agreeable companions.—But it may be questioned, whether this is not the language of an heart insensible to the most refined and exquisite pleasure human nature is capable of enjoying, or the language of disappointed pride, rather than of wisdom and nature.—No man ever despised the sex who was a favourite with them; nor did any one ever speak contemptuously of love, who was conscious of loving and being beloved by a woman of merit.

If we examine into the other pleasures we enjoy as social beings, we shall find many delicacies and refinements admired by some, which others who never felt them treat as visionary and romantic.—It is no difficult matter to account for this.—There is certainly an original difference in the constitution both of men and nations; but this is not so great

great as at first view it seems to be. Human nature consists of the same principles every where.—In some people one principle is naturally stronger than it is in others, but exercise and proper culture will do much to supply the deficiency.—The inhabitants of cold climates, having less natural warmth and sensibility of heart, enter but a little way into those refinements of the social principle, in which men of a different temper delight. But if such refinements are capable of affording to the mind innocent and substantial pleasure, it should be the business of philosophy to search into the proper methods of cultivating and improving them.—This study, which makes a considerable part of the philosophy of life and manners, has been surprisingly neglected in Great Britain.—Whence is it that the English, with great natural genius and acuteness, and still greater goodness of heart, blessed with riches and liberty, are rather a melancholy and unhappy people? Why is their neighbouring nation, whom they despise for their shallowness and levity, yet awkwardly imitate in the most frivolous accomplishments, happy in poverty and slavery? We own the one possesses a native cheerfulness and vivacity beyond any people upon earth, but still much is owing to their cultivating with the greatest care all the arts which enliven and captivate the imagination, soften the heart, and give society its highest polish; while the other is immersed in a severe and supercilious philosophy, which seems to make them too wise to be happy. In consequence of this,

we generally find in Britain men of sense and learning speaking in a contemptuous manner of all writings addressed to the imagination and the heart, even of such as exhibit genuine pictures of life and manners. But besides the additional vigour which these give to the powers of the imagination, and the influence they have in rendering the affections warmer and more lively, they are frequently of the greatest service in communicating a knowledge of the world; a knowledge the most important of any to one who is to live in it, and would wish to act his part with propriety and dignity. Moral painting is undoubtedly the highest and most useful species of painting.—The execution may be, and generally is, very wretched, and such as has the worst effects in misleading the judgment, and debauching the heart; but if this kind of writing continues to come into the hands of men of genius and worth, no room will be left for this complaint.

There is a remarkable difference between the English and French in their taste of the social life. The gentlemen in France, in all periods of life, and even in the most advanced age, never associate with one another, but spend all the hours that can be spared from business or study with the ladies, with the young, the gay, and the happy.—It is observed that the people of this rank in France live longer, and, what is of much greater consequence, live more happily, and enjoy their faculties of body and mind more entire, in old age, than any people in Europe.—In Great Britain we have

have certain notions of propriety and decorum, which lead us to think the French manner of spending their hours of freedom from business extremely ridiculous. But if we examine very attentively into these sentiments of propriety, we shall not perhaps find them to be built on a very solid foundation.—We believe that it is proper for persons of the same age, of the same sex, of similar dispositions and pursuits, to associate together. But here we seem to be deceived by words. If we consult nature and common sense, we shall find that the true propriety and harmony of social life depends upon the connection of people of different dispositions and characters, judiciously blended together.—Nature has made no individual nor no class of people independent of the rest of their species, or sufficient for their own happiness.—Each sex, each character, each period of life, have their several advantages and disadvantages; and that union is the happiest and most proper, where wants are mutually supplied.—The fair sex should naturally expect to gain from our conversation, knowledge, wisdom, and sedateness; and they should give us in exchange, humanity, politeness, cheerfulness, taste, and sentiment.—The levity, the rashness and folly of early life, is tempered with the gravity, the caution, and the wisdom of age; while the timidity, coldness of heart, and languor incident to declining years, are supported and assisted by the courage, the warmth, and the vivacity of youth.—Old people would find great advantage in associating rather with the young than with those of their own age.—Many causes contribute to destroy cheerfulness in the decline of life, besides the natural decay of youthful vivacity. Their few surviving friends and companions are then dropping off apace; the gay prospects, that swelled the imagination in more early and more happy days, are then vanished, and along with them the open, generous, unsuspicious temper, and that warm heart which dilated with benevolence to all mankind. These are succeeded by gloom, disgust, suspicion, and all the selfish passions which sour the temper and contract the heart.—When old people associate only with one another, they mutually increase these unhappy dispositions, by brooding over their disappointments, the degeneracy of the times, and such-like cheerless and uncomfortable subjects.—The conversation of young people dispels this gloom, and communicates a cheerfulness, and something else perhaps which we do not fully understand, of great consequence to health and the prolongation of life. There is an universal principle of imitation among mankind, which disposes them to catch instantaneously, and without being conscious of it, the resemblance of any action or character that presents itself. This disposition we can often check by the force of reason, or the assistance of opposite impressions; at other times, it is insurmountable. We have numberless examples of this in the similitude of character and manner introduced by people living much together, in the sudden communications of terror, of melancholy, of joy, of the military ardor,

dor, when no cause can be assigned for these emotions. The communication of nervous disorders, especially of the convulsive kind, is often so astonishing, that it has been referred to fascination or witchcraft. We will not pretend to explain the nature of this mental infection; but it is a fact well established, that such a thing exists, and that there is such a principle in nature as an healthy sympathy, as well as a morbid infection.

An old man who enters into this philosophy, is far from envying or proving a check on the innocent pleasures of young people, and particularly of his own children. On the contrary, he attends with delight to the gradual opening of the imagination and the dawn of reason; he enters by a secret sort of sympathy into their guiltless joys, that revive in his memory the tender images of his youth, which, as Mr. Addison observes, by length of time have contracted a softness inexpressibly agreeable; and thus the evening of life is protracted to an happy, honourable, and unenvied old age.

On dramatic unity, especially as observed by Shakespeare; from Mr. Johnson's preface to his edition of Shakespeare's plays.

TO the unities of time and place, he has shewn no regard; and perhaps a nearer view of the principles on which they stand will diminish their value, and withdraw from them the veneration which, from the time of Corneille, they have very generally received, by discovering that they have given

more trouble to the poet, than pleasure to the auditor.

The necessity of observing the unities of time and place arises from the supposed necessity of making the drama credible. The critics hold it impossible, that an action of months or years can be possibly believed to pass in three hours; or that the spectator can suppose himself to sit in the theatre, while ambassadors go and return between distant kingdoms, while armies are levied and towns besieged, while an exile wanders and returns, or till he whom they saw courting his mistress, shall lament the untimely fall of his son. The mind revolts from evident falsehood; and fiction loses its force, when it departs from the resemblance of reality.

From the narrow limitation of time necessarily arises the contraction of place. The spectator, who knows that he saw the first act at *Alexandria*, cannot suppose that he sees the next at *Rome*, at a distance to which not the dragons of *Medea* could, in so short a time, have transported him; he knows with certainty that he has not changed his place; and he knows that place cannot change itself; that what was a house cannot become a plain; that what was *Thebes* can never be *Persepolis*.

Such is the triumphant language with which a critic exults over the misery of an irregular poet, and exults commonly without resistance or reply. It is time therefore to tell him, by the authority of Shakespeare, that he assumes as an unquestionable principle, a position, which, while his breath is forming it into words, his understanding pronounces to be

be false. It is false, that any representation is mistaken for reality; that any dramatic fable in its materiality was ever credible, or for a single moment was ever credited.

The objection arising from the impossibility of passing the first hour at *Alexandria*, and the next at *Rome*, supposes, that when the play opens, the spectator really imagines himself at *Alexandria*, and believes that his walk to the theatre has been a voyage to *Egypt*, and that he lives in the days of *Anthony* and *Cleopatra*. Surely he that imagines this, may imagine more. He that can take the stage at one time for the palace of the *Ptolemies*, may take it in half an hour for the promontory of *Actium*. Delusion, if delusion be admitted, has no certain limitation; if the spectator can be once persuaded, that his old acquaintance are *Alexander* and *Cæsar*, that a room illuminated with candles is the plain of *Pharsalia*, or the bank of *Granicus*, he is in a state of elevation above the reach of reason, or of truth, and from the heights of empyrean poetry, may despise the circumscriptions of terrestrial nature. There is no reason why a mind thus wandering in ecstacy should count the clock, or why an hour should not be a century in that calenture of the brain that can make a stage a field.

The truth is, that the spectators are always in their senses, and know, from the first act to the last, that the stage is only a stage, and that the players are only players. They come to hear a certain number of lines recited with just ges-

ture and elegant modulation. The lines relate to some action, and an action must be in some place; but the different actions that complete a story may be in many places very remote from each other; and where is the absurdity of allowing that space to represent first *Athens*, and then *Sicily*, which was always known to be neither *Sicily* nor *Athens*, but a modern theatre?

By supposition, as place is introduced, time may be extended: the time required by the fable elapses for the most part between the acts; for, of so much of the action as is represented, the real and poetical duration is the same. If, in the first act, preparations for war against *Mithridates* are represented to be made in *Rome*, the event of the war may, without absurdity, be represented in the catastrophe, as happening in *Pontus*; we know that there is neither war, nor preparations for war; we know that we are neither in *Rome* nor *Pontus*; that neither *Mithridates* nor *Luculus* are before us. The drama exhibits successive imitations of successive actions; and why may not the second imitations represent an action that happened years after the first, if it be so connected with it, that nothing but time can be supposed to intervene? Time is, of all modes of existence, most obsequious to the imagination; a lapse of years is as easily conceived as a passage of hours. In contemplation we easily contract the time of real actions, and therefore willingly permit it to be contracted when we only see their imitation.

It will be asked, how the drama

moves, if it is not credited. It is credited with all the credit due to a drama. It is credited, whenever it moves, as a just picture of a real original; as representing to the auditor what he would himself feel, if he were to do or suffer what is there feigned to be suffered or to be done. The reflection that strikes the heart, is not that the evils before us are real evils, but that they are evils to which we ourselves may be exposed. If there be any fallacy, it is not that we fancy the players, but that we fancy ourselves unhappy for a moment; but we rather lament the possibility than suppose the presence of misery, as a mother weeps over her babe, when she remembers that death may take it from her. The delight of tragedy proceeds from our consciousness of fiction. If we thought murders and treasons real, they would please no more.

Imitations produce pain or pleasure, not because they are mistaken for realities, but because they bring realities to mind. When the imagination is recreated by a painted landscape, the trees are not supposed capable to give us shade, or the fountains coolness; but we consider how much we should be pleased with such fountains playing beside us, and such woods waving over us. We are agitated in reading the history of *Henry the Fifth*, yet no man takes his book for the field of *Agincourt*. A dramatic exhibition is a book recited with concomitants that increase or diminish its effect. Familiar comedy is often more powerful on the theatre, than in the page; imperial tragedy is always less. The humour of *Petruchio*

may be heightened by grimace; but what voice or what gesture can hope to add dignity or force to the soliloquy of *Caio*?

A play read, affects the mind like a play acted. It is therefore evident, that the action is not supposed to be real; and it follows, that between the acts a longer or shorter time may be allowed to pass, and that no more account of space or duration is to be taken by the auditor of a drama, than by the reader of a narrative, before whom may pass in an hour the life of an hero, or the revolutions of an empire.

Whether Shakespeare knew the unities, and rejected them by design, or deviated from them by happy ignorance, it is, I think, impossible to decide, and useless to inquire. We may reasonably suppose, that, when he rose to notice, he did not want the counsels and admonitions of scholars and critics, and that he at last deliberately persisted in a practice, which he might have begun by chance. As nothing is essential to the fable but unity of action, and as the unities of time and place arise evidently from false assumptions, and, by circumscribing the extent of the drama, lessen its variety, I cannot think it much to be lamented, that they were not known by him, or not observed: nor, if such another poet could arise, should I very vehemently reproach him, that his first act passed at *Venice*, and his next in *Cyprus*. Such violations of rules merely positive, become the comprehensive genius of *Shakespeare*, and such censures are suitable to the minute and slender criticism of *Voltaire*:

Non

Non usque adeo permiscuit imis
 Longus summa dies, ut non, si voce
 Metelli

Serventur leges, malint a Cæsare tolli.

Yet when I speak thus slightly of dramatic rules, I cannot but recollect how much wit and learning may be produced against me; before such authorities I am afraid to stand; not that I think the present question one of those that are to be decided by mere authority, but because it is to be suspected, that these precepts have not been so easily received, but for better reasons than I have yet been able to find. The result of my enquiries, in which it would be ludicrous to boast of impartiality, is, that the unities of time and place are not essential to a just drama; that though they may sometimes conduce to pleasure, they are always to be sacrificed to the nobler beauties of variety and instruction; and that a play written with nice observation of critical rules, is to be contemplated as an elaborate curiosity, as the product of superfluous and ostentatious art, by which is shewn, rather what is possible, than what is necessary.

He that, without diminution of any other excellence, shall preserve all the unities unbroken, deserves the like applause with the architect, who shall display all the orders of architecture in a citadel, without any deduction from its strength; but the principal beauty of a citadel is to exclude the enemy: and the greatest graces of a play are to copy nature and instruct life.

Perhaps, what I have here not dogmatically but deliberately written, may recall the principles of the drama to a new examination. I am almost frightened at my own

temerity; and when I estimate the same, and the strength of those that maintain the contrary opinion, am ready to sink down in reverential silence; as Æneas withdrew from the defence of Troy, when he saw Neptune shaking the wall, and Juno heading the besiegers.

Those whom my argument cannot persuade to give their approbation to the judgment of Shakespeare, will easily, if they consider the condition of his life, make some allowance for his ignorance.

The impropriety into which Christian poets have been led by following Homer and Virgil, in their excursions to the heavenly mansions, considered both in a poetical and in a moral sense; from a Letter concerning epic poems taken from scripture history.

THOSE lofty passages in Homer and Virgil justly raise our admiration, where Jupiter commissions the inferior deities to convey his orders to the sons of men. But when Milton and Gessner represent the True God of heaven and earth, as delivering his commands to the attendant angels, though our affections are warmed with the sublimity of the sentiments, our reason is disgusted at the sight of a glaring impropriety. For the heathen writers have given to the boldest of their narrations an air of probability, which is necessarily wanting in the christian. The muse is supposed to dictate what the poet writes. As she is a goddess, and of course admitted to the celestial councils, there is nothing improbable in his relating, upon such authority, what passes there. But the

the different plan, on which our modern authors have constructed their poems, does not allow of the same latitude. They were in fact obliged, how unwilling soever they might be, to renounce the assistance of that heavenly guide, who had conducted their ancient matters to the assemblies of the gods. The christian theology contradicts the supposition of the christian poet's inspiration: it does not even permit us to look upon him as better instructed in the arcanæ of heaven than ourselves. For 'as christians we all assent to the same truths; as christians we are all equally concerned in the same important events*.' The words are Gessner's, and the consequence I would draw from them is just the reverse of his: instead of sacred history being the most proper subject for the exercise of genius, it is, in reality, the most improper; but let it be remembered, that this assertion is confined entirely to epic poetry, and that only upon a supposition, that machinery is essential to it.

Mr. Addison somewhere observes, that an epic poem ought to be credible in its principal parts. This observation should not be limited to the incidents only: it extends likewise to the poet's information about them. For though the facts considered in themselves may not be void of probability, yet if they are so with respect to the writer's knowledge of them, if he takes upon

him to instruct us in what there is no possible means of his knowing; if the light of history and tradition fails, and that of inspiration is excluded, the whole narrative, as far as it is involved in this total darkness, is in reality incredible†: and one may in such a case apply to the epic, what Horace does in another to the dramatic poet.

Quodcunque ostendas mihi sic,
incredulus odi.

The invocation of the muse was not therefore in the immortal works of antiquity, as it often is in the transient productions of modern genius, a mere matter of ceremony, and a thing of course; nor was it designed only, like the legislator's pretended conference with some celestial power, to stamp upon them a divine authority; but it was indispensably requisite to give many of the principal parts that degree of probability, which is one essential ingredient in every species of writing.

Accordingly, if we look into Homer and Virgil, we find them supplicating the muse's favour, and relying on her inspiration.

Μῆνιν ἄσπεδ' ἔειπε.

IL.

Ἀνδρᾶ μοι μῆνιν Μοῦσα.

Odyss.

Musa, mihi causas memora, quo
numine læso,

Quidve dolens Regiina Deum, &c.

Æn.

* See the preface to the Death of Abel.

† This seems to be remarkably the case in the first six books of Milton's Paradise Lost. Human tradition, unassisted by revelation, can have no place in regard to the fallen angels; and the scriptures, not being designed to gratify an idle curiosity, afford us only a few general hints concerning their fall.

Virgil

Virgil we see has particularly in view those secret springs of action, upon which his poem turned, and which could not be supposed to have come to his knowledge without this assistance.

Milton seems sensible of the difficulty he was under in this respect, and he makes use of an expedient no less extraordinary than insufficient to remove it. He invokes the aid of two superior beings, the one imaginary, and the other real.

Sing, Heavenly MUSE.

Par. Lost, B. i. 6.

And chiefly thou, O SPIRIT,
Instruct me.

ver. 17.

Thus at the very entrance upon his subject he runs into the fault, that has been so frequently ob-

jected to him in the prosecution of it, the unnatural mixture of pagan and christian theology. But this is not the worst of the matter. The difficulty with which he found himself embarrassed, still remains. Although he has adopted two systems, neither of them will answer his purpose. For the Heavenly Muse*, though she is made to dwell, not on *Olympus*, nor by the streams of *Helicon*, but on *Sion's* hill, and fast by *Siloah's* brook, has upon the christian plan only an ideal existence, and for this reason becomes unserviceable†. And notwithstanding his invocation of the Divine Spirit, that religion upon which the model of his poem is formed will not allow us to imagine, he could from hence derive any supernatural assistance. In short, we

* Mr. Addison is of opinion, that the fiction of Milton's fable, though full of surprising incidents, is tempered with a due measure of probability. 'I must only,' says he, 'make an exception to the limbo of vanity, with his episode of sin and death, and some of the *imaginary persons* in his chaos. These passages are astonishing, but not credible.' Spectator, No 315. It is strange Mr. Addison should not have reckoned the heavenly muse among these imaginary beings. She had as good a title to this rank as any of them; and he had more reason to be offended at the important part she acts, than the allegorical description of sin and death. For in personifying these last the poet speaks the language of (1) inspiration; and, what is still more remarkable, follows the very genealogy set down in scripture. When lust (according to Milton, B. ii. 746. the lust of dominion) hath conceived, it bringeth forth sin; and sin, when it is finished, bringeth forth death. James i. 15.

† Though Milton says, 'Chiefly thou, O Spirit, instruct me,' we find him in the sequel keeping close to the muse; and so conscious was he of the necessity of some guide, especially in his first six books, that he embraces every opportunity of informing us, it was by her assistance he had went down into hell, ascended upwards into heaven, and from thence returned to the visible, diurnal sphere. See B. iii. 20. and B. vii. 12. Last of all, sensible of her insufficiency in her ideal form, in spite of that theology upon which his poem is built, he gives her a real existence,

—Nor could the muse defend

Her son. So fail not thou, who thee implores:
For thou art heavenly, she an empty dream.

B. vii. 37.

(1) If. xxv. 8. Hosea xiii. 14. Rom. vii. 12. Rev. vi. 8.

cannot

cannot, upon his own principles, suppose him to have been inspired at all, much less to have been favoured with any such extraordinary illuminations as would enable him to lay open these transactions in the world of spirits, that were antecedent to the date of written revelation.

Gessner has fallen into the same fault as Milton, without attempting to palliate it by the same art. He introduces the Almighty upon the scene at his pleasure, and repeats to us with freedom, where the scripture is silent, the divine messages delivered to the ministering angels. But if we inquire, how Mr. Gessner is supposed to be acquainted with all these matters: why, forsooth, a certain visionary being, the sex I think is not distinguished, the goddess or god Enthusiasm, is called upon to assist our author's imagination, in her flight to the empire of possibilities. The poet informs us then, he deals in fiction. The confession is ingenuous, but is more than was required, and indeed carries with it no great recommendation of his work. For though we may allow, that 'poetry deals best in fiction,' it ought to assume the appearance of reality; and though we may grant, this advertisement in the exordium takes off from the subsequent boldness of his intruding into the celestial counsels, it utterly destroys the whole poetical propriety. For Mr. Gessner

saves us even the trouble of conjectures, in regard to the means of his information. He does not think it necessary to acquaint us, that it is *possible* he might *know* many things which he relates; only, that it is *possible* they might *happen*. But this is a species of the marvellous, that wants its just foundation, some degree of probability*. Upon the whole, then, it should seem from what has been said, that this imitation of the heathen machinery has led our christian poets into a great absurdity.

We may now consider the affair in a more serious light. Want of poetical propriety is not the only circumstance to which exceptions may be made. It is a question, whether this practice can be justified upon the footing of morality. For what right has the poet to take these liberties with his maker? Let the historian put speeches of his own coining into the mouth of a Cæsar or a Pompey. But who gave the poet authority to represent the Almighty, as speaking in the language of a man? Should an ignorant, untutored peasant take upon him to dictate what his prince is to deliver from the throne, the attempt would appear ridiculous. And are we not guilty of greater extravagance, when, *un-inspired*, we presume to express the sentiments of him, whose throne is heaven, whose foot-

* Had Gessner omitted his address to Enthusiasm, which in a sacred poem carries with it an air of burlesque, and had he been contented with such a proportion of machinery as the scriptures would have supplied him with, his poem would not, I believe, have lost many of its capital beauties, and would have been free from some apparent imperfections.

fool is the earth; whose thoughts are not our thoughts, and whose ways are not our ways.'

As to *Jupiter* and *Juno*, and the rest of the fabulous deities, let them be treated with as much freedom as we please. If they act not suitably to the rank of celestial beings, it is a fault only in poetical manners; morality is not directly concerned about fictitious characters. This seems to have been the opinion of the heathens themselves. For, in the judgment of the learned*, the mythology of the poets was distinct from the established polytheism of the community: and it is upon this principle a modern writer, named below, has solved a difficulty relating to the comedies of *Aristophanes*, which, notwithstanding they abound with strokes of raillery upon the heathen deities, were received with applause by the public. For, setting this distinction aside, it seems unaccountable, how the same Athenians that put *Socrates* to death for a supposed contempt of the gods, should behold with pleasure those representations on the stage, in which the gods are openly exposed to ridicule: and how the same poet, who was the chief instrument in exciting the popular

odium against *Socrates*, should venture to expose himself to those censures, by which his antagonist suffered, as was then thought, a just punishment; as the Athenians were afterwards convinced, a kind of martyrdom. It is plain, therefore, even from this instance, that the established religion of the people was different from the fabulous traditions of the poets, and that greater latitude and freedom were allowed in one than in the other.

Here then we perceive a singular advantage†, which the pagan theology has above the christian, in regard even to moral propriety, so far I mean as poetry is concerned. For the sacred history was not designed to amuse, but to instruct us: it rejects every spurious mixture of human invention: it has no peculiar theology set apart to 'exercise the genius of poets:' every thing breathes the severity of truth. Upon what principle then can we justify the machinery in *Paradise Lost*, and the *Death of Abel*? Why must the Almighty be brought upon the scene, where we have no warrant from scripture? Why made to speak in a form of words drawn up according to our fancy? Does the licence of christian poetry al-

* See *Brumoy's Theatre des Grecs*, and *Burnet De Fide & Officiis Christianorum*. The one confirms this opinion from *Plutarch*, and the other from *Varro*, who divides the vulgar religion, as distinguished from the philosophical, into the civil and the poetical. See likewise *Cudworth's Intellectual System*, B. i. Chap. 4.

† Mr. Addison takes notice of this advantage, which the heathen poets enjoyed, but does not fully explain the reason of it. 'It is possible,' says he, 'that the traditions on which the *Iliad* or *Æneid* were built, had more circumstances in them than the history of the fall of man, as it is related in scripture. Besides, it was easier for *Homer* and *Virgil* to dash the truth with fiction, as they were in no danger of offending the religion of their country by it.' *Spectator*, No 267.

low us to go beyond the bounds of written revelation? and when we thus presume to determine not what God has already done or said, but what *we* think it fit for him to do or say, would it be unreasonable to ask us, in the emphatical language of the Apostle, "Who hath known the mind of the Lord, or who hath been his counsellor?"

But we are told, in vindication of epic poems in general on scripture subjects, that even "dramatic pieces taken from sacred history not only gave no offence at the time of the reformation, but were publicly allowed, the *good intentions* of the authors being their chief merit; for the works themselves were far from being elegant*." The same custom, we are informed, prevails at this day in some Roman catholic countries †; and perhaps the pieces are written now with the same *good intentions* as they were formerly. But is it not a strange method to justify any practice from the good intentions of men? of those especially, who are either blinded by ignorance, and a false, misguided zeal, or, what is much the same thing, who are just emerging from the darkness of superstition, into the light of religious truth. What was done at the time of the Reformation, when the mists of popery were beginning only to disperse, and when things of weightier concern might engage people's attention, can be no precedent to us, who live in a more enlightened age, and at a time when the

protestant faith is thoroughly established.

With respect to the incidents of these poems in particular, it may be further urged, that although Milton and Gessner had not only a very few circumstances upon which to raise their poems, but were also to proceed with the greatest caution in every thing, that they added out of their own invention, yet notwithstanding all the restraints they were under, both the one and the other has filled his story with so many surprising incidents, which bear so close an analogy with what is delivered in holy writ, that it is capable of pleasing the most delicate reader, without giving offence to the most scrupulous ‡. As this argument seems plausible at first sight, and is calculated to raise suspicions in us of our own judgment, if we dissent from it, there is a necessity of considering it with attention.

Now it is evident, that this method of reasoning by analogy concerning the divine conduct will be apt to lead us into dangerous mistakes. Incidents of our own invention may appear similar to those recorded in scripture, and yet, in some circumstances that are concealed from our knowledge, may be materially different. For though we see enough to convince us, that the general aim of our Creator is to promote our happiness, yet our conceptions are in many cases too weak to discover the *particular* motives of his actions, and too limited to comprehend

* See Gessner's preface.

† See Clarke's Letters on the Spanish nation.

‡ See Spectator, N^o 267.

the relation they bear to other parts of universal and everlasting government. We may indeed justly argue by analogy from the natural to the moral world, from the works of providence to the works of grace: for we here proceed on facts, not on the visions of fancy; we trace out a consistency of the divine will in matters of reason and of revelation, and shew there are parallel difficulties in both arising from our own ignorance. But the case is widely different, when we substitute imaginary incidents instead of the one, and vindicate the propriety of them from their supposed familiarity to the other. Besides, it would not I believe be impossible, though the task might appear too invidious, to point out several incidents in these poems, in Milton especially, that are so far from having a close analogy with what is delivered in holy writ, that in reality they have no analogy with it at all*. And setting aside these considerations, it is not easy to determine, how far invention, the poet's peculiar province, extends, when it is circumscribed by the christian system. For it may be questioned, whether fiction is at all allowable, when the Divine Being is the subject of it.

Lastly, with regard to the speeches which the poet ascribes to God, it may perhaps be alledged,

that they are drawn up in the most exact conformity to the general dictates of reason, as well as to those more peculiar notices of his perfections that are conveyed to us in scripture.—It may be so.—Were this conformity wanting, we should not be at a loss, in what light to consider them, nor what appellation to bestow upon them. But still it is dangerous to tread this holy ground. Milton, bold as he was, walks upon it with evident marks of fear, and after he had for some time “drawn empyreal air,” seems to congratulate himself upon his return to his “native element,” where he could expatiate with greater freedom and security.

Standing on earth, not wrapt above
the pole,

More *safe* I sing with mortal voice.

B. vii. 23.

Mr. Addison has been before us in making this remark. “One may, I think,” says he, “observe, that the author proceeds with a kind of fear and trembling, whilst he describes the sentiments of the Almighty. He dares not give his imagination its full play, but chooses to confine himself to such thoughts, as are drawn from the books of the most orthodox divines, and to such expressions as may be met with in scripture.”

* I cannot forbear giving one instance from an ingenious writer, who, in the prime of life seems to possess a fund of learning rarely attained in a more advanced period. “Le *Fort de Moïse* nous frappe; mais la raison ne sauroit suivre les travaux de la divinité, qui ébranle sans efforts et sans instrumens des millions de mondes, et l'imagination ne peut voir avec plaisir les Diables de Milton combattre pendant deux jours les armées du Tout Puissant.”

Gibbon's *Essai sur l'Etude de la Littérature*.

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"The scripture is indeed an unerring guide, and, while the poet follows it, he has nothing to fear. But we apprehend Mr. Addison cannot be understood in a strict sense, when he affirms, that Milton " confined himself to such expressions as may be met with in scripture." He must mean to include likewise such as are *analogous* to scripture expressions. For the assertion is not literally true; and if it be not taken in this extensive signification, whence that fear and trembling he speaks of? but analogy in sentiment and expression is liable to much the same objections as analogy in incident, which has been already considered. As to the most orthodox divines, they are of no more credit and authority than the poet himself, any farther than they agree with the inspired writings.—We have now examined what we could find in Addison relating to our present inquiry, and we cannot say, as much as we admire his celebrated criticism on Milton, that we are satisfied with his manner of reasoning on this subject.

But, notwithstanding what has been advanced, let it be remembered, that we mean not to debar the christian poet from all kind of *machinery**, provided he can contrive any probable method of introducing it, without making himself so familiar with the Almighty. Excluding this liberty, let his imagination range through the whole extent of the creation.

Let him personify the inanimate parts of nature, give reason and speech to the brutes, transport men by invisible means from one quarter of the globe to another, raise the evil spirits from their infernal mansions, and call down the benevolent angels from above. But when he passes the bounds of created being, when " an earthly guest," he presumes to enter into the heaven of heavens, when he approaches the throne of God, and takes upon him to deliver to us the sentiments and the language of his Creator, we cannot forbear thinking, that he aims to snatch a grace, to which his religion forbids him to aspire, and his art cannot enable him to attain: in a word, that he is guilty of a moral, no less than a poetical impropriety.

Upon the whole, it is not my intention to depreciate the advantages of sacred poetry. I agree entirely with Mr. Gessner, that it is " the most energetic method" of conveying sentiments of virtue to the human mind, and of inspiring it with devout affections; but at the same time I cannot but be of opinion, that this end is more effectually attained by the short excursions of the lyric, than by the more daring flights of the epic muse; since the machinery of the latter, in the two poems we have ventured to examine, is liable to such apparent exceptions; and even fiction itself, when it is employed about the Divine Being, may, for no other reason but because it is

* The word *machinery* is here used, in Addison's sense, for " introducing agents of a superior nature, who are capable of effecting what is wonderful, and what is not to be met with in the ordinary course of things."

fiction, be offensive to christian ears. I cannot therefore sufficiently admire the judicious discernment of the great Fenelon, who raised not his poem on the christian model, but chose to infill into tender minds the purest maxims of wisdom and virtue, under the agreeable veil of Pagan Mythology*. Had Gessner adopted not the measure only, but the system likewise of this illustrious writer; the uncommon talents he displays might perhaps have entitled him to a higher and more distinguished seat in the Temple of Fame.

After all that has been said, it will give me no great uneasiness, should any person be able and willing to convict me of an error. My vanity indeed, according to the common frailty of authors, might perhaps be mortified for a moment: but my pleasure, as a reader, would be improved, and the humbling of my literary would, in some measure, increase my national pride. For, as I esteem Milton's Paradise Lost, with all its imperfections, to be the noblest

production of human genius that any nation can boast of, so whoever could remove what appears to me the greatest imperfection of all, would contribute to my satisfaction; not only as I am one of its professed admirers, but as I cannot help thinking myself to be interested, and to have a share in the reputation of a poem, that does so much honour to my country.

R. S.

Sept. 12, 1764.

The Traveller, an Oriental Apologue, from a collection of Oriental Apologues lately published.

AS soon as I perceived the first sparkling fires of day, I mounted my ass, and took the path which leads to the high road of Babylon; scarce was I there, when in raptures I exclaimed,

O how mine eyes do wander with joy o'er yon green hills! with what delicious perfumes do these flow'ry meadows embalm the air!

I am in a beautiful avenue, my

* The French, in general, who cannot be reckoned deficient in taste, nor bad judges of decorum and propriety, do not seem to approve the grafting of poetical fables on christian truths. This will appear from the following passage in Bruumoy, who is deservedly esteemed one of the most sensible and judicious of the French critics. Speaking of the ancient mythology, in his *Discours sur la Parallele des Theatres*, he says, "Ce pays fabuleux est un climat universel, où les poëtes de toutes les nations devenus contemporains peuvent se rassembler en citoyens, et s'entendre sans avoir besoin d'interprète. *La Religion Chrétienne est trop respectable, et ses mystères sont trop sublimes, pour servir à la poésie un supplément à la fable*, comme le souhaitent M. de Saint Evremont, et quelques uns après lui, aussi peu Poëtes que lui. Car les vrais Poëtes sont bien éloignés d'admettre cette réforme chimérique. Il vaut mieux écouter Bo leau, qui dit très-bien.

De la Religion Chrétienne les mystères terribles
D'ornemens égayés ne sont pas susceptibles."

Art. Poët. Chant. 3.

as and I may retire under the shade of its trees when it shall seem good unto us.

How serene the heavens! how fine a day! how pure the air I breathe! well mounted as I am, I shall arrive before dusk.

Whilst I uttered these words, befuddled with joy, I looked kindly down upon my ass, and gently stroking him,

From afar I see a troop of men and women mounted upon beautiful camels, with a serious and disdainful air,

All clothed in long purple robes, with belts and golden fringes, interspersed with precious stones.

Their camels soon came up with me; I was dazzled by their splendor, and humbled by their grandeur.

Alas! all my endeavours to stretch myself served only to make me appear more ridiculously vain.

Mine eyes did measure them incessantly; scarce did my head reach their angles; I was sorely vexed from the bottom of my soul, nevertheless did I not give over following them.

Then did I wish that my ass could raise himself as high as the highest of camels, and fain would I have seen his long ears peep over their lofty heads.

I continually incited him by my cries, I press'd him with my heels and my halter; and though he quickened his pace, yet six of his steps scarce equalled one of the camels.

In short, we lost sight of them, and I all hopes of overtaking them. What difference, cried I, between their lot and mine! Why are

they not in my place? or why am I not in theirs?

Wretch that I am! I sadly journey on alone upon the vilest and the slowest of animals; they, on the contrary... happy they!... would blush to have me in their train; so despicable am I in their eyes!

Busied in these reflections, and lost in thought, my ass finding I no longer pressed him, slackened his pace, and presently stooped to feed upon the thistles.

The grass was goodly; it seemed to invite him to rest; so he laid him down: I fell; and like unto him who from a profound sleep awaketh in surprise, so was I on a sudden awakened from my meditations.

As soon as I got up, the voice of thousands came buzzing in my ears; I looked around, and behold a troop still more numerous than the former.

These were mounted as poorly as myself; their linen tunics the same as mine; their manners seemed familiar; I addressed the nearest.

Do your utmost, says I, you will never be able, mounted as you are, to overtake those who are a-head of you.

Let us alone, says he, for that; the madmen! they risk their lives; and for what? to arrive a few minutes before us.

We are all going to Babylon; an hour sooner or later, in linen tunic, or purple robes, on an ass, or a camel, what matters it, when once one is arrived? nay, upon the road, so you know how to amuse yourself.

You, for example; what would have

have become of you had you been mounted on a camel? your fall, says he, would have been fatal. I sighed, and had nothing to reply.

Then, looking behind me, how great was my surprise to see men, women, and children following us a foot, some singing, others skipping on the tender grass; their poor backs bowed under their burdens.

Then cried I, transported beyond myself, They go to Babylon as well as I: and is it they who rejoice? and is it I who am sad? when on a sudden my oppressed heart became light; and I felt a gentle joy flow within my veins.

Ere we got in, we overtook the first party; their camels had thrown them; their long purple robes, their belts, and gold fringes interspersed with diamonds, were all covered with mud.

Then, ye powerful of the earth, even then it was I perceived the littleness of human grandeur; but the just estimation I made of it, did not render me insensible to the misfortunes of others.

Of the encouragement to agriculture, arising from the possession of a paternal inheritance; extracted from a letter written by the rev. Mr. Comber, of East Newton, Yorkshires.

I Think I remember the natural Horace to celebrate more than once the happiness of him who "*paterna arat iugera*." Surely sound philosophy is per-

fectly at accord with this poetic sentiment, for reflections on the obligations we have to a parent who has transmitted to us a comfortable inheritance, are certainly very likely to stimulate us to take at least equal pains to transmit it entire, and in as good condition, to our posterity; and if our parent has been a good husbandman, and left us the inheritance in a fruitful state, we have one of the strongest inducements to continue that industrious culture, *viz.* the fear of shame. If he was no good husbandman, we have a motive almost as strong, *viz.* Ambition; that it may be justly said, "this chief exceeds his father's fame."

If an intercourse of mutual tenderness betwixt the father and the son has been preserved, the noblest kind of inducement will actuate us, *viz.* a desire that every thing inherited may appear a monument of the kindness of the parent; and the gratitude of the child. If the ancestor and successor have lived together upon the inheritance, a much stronger motive still to good agriculture will arise hence; for, as Mr. Pope rightly observes in some part of his collection of letters, "we cannot miss even an old stump with which we have long been acquainted, without some degree of regret."

In the place then which we have lived in long with a parent, who affectionately loved and was loved by us, we cannot view an object which will not awake the memory of some tender scene, and make us love, and therefore cultivate to the utmost of our power, the ground which suggests such pleasing and instructive melancholy.

Such

Such encouragement is it to agriculture, and consequently such advantage to the state, that men possess an inheritance derived from their parents, and on which themselves and parents have lived!

I know a courtier, a man of taste and letters, who, though generally confined by the nature of his employment in and about town, yet endeavours every summer to bring down his eldest son from Westminster-school; to his country-seat, possessed and lived upon by his ancestors for several generations, "that he may learn to love it," as he expresses himself.

And surely it is reasonable to suppose, that, the heirs of so many ancient families would not have mortgaged, or even sold, their paternal estates to discharge debts of gaming, &c. if they had been taught to love their country-seats by spending as much of their infancy, childhood and youth at them, as was consistent with the scheme of a liberal education.

I read over Tully's philosophical works this spring, and was much struck by the beauty of a passage in the *second book of laws*, which I marked when I read it, in order to give these reflections, which it suggested.

I will now transcribe the passage for the sake of the learned, who may not have the book at hand, or may not readily find it; and give a free translation of it for the sake of the unlearned.

Atticus, having observed the beauty of the place they were in, a villa of Tully's, acknowledges, that he used to wonder that his friend was so much delighted with

this rustic retirement: but now, that he has seen it, he wonders if Tully, when absent from Rome, is any where else. Tully answers; "*Ego, verò cum licet plureis dies abesse, præsertim hoc tempore anni, et amœnitatem hanc et salubritatem sequor: rari autem licet. Sed nimirum me alia quoque causa delectat, quæ se non attingit ita.*—A. *Quid tandem ista causa est?*—M. *Quid, si verum dicimus, hæc est: mea est hujus fratris mei germanæ patris: Hinc enim orti stirpe antiquissimæ sumus. Hic sacra, hic gens, hic majorum multa vestigia. Quid plura? Hanc vides villam, ut nunc quidem est, lautius adificatam patris nostri studio; qui, cum esset infirmæ valetudine, hic fere ætatem egit in literis. Sed hoc ipso in loco quam avos viveret, et antiquo more: parva esset villa ut illa Curiana in Sabinis, me scito esse natum. Quare inofficio quid, at latet in animo, ac sensu, meo, quò me plus hic locus fortasse delectat: siquidem etiam ille sapientissimus vir, Ithacam ut vocaret, immortalitatem scribitur repudiasse.*—A. *Ego verò tibi istam justam causam puto, cur hic libentius venias, atque hunc locum, diligas. Quin ipse vere dicam, Sum illi villæ amior modo sacris, atque huic omni solo, in quo tu ortus et procreatus es: movemur enim, nescio quo pacto, locis ipsis in quibus eorum quos diligimus, aut admiramur, adsunt vestigia.*"

That is, "I run hither both for health and delight, when I can steal any number of days, especially at this season. This is too seldom in my power. But I have another cause of delight, which does not touch you." Atticus enquires, "Pray, what can that be?" Tully

replies, "To say the truth, this is the native place both of myself and my brother here. Our family is very ancient. I see many footsteps of our ancestors, of our family devotions, and connections. Why should I enumerate them? you see this *villa* at present more elegantly built by the care of my father, who, having bad health, fixed in learned retirement here, I was born here in my grandfather's days, when this *villa* was small, like all its ancient neighbours, like that of *Curius* in the country of the *Sabines*. Hence there is (I know not what to call it) a secret feeling of my mind, which makes this place more delightful to me; as the most wise *Ulysses* is said to have preferred *Ithaca* to immortality." Atticus rejoins, "I think that is a good reason for your fondness of this place. To say truth, I have more affection for this *villa* and neighbourhood on a sudden, because you was born here; for we are moved, I know not how, with places in which we see the footsteps of those whom we love and admire."

The love of places where we are born, or where they have lived whom we love and admire, is represented as a kind of *mystery* by Tully and Atticus; but the principles of *true philosophy*; that of Mr. Locke, have developed this mystery, and shewn us how this love is accounted for by *association of ideas*.

June 4, 1765.

On the great absurdity of declamations against Luxury; from M. Voltaire.

LUXURY has been declaimed against in verse and in prose, for two thousand years past, and it has been always cherished.

What has not been said of the first Romans, when those robbers ravaged and pillaged the harvests of their neighbours; when, in order to augment their poor villages, they destroyed the poor villages of the Volscians and the Samnites; those men were disinterested and virtuous! They could not then steal gold, silver, or diamonds, because there were none in the towns which they sacked. Their woods and their marshes produced no partridges nor pheasants, and we applaud their temperance.

When by degrees they had plundered and robbed from the bottom of the Adriatic gulph to the Euphrates, and had sense enough to enjoy the fruit of their rapines for seven or eight hundred years; when they cultivated every art, tasted every pleasure, and made even the vanquished also taste them; they then ceased, it is said, to be wise and good men.

All these declaimers are reduced to prove that a robber ought never to eat the dinner he has taken, nor to wear the cloaths, nor to adorn himself with the ring, he has stolen.—They must throw all these (it is said) into the river, if they would be deemed honest men; rather say, that they ought not to steal. Condemn robbers when they plunder, but do not treat them like fools when they enjoy their good luck. When a great number

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number of English sailors had enriched themselves at the taking of Pondicherry, and the Havannah, were they to blame for entering into the pleasures of London, as a reward for the hardships they had undergone at the extremities of Asia and America?

Would these declaimers have all the wealth buried that has been amassed by the chance of war, by agriculture, commerce, and by industry? They quote Lacedæmon; why do they not also quote the republic of St. Marino? Of what service was Sparta to Greece? Did she ever produce a Demosthenes, a Sophocles, an Apelles, a Phidias? The luxury of Athens gave rise to men who excelled in every way; Sparta had some generals, but much fewer than the other cities. But it was lucky, that a republic so small as Lacedæmon continued poor: we die if we want every thing, as well as if we enjoy all that renders life agreeable. The Canadian savage subsists and arrives at old age like the English subject who has 5,000 guineas a year. But who compares the country of the Iroquois to England?

Let the republic of Ragusa, and the canton of Zug make sumptuary laws; they are in the right; the poor must not spend more than they are able; but I have somewhere read,

Know, above all, that Luxury, enriches

Large nations, though a small one it destroys.

If by Luxury you mean excess, that indeed is pernicious in every way, in abstinence as well as in

gluttony, in economy as well as in generosity. I know not how it happens, but in my villages, where the soil is barren, the taxes heavy, the prohibition to export the corn that they sow intolerable, there is, notwithstanding, scarce a husbandman who has not a good cloth suit, and who is not well shod and well fed. If this husbandman should work in a fine coat, white linen, and with his hair curled and powdered, this certainly would be the height of Luxury and impertinence; but should a citizen of Paris, or London, appear at the play dressed like this peasant, he would be thought ridiculously sordid and unpollished.

*Est modus in rebus, sunt certi denique
finis,
Quos ultra citraque nequit consistere
rectum.*

When scissors were invented, which are certainly not of the greatest antiquity, how much was said against those who clipped their nails, and who cut off part of their hair which fell over their noses? They were treated, no doubt, as fops and spendthrifts, who bought at a high price an instrument of vanity, in order to spoil the work of the Creator. What an enormous sin to clip off the horn that God ordained to grow at the end of our fingers! this was an outrage to the Deity. It was much worse when shirts and pumps were invented. 'Tis well known with what fury the old counsellors, who had never worn them, exclaimed against the young magistrates, who came into that fatal Luxury.

Objec.

Observations on the influence of the different climates upon the polite arts; taken from A history of the fine arts, by the abbe Winckelman, librarian of the Vatican, and antiquary to the Pope.

THE human countenance does not only contain peculiar lines of the character of each individual; its expression goes often still farther, and sagacious and attentive observers will frequently discover in it even a national character. The inhabitants of large and extensive countries are visibly distinguished by particular variations, not only in the features of the face, but also in their posture, attitude, and in the conformation of the principal parts of the body. This diversity appears more striking in proportion to the distance that separates these countries one from another. There is also a diversity in the languages of different nations, somewhat analogous to that which is remarkable in the countenances of their inhabitants; and this diversity arises from the state and conformation of the organ of speech. The nerves which belong to that organ, are less flexible in the northern countries, than in any other nations; and this is the reason why the northern languages abound in monosyllables and consonants, which render their pronunciation extremely difficult, and almost impossible to the inhabitants of the southern parts of the world. A famous Italian author has observed similar, though less striking, variations in the idioms of the different provinces of his own country, from the northern parts of Lombardy to the southern extremities of Sicily.

The conclusion, deducible from these reflections, is, that as man is one of the principal objects of the imitative arts, the country of an artist, and the effects of its climate, must have, more or less, an influence on his productions. Thus the pictures of the greatest masters bear evident marks of their native land; and hence that variety of style observable in the French, Flemish, and Italian schools. Nay, though Rubens, resided for a long time in Italy, the Flemish air, the character of his nation, is visible in all his figures, notwithstanding the modification it received from the study and imitation of foreign models.

We must not, however, attribute too much to the influence of climate; since this may be modified, diversified, and even counteracted, by a variety of accidental circumstances. It is not possible to find any striking resemblance between the air and features of a modern Egyptian and the figures of the ancient Egyptians that we see in the antique busts, gems, and statues of that nation. The reason is plain; for though the climate remains the same, the nation is totally changed; and its language, religion, government, and manners, are entirely different from what they formerly were.

The same may be said of the modern Greeks; with this difference, that the human face, and the human form, still retain, under that happy climate, a considerable measure of that surpassing beauty which so eminently distinguished the ancient Grecians. Neither the change of manners among the modern Greeks, nor their intermarriages with foreigners,

ers, have effaced these fair strokes of nature. It would seem, as if nature had fixed upon Greece, as the chief region of beauty, and given its climate a peculiar influence on the human form; since the human species seem really to increase in corporeal perfection, in proportion as they approach the Grecian isles. It is certain, that in the southern parts of Italy we rarely observe those vague and indeterminate features, those unmeaning faces, that have nothing in them expressive and characteristic, and which are so common beyond the Alps.

All physiognomies have something *pictoresque* in them; countenances and heads of persons of the meanest extraction might sometimes make a figure in the sublime compositions of a Raphael; and we frequently see in a wretched village female figures, which the painter and statuary would not disdain to employ as models for a Minerva or a Juno. As the countenance is the mirror of the soul, it is natural to conclude, generally speaking, that it will be striking and expressive in proportion to the sensibility, genius, and sagacity, of the individual, whose *character* it is designed by nature to delineate. Strong intellectual powers, and especially strong feelings, cannot but give a certain air and expression to the features of the face. Now as it is with the *individual*, so is it, in some measure, with the *national* character. The more wit, vivacity, sensibility, and genius, there are in a nation, the more life, expression, and character, will be evidently discoverable; generally speaking, in the physiognomy of its inhabitants. Thus the Ro-

mans are inferior in physiognomy to the Neapolitans, the Neapolitans to the Sicilians; and all the three to the Grecians.

It is in the temperate clime of Ionia, and the islands of the Archipelago, that the *human face divine*, as Milton calls it, is most remarkable for its beauty: Hippocrates, Lucian, and Belon, a traveller of the sixth century, whose relations are every way worthy of credit, speak with enthusiasm of the beauty of the sex in these smiling regions, and attribute it to the purity of the air, and its just and equal temperature in these parts of Greece now mentioned, which are not exposed, like the maritime parts of that country, and the southern coasts of Italy, to those noxious gales that come from the coasts of Africa loaded with malignant vapours.

Among the modern Greeks, and the inhabitants of the Levant, there are no examples of flat noses. Vezali tells us, that the heads of the Turks and Greeks are of an oval, infinitely more elegant and beautiful than the form of German and Flemish heads. It is farther to be remarked, that the small-pox, one of the most dangerous foes to beauty, is much less virulent in warm countries than in cold climates; and that in the former, it scarcely leaves any marks behind it. Among a thousand Italians we shall scarcely find ten that are marked with the small-pox, and not one that has been deformed or even altered by it. This terrible disease was entirely unknown among the ancient Greeks.

The influence of climate is far from

from being confined to the external form; it reaches undoubtedly even to the mind, and particularly to the faculty of *imagination*, which seems to stand in the nearest connection with our bodily frame. But here, indeed, again its effects may be modified, altered, or counteracted by a variety of accidental circumstances. Thus the *fine arts* fled from Greece; and for many years past they have been declining in Italy.

The style and expression of the Orientals bear evident marks of the warmth of their climate; the impetuosity of their imagination carried them often beyond the bounds of truth, nature, and even possibility; and it is the love of the *marvellous*, rather than the desire of *perfection*, that appears in their most sublime productions.

The style of the Greeks, who lived under a milder government and a more temperate sky, is full of images drawn from nature in her most pleasing forms, and is truly *picturesque*, without being romantic. Nature seems to have given them such a happy constitution of body and mind as enabled them to discern and select the true beauties of each subject.

The Grecian colonies of Asia Minor were peculiarly distinguished by the excellence of their climate. Their language, enriched with an abundance of vowels, was singularly remarkable for its harmony and flexibility. These colonies produced the first poets; they were the cradle of history and philosophy; they gave birth to Apelles, the painter of the Graces. But accidental circumstances hindered the gifts of nature from coming to maturity and per-

fection in these happy regions; their situation in the neighbourhood of Persia, whose overgrown power was incessantly employed in encroaching upon the liberties and disturbing the tranquillity of feeble states, prevented the sciences and arts from fixing their residence among them, or coming to any considerable degree of vigour and consistence. They fled for refuge to Athens, which, having expelled its haughty tyrants, became, at the same time, the center of liberty, taste, and science.

That the Italians have a natural talent for the *fine arts*, and for all those productions in which genius and invention are principally concerned, is a fact of which none can doubt. Our author compares their artists with those of Great Britain, and thinks that the former surpass the latter in strength of imagination. In his opinion the images employed by the Italian poets are more determined, better delineated, and more susceptible of being thrown upon the canvas, than those which we find in the English poets. Milton is truly sublime, says Mr. Wincklesman, but he is astonishing; and his images (which may be compared with those beautiful Gorgons, who were charming, indeed, but resembled no other human form) have no archetype in nature.

It must not be concluded from these observations, that it is in Italy alone we discover a talent or natural turn for the *fine arts*; this talent is to be found in other nations, but more rarely; and had Holbein and Dürer been favoured with an opportunity of improving their taste by the study

of the ancients, they would have perhaps disputed the pre-eminence with a *Corregio*, a *Titian*, or a *Raphael*.

A discourse to prove the antiquity of the English tongue; shewing, from various instances, that Hebrew, Greek, and Latin, were derived from the English: from the two last posthumous volumes of Dean Swift's works.

DURING the reign of parties, for about forty years past, it is a melancholy consideration, to observe how *Philology* hath been neglected, which was before the darling employment of the greatest authors, from the restoration of learning in Europe. Neither do I remember it to have been cultivated, since the Revolution, by any one person with great success, except our illustrious modern star, Dr. Richard Bentley, with whom the republic of learning must expire; as mathematics did with Sir Isaac Newton. My ambition hath gradually been tempted, from my early youth, to be the holder of a rush-light before that great luminary; which, at least, might be of some little use during those short intervals, while he was snuffing his candle, or peeping with it under a bushel.

My present attempt is, to assert the antiquity of our English tongue; which, as I shall undertake to prove by invincible arguments, hath varied very little for these two thousand six hundred and thirty-four years past. And my proofs will be drawn from etymology; wherein I shall use my readers much fairer than Pezrow, Skin-

ner, Vossigan, Camden, and many other superficial pretenders, have done. For I will put no force upon the words, nor desire any more favour than to allow for the usual accidents of corruption, or the avoiding a cacophonia.

I think, I can make it manifest to all impartial readers, that our language, as we now speak it, was originally the same with those of the Jews, the Greeks, and the Romans, however corrupted in succeeding times by a mixture of barbarisms. I shall only produce, at present, two instances among a thousand from the Latin tongue. *Gloaca*, which they interpret a *necessary-house*, is altogether an English word, the last letter *a* being, by the mistake of some scribe, transferred from the beginning to the end of the word. In the primitive orthography it is called *a cloac*, which had the same signification, and still continues so at Edinburgh in Scotland; where a man in a *cloak* or *cloak*, of large circumference and length, carrying a convenient vessel under it, calls out, as he goes through the streets, *Wba has need of me?* Whatever customer calls, the vessel is placed in the corner of the street, the *cloak*, or a cloak, surrounds and covers him, and thus he is eased with decency and secrecy.

The second instance is yet more remarkable. The Latin word *Turpis*, signifieth *nafty*, or *filthy*. Now this word *Turpis* is a plain composition of two English words; only, by a syncope, the last letter of the first syllable, which is *d*, is taken out of the middle, to prevent the jarring of three consonants together: and these two English words express the most

unseemly excrements that belong to man.

But although I could produce many other examples, equally convincing, that the Hebrews, the Greeks, and the Romans originally spoke the same language which we do at present; yet I have chosen to confine myself chiefly to the proper names of persons, because I conceive they will be of greater weight to confirm what I advance; the ground and reason of those names being certainly owing to the nature, or some distinguishing action or quality in those persons, and consequently expressed in the true ancient language of the several people.

I will begin with the Grecians, among whom the most ancient are the great leaders on both sides in the siege of Troy. For it is plain, from Homer, that the Trojans spoke Greek as well as the Grecians. Of these latter *Achilles* was the most valiant. This hero was of a restless unquiet nature, never giving himself any repose either in peace or war; and therefore, as Guy of Warwick was called a Kill-cow, and another terrible man a Kill-devil, so this general was called *A Kill-cow*, or destroyer of cows; and at length, by corruption, *Achilles*.

Hector, on the other side, was the bravest among the Trojans. He had destroyed so many of the Greeks, by *backing* and *rearing* them, that his soldiers, when they saw him fighting, would cry out, "Now the enemy will be *backt*, now they will be *rears*." At last, by putting both words together, this appellation was given to their leader, under the name of *Hackt-*

tere; and, for the more commodious sounding, *Hector*.

Diomedes, another Grecian captain, had the boldness to fight with Venus, and wound her; whereupon the goddess, in a rage, ordered her son Cupid to make this hero be hated by all women, repeating it often that he should *die a maid*; from whence, by a small change in orthography, he was called *Diomedes*. And it is to be observed, that the term *Maiden-head* is frequently, at this very day, applied to persons of either sex.

Ajax was, in fame, the next Grecian general to Achilles. The derivation of his name from *A Jakes*, however asserted by great authors, is, in my opinion, very unworthy both of them, and of the hero himself. I have often wondered to see such learned men mistake in so clear a point. This hero is known to have been a most intemperate liver, as it is usual with soldiers; and, although he were not old, yet, by conversing with camp strollers, he had got pains in his bones, which he pretended to his friends were only *Age-aches*; but they telling the story about the army, as the vulgar always confound right pronunciation, he was afterwards known by no other name than *Ajax*.

The next I shall mention is *Andromache*, the famous wife of Hector. Her father was a Scotch gentleman, of a noble family still subsisting in that ancient kingdom. But, being a foreigner in Troy, to which city he led some of his countrymen in the defence of Priam; as Dictys Cretensis learnedly observes; Hector fell in love with his daughter, and the father's
name

name was *Andrew Mackay*. The young lady was called by the same name, only a little softened to the Grecian accent.

Astyanax was the son of Hector and Andromache. When Troy was taken, this young prince had his head cut off, and his body thrown to swine. From this fatal accident he had his name; which hath, by a peculiar good fortune, been preserved entire, *A sty, an ax*.

Mars may be mentioned among these, because he fought against the Greeks. He was called the god of war; and is described as a swearing, swaggering companion, and a great giver of rude language. For when he was angry, he would cry, "Kiss my *a—se*, *My a—se* in a band-box, *My a—se* all over." Which he repeated so commonly, that he got the appellation of *My a—se*; and, by a common abbreviation, *Mars*; from whence, by leaving out the mark of elision, *Mars*. And this is a common practice among us at present: as in the words D'anvers, D'avenport, D'anby, which are now written Danvers, Davenport, Danby, and many others.

The next is *Hercules*, otherwise called *Alcides*. Both these names are English, with little alteration; and describe the principal qualities of that hero, who was distinguished for being a slave to his mistress, and at the same time for his great strength and courage. Omphale, his chief mistress, used to call her lovers *Her cullies*; and, because this hero was more and longer subject to her than any other, he was in a particular manner called the chief of *her cullies*; which, by an easy change, made the word *Her-*

cules. His other name *Alcides* was given him on account of his prowess; for, in fight, he used to strike on *all sides*, and was allowed on *all sides* to be the chief hero of his age. For one of which reasons he was called *All sides*, or *Alcides*; but I am inclined to favour the former opinion.

A certain Grecian youth was a great imitator of Socrates; which that philosopher observing, with much pleasure, said to his friends, "There is an *Ape o'mine own days*." After which the young man was called *Epaminondas*, and proved to be the most virtuous person, as well as the greatest general of his age.

Ucalegon was a very obliging inn-keeper of Troy. When a guest was going to take horse, the landlord took leave of them with this compliment, "Sir, I shall be glad to see *you call again*." Strangers, who knew not his right name, caught his last words; and thus, by degrees, that appellation prevailed, and he was known by no other name even among his neighbours.

Hydra was a great serpent which Hercules slew. His usual outward garment was the *raw hide* of a lion, and this he had on when he attacked the serpent; which, therefore, took its name from the skin, the modesty of that hero devolving the honour of his victory upon the lion's skin, calling that enormous snake the *Hyde raw* serpent.

Leda was the mother of Castor and Pollux; whom Jupiter embracing in the shape of a swan, she laid a couple of eggs, and was therefore called *Laid a*, or *Leda*.

As to *Jupiter* himself, it is well known, that the statue and pictures of

of this heathen god, in the Roman-catholic countries, resemble those of St. Peter, and are often taken the one for the other. The reason is manifest: for, when the emperors had established christianity, the heathens were afraid of acknowledging their heathen idols of the chief god, and pretended it was only a statue of the *Jew Peter*. And thus the principal heathen god came to be called by the ancient Romans, with very little alteration, *Jupiter*.

The *Hamadryades* are represented by mistaken antiquity as nymphs of the groves. But the true account is this: They were women of Calabria, who dealt in bacon; and, living near the sea side, were used to pickle their bacon in salt water, and then set it up to dry in the sun. From whence they were properly called *Ham-a-dry-a-days*, and, in process of time, mis-spelt *Hamadryades*.

Neptune, the god of the sea, had his name from the *Tunes* sung to him by Tritons, upon their shells, every *neap* or *nepe* tide. The word is come down to us almost uncorrupted, as well as *Tritons*, his servants; who, in order to please their master, used to *try* all *tones*, till they could hit upon that he liked.

Aristotle was a Peripatetic philosopher, who used to instruct his scholars while he was walking. When the lads were come, he would *arise* to tell them what he thought proper; and was therefore called *Arise to tell*. But succeeding ages, who understood not this etymology, have, by an absurd change, made it *Aristotle*.

Aristophanes was a Greek comedian, full of levity, and gave him-

self too much freedom; which made a graver people not scrupulous to say, that he had a great deal of *airy stuff* in his writings: and these words, often repeated, made succeeding ages denominate him *Aristophanes*. Vide *Rosin. Antiq.* liv.

Alexander the Great was very fond of eggs roasted in hot ashes. As soon as his cooks heard he was come home to dinner or supper, they called aloud to their under-officers, *All eggs under the Grate*: which, repeated every day at noon and evening, made strangers think it was that prince's real name, and therefore gave him no other; and posterity hath been ever since under the same delusion.

Pygmalion was a person of very low stature, but great valour; which made his townsmen call him *Pygmy lion*: and so it should be spelt; although the word hath suffered less by transcribers than many others.

Archimedes was a most famous mathematician. His studies required much silence and quiet: but his wife having several maids, they were always disturbing him with their tattle or their business; which forced him to come out every now and then to the stair-head, and cry, "*Hark ye maids*, if you will not be quiet, I shall turn you out of doors." He repeated these words, *Hark ye maids*, so often, that the unlucky jades, when they found he was at his study, would say, "*There is Hark ye maids*, let us speak softly." Thus the name went through the neighbourhood; and, at last, grew so general, that we are ignorant of that great man's true name to this day.

Strabo was a famous geographer; and, to improve his knowledge,

ledge, travelled over several countries, as the writers of his life inform us; who likewise add, that he affected great niceness and finery in his cloaths; from whence people took occasion to call him the *Stray beau*; which future ages have pinned down upon him, very much to his dishonour:

Peloponnesus, that famous Grecian peninsula, got its name from a Greek colony in Asia the Less; many of whom going for traffic thither, and finding that the inhabitants had but one well in the town of . . . , from whence certain porters used to carry the water through the city in great pails, so heavy that they were often forced to set them down for ease; the tired porters, after they had set down the pails, and wanted to take them up again, would call for assistance to those who were nearest, in these words, *Pail up, and ease us*. The stranger Greeks hearing these words repeated a thousand times as they passed the street, thought the inhabitants were pronouncing the name of their country, which made the foreign Greeks call it *Peloponnesus*, a manifest corruption of *Pail up, and ease us*.

Having mentioned so many Grecians to prove my hypothesis, I shall not tire the reader with producing an equal number of Romans, as I might easily do. Some few will be sufficient.

Cæsar was the greatest captain of that empire: the word ought to be spelt *Seiser*, because he *seised* on not only most of the known world, but even the liberties of his own country: so that a more proper appellation could not have been given him.

VOL. VIII.

Cicero was a poor scholar in the university of *Athens*, wherewith his enemies in Rome used to reproach him; and, as he passed thro' the streets, would call out, *O Ciser, Ciser o!* a word still used in Cambridge, and answers to a servitor in Oxford.

Anibal was sworn enemy of the Romans, and gained many glorious victories over them. This name appears at first repeating to be a metaphor drawn from tennis, expressing a skilful gamester, who can take *any Ball*; and is very justly applied to so renowned a commander. Navigators are led into a strange mistake upon this article. We have usually in our fleet some large man of war, called the *Anibal* with great propriety, because it is so strong that it may defy *any ball* from a cannon. And such is the deplorable ignorance of our seamen, that they miscall it the *Honey-ball*.

Cartago was the most famous trading city in the world; where, in every street, there was many a *cart going*, probably laden with merchants goods. Vide *Alexander ab Alexandro*, and *Suidas* upon the word *Cartago*.

The word *Roman* itself is perfectly English, like other words ending in *man* or *men*, as Hangman, Drayman, Huntsman, and several others. It was formerly spelt *Rcw-man*, which is the same with *Waterman*. And therefore, when we read of *Jesta*; (or as it is corruptly spelt, *Gesta*) *Romanorum*, it is to be understood of the rough manner of *jesting* used by watermen; who, upon the sides of rivers, would *row man or 'um*. This I think is clear enough to convince the most incredulous:

S

Misan-

Misanthropos was the name of an ill-natured man, which he obtained by a custom of catching a great number of *mice*, then shutting them up in a room, and throwing a cat among them. Upon which his fellow-citizens called him *Mice and throw puffs*. The reader observes how much the orthography hath been changed without altering the sound: but such depravations we owe to the injury of time, and gross ignorance of transcribers.

Among the ancients, fortune-telling by the stars was a very beggarly trade. The professors lay upon straw, and their cabins were covered with the same materials: whence every one who followed that mystery was called *A straw-lodger*, or a lodger in straw; but in the new-fangled way of spelling, *Astrologer*.

It is remarkable, that the very word *Dipthong* is wholly English. In former times school-boys were chastised with thongs, fastened at the head of a stick. It was observed that young lads were much puzzled with spelling and pronouncing words where two vowels came together, and were often corrected for their mistakes in that point. Upon these occasions the master would *dip* his *thongs* (as we now do rods) in *p*—; which made that difficult union of vowels to be called *Dipthong*.

Bucephalus, the famous horse of Alexander, was so called because there were many grooms employed about him, which *fellows* were always *busy* in their office; and, because the horse had so many *busy fellows* about him, it was natural for those who went to the stable to say, "Let us go to the *busy*

fellows;" by which they meant, to see that prince's horse. And, in process of time, these words were absurdly applied to the animal itself, which was thenceforth styled *Busy fellows*, and very improperly *Bucephalus*.

I shall now bring a few proofs of the same kind, to convince my readers that our English language was well known to the Jews.

Moses, the great leader of those people out of Egypt, was in propriety of speech called *Mow* *seas* down in the middle, to make a path for the Israelites.

Abraham was a person of strong bones and sinews, and a firm walker, which made the people say, he was a man (in the Scotch phrase, which comes nearest to the old Saxon) of a *bra ham*; that is, of a brave strong ham, from whence he acquired his name.

The man whom the Jews called *Balam* was a shepherd; who by often crying *Ba* to his *lambs*, was therefore called *Baalam*, or *Balam*.

Isaac is nothing else but *Eyes ake*; because the Talmudists report that he had a pain in his eyes. Vide *Ben Gorion* and the *Targum* on *Genesis*.

Thus I have manifestly proved, that the Greeks, the Romans, and the Jews, spoke the language we now do in England; which is an honour to our country that I thought proper to set in a true light, and yet hath not been done, as I have heard, by any other writer.

And thus I have ventured (perhaps too temerarily) to contribute my mite to the learned world; from whose candour, if I may hope to receive some approbation, it

it may probably give me encouragement to proceed on some other speculations, if possible, of greater importance than what I now offer; and which have been the labour of many years, as well as of constant watchings, that I might be useful to mankind, and particularly to mine own country.

Description of a Rape-threshing, in the North-Riding of Yorkshire; from a letter by the Rev. Mr. Comber to the publishers of the Museum Rusticum.

IT is the established custom, in this part of the world, to receive no money for any part of the labour of threshing of raps; but then the farmer is obliged to treat all who come, not only with meat, but drink, inasmuch that he makes a feast, and this for all comers. He brews several quarters of malt; he kills a fat beast and several sheep; he has his oven more than once filled with pies, puddings, and bread; he has a fiddler at every cloth; he has barrels of ale ready broached near every cloth; and persons to attend, that every comer may be supplied to his wish.

For fear he should be obliged to have more than one day (the expence of which is so great, as to fall somewhere between ten and fifteen pounds) he not only invites all his relations, friends, acquaintance, and neighbours near, but even at some distance; and therefore, if the proposed day, of which they have notice some time before, prove rainy, it is a terrible loss to

him; for the people who come must be entertained.

The consequence of this is, that the farmer has always great numbers of *useless, troublesome, and expensive* guests. Every man who brings his flail from any distance, brings his wife, his daughter, or both, or even little children, to partake of the feast.

Another bad consequence is, that almost every man is ambitious of being a thresher, which is a work he may make almost as light as he pleases; and when there are more threshers than sufficient, they confound both each other and the attendants, who cannot bring the raps, or remove the straw or seed for them. The farmer has often not influence enough to persuade these *volunteer idlers*, rather than *workers*, to become *bearers* rather than *threshers*, though the former are absolutely necessary to find the latter work. He is obliged to observe some measures with these shameless people, whom he must consider as *guests* and *friends*, though they do much more harm than good, and are indeed only *devourers*. For this reason he is obliged to appoint several friends of experience and some authority, who can decently take more liberty than himself, and sometimes use reproaches, and vent, from time to time, such sage maxims as this, "Every minute is an hour;" that is, it is equally precious as an hour at another time; or, "All of you in a minute can do what one would in an hour." By these means, a field of twelve acres has been often threshed in a single day.

The numbers of people on the field

field are such, that the farmer frequently knows not the greater part, nor dares he ask them their names; or places of abode, as such a question would be thought a *violation of hospitality*, and secure to him, and perhaps his descendants, the name of *miser*. Such are the obstacles, above hinted at, to a reform in this shameless practice. Many people come to the field so well dressed, that their dress is a plain proof they do not intend to work. A neighbour of mine is thought to have had three hundred people, or more, on his field. As it is impossible to entertain these in any farm-house, the farmer erects long cross tables, formed of planks laid over firkins, on some dry pleasant hill near his house; and, if he can, under shade. The very people employed in preparing and conducting the feast are a considerable number.

The sight of these preparations for dinner, and the desire of having nothing to do but to *eat, drink, sing, and dance*, are the *strongest*, nay *almost only*, inducements to the tumultuous multitude to finish the work, which is indeed completed in a very few hours. They begin at ten or eleven in the morning, and end at two or three in the afternoon. From this time, all is a scene of riotous merriment. Though the graver people retire sooner, the wilder stay till next morning, or at least till they have drunk the farmer dry.

One great inconvenience attending our method of threshing of rape, regards not the farmer who threshes, but the public; and this is, the drawing a vast number of useful *hands and eyes*, both the *workers* and the *oversers*, from country business, especially our hay-harvest, in a whole track of country; so that, if we happen to have three or four rape-fields in our neighbourhood, it is incredible how much we suffer in our hay, &c. especially if the weather proves catching, as it has been remarkably this year.

Another great inconvenience attending this method of threshing is, that the damp weather, which often prevents threshing, spoils the fresh meat provided, and puts the farmer to the expence of new provisions. I have known a farmer provide three times.

The last inconvenience which I shall mention is, that all comers turn their horses into the farmer's ground nearest to his house, which is almost always his cow-pasture; and forty or fifty hungry horses or even a much less number, do him infinite damage there, especially if his pasture be not *large* and *well grown*. I have endeavoured, gentlemen, to perform the office made by

Your humble servant,

THO. COMBER, jun.

East-Newton,

August 21, 1764.

P O E T R Y.

THE ANCIENT BALLAD OF CHEVY-CHASE.

From the ingenious Mr. Percy's Reliques of ANCIENT ENGLISH POETRY; with that gentleman's observations upon this curious piece of antiquity.

I never heard the old song of Percie and Douglas, that I found not my heart moved more than with a trumpet: and yet 'it' is sung but by some blinde crowder, with no rougher voice, than rude stile; which being so evil apparelled in the dust and cobweb of that uncivill age, what would it work, trimmed in the gorgeous eloquence of Pindare?

SIR PHILIP SYDNEY'S DEFENCE OF POETRY.

The fine heroic song of CHEVY-CHASE has ever been admired by competent judges. Those genuine strokes of nature and artless passion, which have endeared it to the most simple readers, have recommended it to the most refined; and it has equally been the amusement of our childhood, and the favourite of our riper years.

Mr. Addison has given an excellent critique (1) on this very popular ballad, but is mistaken with regard to the antiquity of our present copy; for this, if one may judge from the style, cannot be older than the time of Elizabeth, and was probably written after the elogium of Sir Philip Sydney; perhaps in consequence of it. I flatter myself, I have here recovered the genuine antique poem: the true original song, which appeared rude even in the time of Sir Philip, and caused him to lament that it was so evil apparelled in the rugged garb of antiquity.

This curiosity is printed from an old manuscript, at the end of Hearne's preface to Gul. Newbrigenfis Hist. 1719. 8vo. vol. 1. To the MS. Copy is subjoined the name of the author, RICHARD SHEALE (2), whom Hearne had so little judgment as to suppose to be the same with a R. Sheale, who was living in 1588. But whoever examines the gradation of language and idiom in the following volumes, will be convinced that this is the production of an earlier poet. It is indeed expressly mentioned among some

(1) *Spectator*, No. 70. 74.

(2) *Subscribed, after the usual manner of our old poets, EXPLICIT [explicit]*
 QUOTH RICHARD SHEALE.

very ancient songs in an old book, intituled, *The Complaint of Scotland* (3), (fol. 42.) under the title of the HUNTING OF CHEVET, where the two following lines are also quoted:

The Persflee and the Mongumrye mette (4)

That day, that day, that gentil day (5):

Which, though not quite the same as they stand in the ballad, yet differ not more than might be owing to the author's quoting from memory. Indeed, whoever considers the style and orthography of this old poem, will not be inclined to place it lower than the time of Henry VI.: as, on the other hand, the mention of JAMES THE SCOTTISH KING (6), with one or two Anachronisms, forbid us to assign it an earlier date. King James I. who was prisoner in this kingdom at the death of his father (7), did not wear the crown of Scotland till the second year of our Henry VI. (8), but before the end of that long reign, a third had mounted the throne (9). A succession of two or three James's, and the long detention of one of them in England, would render the name familiar to the English, and dispose a poet in those rude times to give it to any Scottish king he happened to mention.

So much for the date of this old ballad: with regard to its subject, altho' it has no countenance from history, there is room to think it had originally some foundation in fact. It was one of the laws of the marches, frequently renewed between the two nations, that neither party should hunt in the other's borders, without leave from the proprietors or their deputies (10). There had long been a rivalry between the two martial families of Percy and Douglas, which, heightened by the national quarrel, must have produced frequent challenges and struggles for superiority, petty invasions of their respective domains, and sharp contests for the point of honour; which would not always be recorded in history. Something of this kind, we may suppose, gave rise to the ancient ballad of the HUNTING A' THE CHEVIAT (11).

Percy, earl of Northumberland, had vowed to hunt for three days in the Scottish border, without condescending to ask leave from Earl Douglas, who was either lord of the soil, or lord warden of the marches. Douglas would not fail to resent the insult, and endeavour to repel the intruders by force: this would naturally produce a sharp conflict between the two parties:

(3) One of the earliest productions of the Scottish press, now to be found. The title page was wanting in the copy here quoted; but it is supposed to have been printed in 1540. See *Aines*.

(4) See Pt. 2. v. 25. (5) See Pt. 1. v. 104. (6) Pt. 2. v. 36. 140.

(7) Who died Aug. 5, 1406.

(8) James I. was crowned May 22, 1424: murdered Feb. 21, 1436-7.

(9) In 1460.—Hen. VI. was deposed 1461: restored and slain 1471.

(10) Item. . . . Concordatum est, quod, . . . NULLUS unius partis vel alterius ingrediatur terras, boschas, forestas, warrenas, loca, dominia, quæcunque alicujus partis alterius subditi, causa venandi, piscandi, aucupandi, disporium aut solatium in eisdem, aliave quacunque de causa ABSQUE LICENTIA ejus . . . ad quem . . . loca pertinent, aut de deputatis suis prius capt. & obtent. *Vid. Bp. Nicholson's Leges Marchiarum. 1705. 8vo. pag. 27. 51.*

(11) This was the original title. See the ballad, Pt. 1. v. 106. Pt. 2. v. 165. some

something of which, it is probable, did really happen, tho' not attended with the tragical circumstances recorded in the ballad: for these are evidently borrowed from the BATTLE OF OTTERBOUN, a very different event, but which afortimes would easily confound with it. That battle might be owing to some such previous affront as this of CHEVY-CHACE, though it has escaped the notice of historians. Our poet has evidently jumbled the two events together: if indeed the lines (12) in which this mistake is made, are not rather spurious, and the after-insertion of some person, who did not distinguish between the two stories.

Hearne has printed this ballad, without any division of stanzas, in long lines, as he found it in the old written copy: but it is usual to find the distinction of stanzas neglected in ancient MSS.; where, to save room, two or three verses are frequently given in one line undivided. See flagrant instances in the Harleian Catalogue, No. 2253. f. 29, 34, 61, 70, & passim.

THE FIRST PART.

THE Persé owt of Northombarlande,
 And a vowe to God mayd he,
 That he would hunte in the mountayns
 Off Chyviat within days thre,
 In the manger of doughte Dogles, 5
 And all that ever with him be.

The fattiste hartes in all Cheviat
 He sayd he wold kyll, and cary them away;
 Be my seth, sayd the dougheti Doglas agayn,
 I wyll let that hontyng yf that I may. 10

Then the Persé owt of Banborowe cam,
 With him a myghtee meany;
 With fifteen hondrith archares bold;
 The wear chosen out of shyars thre.

This begane on a monday at morn 15
 In Cheviat the hillys so he,
 The chylde may rue that ys un-born,
 It was the mor pitté.

The dryvars thorowe the woodes went
 For to reas the dear, 20
 Bomen bickarte uppone the bent
 With ther browd aras cleare.

(12) *Vid. Pt. 2. v. 167.*

Ver. 5. magger in Hearne's MS.

archardes bolde off blood and bone, MS.

Ver. 11. The Persé. MS.

Ver. 19. throrowe. MS.

Ver. 13.

S 4

Then

- Then the wylde thorowe the woodes went
On every fyde shear.
Grea honde thorowe the greves glent; 25
For to kill thear dear.
- The begane in Chyviat the hyls above
Yerly on a monnyn day;
Be that it drewe to the oware off none
A hondrith fat hartes ded ther lay. 30
- The blewe a mort uppone the bent,
The semblyd on sydis shear;
To the quyrry then the Persé went
To see the brytlynge off the deare.
- He sayd, It was the Duglas promys 35
This day to met me hear;
But I wyfte he wold saylle verament:
A gret oth the Persé swear.
- At the last a squyar of Northombelonde
Lokyde at his hande full ny, 40
He was war ath the doughetie Doglas comynge;
With him a mighte meany,
- Both with spear, ' byll,' and brande:
Yt was a myghti fight to se.
Hardyar men both off hart nar hande 45
Wear not in Cristiantè.
- The wear twenty hondrith spear-men good,
Withouten any fayle;
The wear borne a-long be the watter a Twyde,
Yth bowndes of Tividale. 50
- Leave off the brytlyng of the dear, he sayde,
And to your bowys tayk good heed;
For never sithe ye wear on your mothars borne
Had ye never so mickle need.
- The dougheti Dogglas on a stede 55
He rode his men beforne;
His armor glytteryde as dyd a glede;
A boider barne was never born.

V. 31. blwe a moth. MS. V. 42. myghtte. MS. *passim*. V. 43. brylly. MS.
V. 48. withowte . . . feale. MS. V. 52. boys lock ye tayk. MS. V. 54. ned.
MS. V. 56. att his. MS.

Tel me ' what ' men ye ar, he says,
 Or whos men that ye be; 60
 Who gave youe leave to hunte in this
 Chyviat chays in the spyt of me ?

The first mane that ever him an answeare mayd,
 Yt was the good lord Persè :
 We wyll not tell the ' what ' men we ar, he says, 65
 Nor whos men that we be ;
 But we wyll hount hear in this chays
 In the spyte of thyne, and of the.

The fattiste hartes in all Chyviat
 We have kyld, and cast to carry them a-way. 70
 Be my troth, sayd the doughtè Dogglas agayn,
 Ther-for the ton of us shall de this day,

Then sayd the doughtè Doglas
 Unto the lord Persè :
 To kyll all thes giltles men, 75
 Alas ! it wear great pittè.

But, Persè, thowe art a lord of lande,
 I am a yerle callyd within my contre ;
 Let all our men uppone a parti stande,
 And do the battell off the and of me. 80

Nowe Criste cors on his crowne, sayd the lord Persè,
 Who-soever there-to says nay.
 Be my troth, doughtè Doglas, he says,
 Thow shalt never se that day.

Nethar in Ynglonde, Skottlande, nar France, 85
 Nor for no man of a woman born,
 But and fortune be my chance,
 I dar met him on man for on,

Then bespayke a squyar of Northombarlonde,
 Ric. Wytharynton was his nam ; 90
 It shall never be told in Sothe-Ynglonde, he says,
 To kyng Herry the fourth for sham.

I wat youe byn great lordes twa,
 I am a poor squyar of lande ;

V. 59. whos. MS. V. 64. whoys. MS. V. 71. agay. MS. V. 81. sayd the. MS. V. 88. i. e. ene. V. 93. twaw. MS.

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I wyll never see my captayne fyght on a fylde, 95
 And stande my-selffe, and look on,
 But whyll I may my weppone welde,
 I wyll not 'fayl' both harte and hande.

That day, that day, that dreadful day:
 The first FIR here I fynde, 100
 And you will here any mor athe hontyng athe Chyvvat
 Yet ys ther mor behynd.

THE SECOND PART.

THE Ynglishe men hade their bowys yebent,
 Ther hartes were good yenoughe;
 The first of arros that the shote off,
 Seven skore spear-men the sloughe.

Yet bydys the yerle Douglas uppon the bent, 5
 A captain good yenoughe,
 And that was sene verement,
 For he wrought hom both woo and wouche.

The Dogglas pertyd his oft in thre,
 Lyk a cheffe cheften off pryde, 10
 With suar speares off myghttè tre
 The cum in on every lyde.

Thrughe our Yngglyshe archery
 Gave many a wounde full wyde;
 Many a doughete the garde to dy, 15
 Which ganyde them no pryde.

The Ynglyshe men let thear bowys be,
 And pulde owt brandes that wer bright,
 It was a hevy fyght to se
 Bryght swordes on basnites lyght. 20

Thorowe ryche male, and myne-ye-ple
 Many sterne the stroke downe streght.
 Many a freyke, that was full fre,
 Ther undar foot dyd lyght.

V. 101. you . . . hountyng. MS. V. 3. i. e. fight. V. 5. byddys. MS.
 V. 27. boys. MS. V. 18. briggt. MS. V. 21. thorowc. MS. V. 22. done. MS.
 At

At last the Douglas and the Persè met,
 Lyk to captayns of myght and mayne;
 The swapte togethar tyll the both swat
 With swordes, that wear of syn myllan. 25

Thes worthè freckys for to fyght
 Ther-to the wear full sayne,
 Tyll the bloode out off thear basnetes spente,
 As aver dyd heal or rayne. 30

Holde the, Persè, said the Duglas,
 And i'feth I shall the brynge
 Wher thowe shalt have a yerls wagis
 Of Jamy our Scottissh kyng. 35

Thowe shalt have thy ranfom frè,
 I hight the hear this thinge,
 For the manfullyste man yet art thowe,
 That ever I conqueryd in fildè fightyng: 40

Nay ' then ' sayd the lord Persè,
 I tolde it the beforhè,
 That I wolde never yeldyde be
 To no man of a woman born.

With that ther cam an arrowe halfely
 Forthe off a mightie wane,
 Hit hath strekene the yerle Duglas
 In at the brest bane. 45

Thoroue lyvar and longs bathe
 The sharp arrowe ys gane,
 That never after in all his lyffe days
 He spake no words but ane,
 That was, Fyght ye, my merry men, whylls ye may,
 For my lyff days ben gan. 50

The Persè leanyde on his brande,
 And saw the Duglas de;
 He tooke the dede man by the hande,
 And syde, Wo ys me for the! 55

To have savyde thy lyffe I wolde have pertyd with
 My landes for years thre,
 For a better man of hart, nare of hande
 Was not in all the north countrè. 60

V. 26. to, i. e. two. *Ibid.* and of. *MS.* *V.* 32. ran, *MS.* *V.* 33. helde. *MS.*
V. 36. Scottissh. *MS.* *V.* 49. thoroue. *MS.*

Off all that se a Skottish knyght,
Was callyd Sir Hewe the Mongon-byrry,
He sawe the Duglas to the deth was dyght, 65
He spendyd a spear a trusti tre :

He rod uppon a corsiare
Throughe a hondrith archery,
He never styntyde, nar never blane
Tyll he cam to the good lord Persè, 70

He set uppone the lord Persè
A dynte, that was full soare ;
With a suar spear of a myghtè tre
Clean thorow the body he the Persè bore,

Athe tothar syde, that a man myght se, 75
A large cloth yard and mare :
Towe bettar captayns wear not in Christiantè,
Then that day slain wear thare,

An archer off Northomberlonde
Say flean was the lord Persè, 80
He bar a bende-bow in his hande,
Was made off trusti tre :

An arow, that a cloth yarde was lang,
To th harde stele balyde de ;
A dynt, that was both sad and soar, 85
He sat on Sir Hewe the Mongon-byrry.

The dynt yt was both sad and ' soar,'
The he of Mongon-byrry sette ;
The swane-fethars, that his arrowe bar,
With his hært blood the wear wete. 90

Ther was never a freake wone foot wolde fle,
But still in flour dyd stand,
Heawyng on yche othar, whyll they myght dre,
With many a bal-ful brande.

This battell begane in Chyviat 95
An owar befor the none,
And when even-song bell was rang
The battell was nat half done.

V. 74. *ber.* *MS.* *V.* 78. *ther.* *MS.* *V.* 80. Say, *i. e.* *farwe*, *MS.* *V.* 84. haylde. *MS.* *V.* 87. *far.* *MS.*

The tooke 'on' on ethar hand
 Be the lyght off the mone; 100
 Many hade no strength for to stande,
 In Chyviat the billys abone.

Of fifteen hondrith archars of Ynglonde
 Went away but fifti and thre;
 Of twenty hondrith spear-men of Skotlonde, 105
 But even five and fifti:

But all weare slayne Cheviate within:
 The hade no strengthe to stand on he:
 The chylde may rue that ys un-borne,
 It was the mor pitté. 110

Thear was slayne withe the lord Persè
 Sir John of Agerstone,
 Sir Róger the hinde Hartly,
 Sir Wylliam the bold Hearone.

Sir Jorg the worthe Lovele 115
 A knyght of great renowen,
 Sir Raff the ryche Rùgbè
 With dyntes wear beaten dowene.

For Wetharryngton my harte was wo,
 That ever he slayne shulde be; 120
 For when both his leggis wear hewyne in to,
 He knyled and fought on hys kne.

Ther was slayne with the dougheti Douglas
 Sir Hewe the Mongon-byrry,
 Sir Davye Lwdale, that worthè was, 125
 His sùtars son was he:

Sir Charles a Murrè, in that place,
 That never a foot wolde fle;
 Sir Hewe Maxwell, a lord he was,
 With the Douglas dyd he dey. 130

So on the morrowe the mayde them byears
 Off byrch, and hafell so 'gray';
 Many wedous with wepyng tears,
 Cam to fach their makys a-way.

V. 102. abou. *MS.* *V.* 108. strenge . . . hy. *MS.* *V.* 115. loule. *MS.* *V.* 121, in to, i. e. in tow. *V.* 122. Yet he . . . kny. *MS.* *V.* 132. gay. *MS.*
 Tivydale

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Tivydale may carpe off care, 135
Northombarlond may mayk grat mothe,
For towre such captayns, as slayne wear thear,
On the march perti shall never be none.

Word ys comen to Edden-burrows
To Jamy the Skottishe kyng, 140
That doughoti Douglas, lyff-tenant of the Merches,
He lay slea Chyviot with-in:

His handdes dyd he weal and wryng,
He sayd, Alas, and woe ys me!
Such another captayn Skotland within; 145
He sayd, y-feth shuld never be:

Words ys comyn to loyly Londone
Till the fourth Harry our kyng,
That lord Persé, leyff-tenant of the Merches,
He lay slayne Chyviot within. 150

God have merci on his soll, sayd king Harry,
Good Lord, yf thy will it be!
I have a hondrith captayns in Ynglonde, he sayd,
As good as ever was he:
But Persé, and I brook my lyffe, 155
Thy deth well quyte shall be.

As our noble kyng made his a-vowe,
Lyke a noble prince of renowen,
For the deth of the lord Persé,
He dyde the battel of Hombyll-down: 160

Wher fyx and thrite Skottish knyghtes
On a day wear beaten down:
Glendale glytteryde on ther armor bryght,
Over castill, tower, and town.

This was the hontynge off the Cheviat; 165
That tear begape this spurn:
Old men that knowen the grownde well yenoughe,
Call it the Battell of Otterburn.

At Otterburn began this spurne
Upon a monnyn day: 170
Ther was the doughtie Douglas slea,
The Persé never went away.

*V. 136. mon. MS. V. 138. non. MS. V. 146. ye feth. MS. V. 149. cheyff-
tenante. MS.*

Ther

Ther was never a tym on the march partes
 Sen the Doglas and the Persé mes,
 But yet was marvele, and the rede blude runne not, 176
 As the reane doys in the strete.

Jhesue Christ our bayls bete,
 And to the blys us brynge!
 Thus was the hountynge of the Chevyat:
 God send us all good endyng.

180

* * * *The style of this ballad is uncommonly rugged and uncouth, owing to its being writ in the very coarsest and broadest northern dialect.*

Most of the surnames in this poem, as well as in the modern song of Chevy Chase, will be found either in the lists belonging to the northern counties in Fuller's Worthies, or subscribed to treaties preserved in Nicholson's Laws of the Borders. See also Crawford's Peerage.

The battle of Hombyll-down, or Homeldon, was fought Sept. 14, 1402. (anno 3 Henry IV.) wherein the English, under the command of the E. of Northumberland, and his son Hotspur, gained a complete victory over the Scots.

ODE for the NEW YEAR, Jan. 1, 1765.

By WILLIAM WHITEHEAD, Esq; Poet Laureat.

SACRED to thee,
 O Commerce, daughter of sweet liberty,
 Shall flow the annual strain;
 Beneath a monarch's fostering care
 Thy sails unnumber'd swell in air,
 And darken half the main.
 From every cliff of Britain's coasts
 We see them toil, thy daring hosts
 Who bid our wealth increase,
 Who spread our martial glory far,—
 The sons of fortitude in war,
 Of industry in peace.

On woven wings,
 To where, in orient clime, the grey dawn springs,
 To where soft evening's ray
 Sheds its last blush, their course they steer,
 Meet, or o'ertake, the circling year,
 Led by the Lord of day.
 Whate'er the frozen poles provide,
 Whate'er the torrid regions hide
 From Sirius' fiercer flames,
 Of herb, or root, or gem, or ore,
 They grasp them all, from shore to shore,
 And waft them all to Thames.

When

When Spain's proud pendants wav'd in western skies,
 When Gama's fleet on Indian billows hung,
 In either sea did Ocean's genius rise,
 And the same truths in the same numbers sung :
 " Daring mortals, whither tend
 These vain pursuits ? forbear, forbear !
 These sacred waves no keel shall rend,
 No streamers float on this sequester'd air !
 —Yes, yes, proceed, and conquer too ;
 Success be yours : But mortals, know,

Know, ye rash adventurous bands,
 To crush your high-blown pride,
 Not for yourselves, or native lands,
 You brave the seasons, and you stem the tide.
 Nor Betis', nor Iberus' stream,
 Nor Tagus with his golden gleam,
 Shall insolently call their own
 The dear-bought treasures of these worlds unknown.
 A chosen race to freedom dear,
 Untaught to injure, as to fear,
 By me conducted, shall exert their claims,
 Shall glut my great revenge, and roll them all to Thames."

ODE for his MAJESTY'S BIRTH-DAY,
June 4, 1765.

By WILLIAM WHITEHEAD, *Esq*; *Poet Laureat.*

I.

HAIL to the rosy morn, whose ray
 To lustre wakes th' auspicious day,
 Which Britain holds so dear !
 To this fair month of right belong
 The festive dance, the choral song,
 And pastimes of the year.
 Whate'er the wint'ry colds prepar'd,
 Whate'er the spring but faintly rear'd,
 Now wears its brightest bloom ;
 A brighter blue enrobes the skies,
 From laughing fields the zephyrs rise,
 On wings that breathe perfume.
 The lark, in air that warbling floats,
 The wood birds, with their tuneful throats,
 The streams that murmur as they flow,
 The flocks, that rove the mountain's brow,
 The herds, that through the meadows play,
 Proclaim 'tis nature's holiday !

II.

And shall the British lyre be mute,
 Nor thrill through all its trembling strings,
 With oaten reed, and pastoral flute,
 Whilst every vale responsive rings ?
 To him we pour the grateful lay,
 Who makes the season doubly gay :
 For whom, so late, our lifted eyes
 With tears besought the pitying skies,
 And won the cherub Health to crown
 A nation's prayer, and ease that breast
 Which feels all sorrows but its own,
 And seeks, by blessing to be blest'd,
 Fled are all the ghastly train,
 Writhing Pain, and pale Disease ;
 Joy resumes his wonted reign,
 The sun-beams mingle with the breeze,
 And his own month, which Health's gay livery wears,
 On the sweet prospect smiles of long succeeding years.

ODE for his Majesty's Birth-day ; written by Benjamin Victor, Esq;
 and performed at the Castle of Dublin.

R E C I T A T I V E.

YE powers, that on the virtuous wait,
 Ye guardians of the good and great ;
 Propitious hear Britannia's pray'r,
 And be her Monarch still your care.

S O N G.

Be the day for ever sung,
 When the Royal Hero sprung ;
 Let the hours which bless the year,
 In their whitest robes appear !
 And around them sportive move
 Peace, and Liberty, and Love !

R E C I T A T I V E.

Hark ! already they proclaim
 In welcome shouts great George's name.
 Louder and louder the glad murmur grows ;
 Rising in each bosom swell
 Martial transport, public zeal ;
 And joy in ev'ry aspect glows.

S O N G.

Blessings with unsparing hand
 Kindly scatter'd thro' the land !

Commerce thriving!
Arts reviving!
Grandeur growing!
Plenty flowing!
Peace and pleasure
Without measure!

These are glories of the day!
These are marks of George's sway!

RECITATIVE.

Thee, surely, gracious Heaven design'd
To make a chosen people blest;
And sent thee forth for human kind,
To give the weary'd nations rest!

SONG.

Britain's great support and grace!
Europe's only pledge of peace!
(Wealth in golden currents flowing!
Conquest all her laurels strewing!)

Wrongs redressing!

Ev'ry blessing

On the happy realms bestowing!

RECITATIVE.

May Heav'n that glorious life maintain
Long, mighty Prince, for Europe's peace!
And all the virtues of thy reign
Survive thee in thy Royal race.

DUETTO.

May each returning season shed
New glory, wealth,
New joy, new health,
New blessings on thy sacred head!

CHORUS.

Conquest still thy toils rewarding!
Ev'ry Muse thy deeds recording!
That remotest times may know,
What to Heav'n and thee we owe.

On the departure for England of her Serene Highness the Princess CHARLOTTE of Mecklenburg Strelitz, betrothed to his Britannic Majesty.

An ODE, translated from the German of Mrs. Karfch, or Durbach.*

A POLL O, in yon azure skies,
His radiant car delays,
And stoops with pleasure and surprize
On Britain's queen to gaze.

* For an account of this celebrated German poetess, see this vol. p. 42. The above is the first specimen of her works that has yet appeared in English verse.

Elbe's banks are crowded, while his flood
 With ships is cover'd o'er ;
 She, with a look benign and good,
 Departing, views the shore.

Her smiles, whene'er she passes by,
 Amidst our grief impart
 Delight to each admiring eye,
 And rapture to each heart.

With gold the burnish'd galley glow'd,
 All gorgeous to the view,
 Which Egypt's queen down Cydnus row'd,
 The Roman to subdue.

Yet she, tho' fair, deserv'd far less
 The homage of mankind ;
 Humanity and nature dress
 Our Charlotte's fairer mind.

Her gallant navy thro' the main
 Now cleaves its liquid way :
 There to their queen a chosen train
 Of nymphs due rev'rence pay.

Europa, when convey'd by Jove
 To Crete's distinguish'd shore,
 Greater attention scarce could prove,
 Or be respected more.

Around are sportive dolphins seen,
 And wondering Neptune cries,
 " She rivals Pallas in her mien,
 " And Juno in her eyes."

The billows murmur hymns of praise,
 Their shells the Tritons sound.
 " How must the sceptre which she sways
 " (They sing) with bliss be crown'd !"

Th' Almighty ruler of the sphere
 Restrains each boist'rous wind ;
 The sky, the surges, all appear
 Unruffled, like her mind.

Germania's wish, Germania's prayer,
 Borne by propitious gales,
 To England's coasts her way prepare,
 And speed her flying sails.

*On the Death of Prince HENRY of Brunswick, killed in Westphalia,
July 20, 1761.*

An ODE, translated from the German of the same Lady.

“ **W**H E R E is he ? Where is *Henry* laid ?
“ My tears shall bathe his wound ; ”
With these maternal cries each shade,
Each hill, each vale, resound.

Ah ! in the thick-embattled plain,
Where fame, where valour calls,
Nor youth, nor danger can restrain
His ardour—see ! he falls !

Thus in the morn a blooming flow’r
Beholds bright *Phæbus* rise,
But closes at his setting hour,
Declines its head, and dies.

By an immortal • brother taught,
With just ambition warm’d,
The hero like a veteran fought,
And deathless deeds perform’d.

The beauteous tresses of his hair,
Which o’er his shoulders flow’d,
Were all dishevell’d by the air,
And all with dust bestrew’d.

The foe now fled—elate with joy,
And glory in his view,
On conquest’s wings th’ exulting boy
Was eager to pursue.

Thus from the lion’s dreaded force
A wounded tiger flies ;
But ah ! amidst his rapid course,
He bleeds, he falls, he dies !

In sad remembrance, let the plain,
Where stream’d the warrior’s gore,
Its sanguine purple hue retain
Till time shall be no more.

• The Hereditary Prince of Brunswick.

Thes

Thus, by a skilful workman's aim,
Late tow'ring to the sky,
A cedar falls; design'd to frame
An idol-deity.

Which soon the worship of mankind,
And incense, shall receive :
My hero thus in every mind
Immortaliz'd shall live.

Dauntless, as when he charg'd his foes
Embattled in the field,
He view'd that tyrant, to whose blows
Youth, valour, virtue yield.

With a victorious laurel crown
Fresh blooming on his head,
Grac'd with a warrior's best renown,
He for his country bled.

Should any mortal now enjoy
Old Moschus' vocal string,
Let him its sweetest notes employ,
Young Henry's death to sing :

And on his tomb this solemn truth,
Confess'd by all, declare,
" His God he fought in early youth,
" Though like Adonis fair."

Epigram on Mr. HARLEY being stabbed by GUISCARD.

Written by Bishop ATTERBURY.

DEVOTUM ut cordi sensit sub pectore ferrum
Immoto Harlæus saucius ore stetit ;
Dum tamen huic lætâ gratatur voce Senatus,
Confusus subito pallor in ore stetit ;
O pudor ! O virtus ! partes quam dignus utraque
Sustinuit, vultu dispare, laude pari.

To any Minister or great Man.

WHether you lead the patriot band,
 Or in the class of courtiers stand,
 Or prudently prefer
 The middle course, with equal zeal
 To serve both king and common-weal,
 Your grace, my lord, or sir!
 Know, minister! whate'er your plan,
 Whate'er your politics, great man,
 You must expect detraction;
 Though of clean hand and honest heart,
 Your greatness must expect to smart
 Beneath the rod of faction.
 Like blockheads, eager in dispute,
 The mob, that many-headed brute,
 All bark and bawl together,
 For continental measures some,
 And some cry, 'Keep your troops at home,'
 And some are pleas'd with neither.
 Lo! a militia guards the land;
 Thousands applaud your saving hand,
 And hail you their protector;
 While thousands censure and defame,
 And brand you with the hideous name
 Of state-quack or projector.
 Are active, vig'rous means preferr'd,
 Lord! what harangues are hourly heard
 Of wasted blood and treasure!
 Then all for enterprize and plot,
 And, 'Pox o' this unmeaning Scot!'
 If cautious be your measure.
 Corruption's influence you despise;
 These lift your glory to the skies,
 Those pluck your glory down;
 So strangely different is the note
 Of scoundrels that have right to vote,
 And scoundrels that have none.
 Ye then, who guide the car of state,
 Scorning the rabble's idle prate,
 Proceed as ye design'd;
 In rugged ways, the reins and steeds
 Alone the skillful driver heeds,
 Nor stays to cut behind.

Advice to the Marquis of ROCKINGHAM, upon a late occasion.

By an OLD COURTIER.

WELL may they, Wentworth, call thee *young*,
 What, hear and feel ! sift right from wrong,
 And to a wretch be kind !
 Old statesmen would reverse your plan,
 Sink, in the minister, the man,
 And be both deaf and blind !

If thus, my lord, your heart o'erflows,
 Know you, how many mighty foes
 Such weakness will create you ?
 Regard not what Fitzherbert says,
 For tho' you gain each good man's praise,
 We *older* folks shall hate you.

You should have sent, the other day,
 G——k, the player, with frowns away ;
 Your smiles but made him bolder ;
 Why would you hear his strange appeal,
 Which dar'd to make a statesman feel ?
 I would that you were *older* !

You should be proud, and seem displeas'd,
 Or you for ever will be teaz'd,
 Your house with beggars haunted :
 What, ev'ry suitor kindly us'd ?
 If wrong, their folly is excus'd,
 If right, their suit is granted.

From pressing crowds of great and small,
 To free yourself, give hopes to all,
 And fail nineteen in twenty :
What, wound my honour, break my word !
 You're *young* again—You may, my lord,
 Have precedents in plenty !

Indeed, young statesman, 'twill not do,—
 Some other ways and means pursue,
 More fitted to your station !

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What from your boyish freaks can spring?
Mere toys—The favour of your king,
And love of all the nation,

*Dedication of the second Edition of the Castle of Otranto, to the Right
Hon. Lady MARY COKE.*

THE gentle maid, whose hapless tale
These melancholy pages speak;
Say, gracious lady, shall she fail
To draw the tear adown thy cheek?

No; never was thy pitying breast
Insensible to human woes;
Tender, though firm, it melts, distressed,
For weaknesses it never knows.

Oh! guard the marvels I relate
Of fell Ambition scourg'd by Fate,
From Reason's peevish blame.
Bless'd with thy smile, my dauntless fail
I dare expand to Fancy's gale,
For sure thy smiles are Fame.

H. W.

Extract from MARRIAGE, an ODE.

TO no one favour'd race confin'd
The virtues of our nobler kind
All ranks alike may claim;
Issue as fair, and brave, and wise,
As the high lineage of the skies,
May bless an humble dame.

The charms that soften manly grace,
The ray that beams in woman's face,
The sympathy of mind,
Denote—whate'er their various lot,
Whether a palace or a cot—
The mates by heav'n design'd.

But

But peevish Age, and gloomy Pride,
 And churlish Avarice, dare divide
 Those links, which, powerful, draw
 To union dear, congenial loves:
 The fire condemns what God approves,
 And tyranny is law.

Far other maxims form'd our state;
 All orders mix'd of low and great
 Compos'd the harmonious frame.
 Firm hath the mighty fabric stood,
 And Britain boasts her mingled blood,
 In many a deathless name.

Free should the sons of freedom wed
 The maid by equal fondness led,
 Nor, heaping wealth on wealth,
 Youth pine in age's wither'd arms,
 Deformity polluting charms,
 And sickness blasting health.

But house for house, and grounds for grounds,
 And mutual bliss in balanc'd pounds,
 Each parent's thoughts employ:
 These, summ'd by Wingate's solid rules,
 Let fools, and all the sons of fools,
 Count less substantial joys!

And yet no niggard care confines,
 The child indulg'd—Lo! India's mines
 Flame in the daughter's dress:
 As gorgeous shines the lavish son;
 —No luxury refus'd—but one,
 Domestic happiness.

The victim comes in rich attire,
 Dragg'd, trembling, by her ruthless fire:
 Thy child, O monster! save;
 Better the sacrificing knife,
 Plung'd in her bosom, end that life
 Thy fatal passion gave!

With torch inverted Hymen stands,
 The Furies wave their livid brands:
 Wild Horror, pale Dismay:
 Soft Pity drops the melting tear,
 And lustful Satyrs grinning leer,
 Sure of their destin'd prey.

Compell'd,

Compell'd, the faltering priest slow ties
 The knot of plighted perjuries,
 For spotless truth ordain'd.
 More fitly had some dæmon fell,
 Some minister of sin and hell,
 The sacred rites profan'd.

Go, wedded pair! all blithe and gay,
 Young virgins strew the flowery way,
 And crown your festal gate:
 Invok'd the genial powers attend;
 —So shall a hapless line descend,
 Heir to your wretched fate.

EVENING.

THE sun now shoots a fainter ray,
 And all things speak the ebbing day.
 All on a * hill's inviting side,
 Whose wealthy prospect stretches wide,
 I pensive sit, and all alone
 Observe calm even-tide come on.
 The soaring lark has ceas'd her song,
 Who sang so sweetly all day long;
 The hinds, their labour at an end,
 With whistling footsteps homeward bend;
 The shepherd now within the fold
 Secures his flock from harm and cold;
 The smoke from village-tops is seen;
 The shadows lengthen o'er the green;
 The herds now low in yonder vale;
 The glow-worm spreads its glitt'ning tail;
 A pleasing stillness round me reigns,
 Now fade from sight the hills and plains:
 On distant swampy heath I see
 A will-a-whisp—ah luckless he,
 Who to next hamlet bends his way!
 That glimpse will lead him far astray:
 The screaming screech-owl strains her throat,
 I fear her mischief-boding note:
 Now awful night has chang'd the scene,
 And gloom succeeds the sweet serene.
 Hark! 'tis the tolling bell I hear,
 It speaks too plain the passing bier:

* Denbys, near Darking in Surry.

From such sad sounds I'll haste away,
To social chat, and chearful play,
And gladly change for mirth and folly,
Loathsome, hated melancholy.

LINES in Praise of MIRTH.

By Mr. W O T T.

LET others, anxious for a lasting name,
Bow down submissive at the gate of fame;
Immortal wreaths beseech her to entwine,
And make their future memories divine;
What boots the bubble praise that fame can give!
That praise unheard, when they no longer live!
As to myself, when I resign my breath,
And lie extended in the house of Death,
I value not what friend (if friend I have)
With fading flowers may idly dress my grave;
Or who a while may quote my trifling lays,
And kindly give some little share of praise:
So little fond of what the world calls Fame,
As dies my body, so I wish my name.
Mean while, each brisk emotion as I feel
I'll pay with Mirth, and trip up Sorrow's heel.
Sure some blithe spirit smil'd upon my birth;
For since I rambled on this speck of earth,
I've lov'd to laugh, tho' Care stood frowning by,
And pale Misfortune roll'd her meager eye.

While easy Conscience builds her easy nest
Within my bosom, and sits there at rest,
Why not indulge the sallies of the soul?
Why stop the tides of pleasure as they roll?
Shall peevish veterans, of rigid mould,
Who think all wisdom center'd in the old,
Shall such (though aged merit I revere)
Blockade my fancy in its bold career?
No:—light of heart, as long as health remains,
And guides her puppet spirits through my veins;
Thro' life's thick bustle I will edge my way,
And join the laughing chorus of the day:
Though short-liv'd wit should ridicule my name,
And strive to brand me with the mark of shame;
Though fools, who form no judgment of their own
Whom nature never meant to think *alone*;
Who deal out praise at random, or condemn
(Or right, or wrong, 'tis all the same to them);

Though

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Though such insult me, calmly shall I sit,
And grin at folly, as I laugh at wit.
With just so much religion in my heart,
As will, I trust, secure my deathless part;
With pure contentment ever in my sight,
That makes the weight of poverty seem light;
With two such friends, ye grave ones tell me why,
Tell me, sober sadness, shall I cry?

QUIN'S Soliloquy, on seeing Duke Humphrey at St. Alban's.

A Plague on Egypt's art, I say!
Embalm the dead! on senseless clay,
Rich wines and spices waste!
Like surgeon, or like brawn, shall I
Bound in a precious pickle lie,
Which I can never taste?

Let me embalm this flesh of mine,
With turtle fat and Bourdeaux wine,
And spoil th' Egyptian trade!
Than Humphrey's duke more happy I—
Embalm'd alive, old Quin shall die
A mummy ready made.

D. G.

A PROLOGUE written by David Garrick, Esq; and spoken by
Mr. Love, on opening the New Theatre on Richmond-Green.

THE ship now launch'd, with necessaries stor'd,
Rigg'd, mann'd, well built, and a rich freight on board,
All ready, tight and trim, from head to poop,
And by Commission made a Royal Sloop,
May heav'n from tempests, rocks, and privateers,
Preserve THE RICHMOND!—Give her boys, three cheers.

[Three buzzas behind.

Queen MAB, our Shakespeare says (and I believe him),
In sleep haunts each vain mortal to deceive him,
As in her hazle nut she lightly trips,
By turns o'er eyes, ears, fingers, nose, and lips,
Each quicken'd sense such sweet enchantment seizes,
We hear, see, smell, taste, touch—whate'er she pleases.
Look round this house, and various proofs you'll see,
Strong glaring proofs, that MAB has been with me.

She

She caught me napping—knew where I was vain,
 And tickled ev'ry fibre of my brain :
 Deep in my musing (deep as I was able)
 Methought I saw her driving tow'rd's my table ;
 She whisk'd her chariot o'er my books and shelves,
 And at my standish stopp'd her tiny elves :
What are you scribbling there ?—quick, let me see !—
Poh !—leave this nonsense, and along with me !
 I grinning bow'd—*Bright Star of Lilliput,*
Shall I not crown you in your bairn's nut ?
 She smil'd, and shewing me a large-fiz'd hamper,
Get into this, my friend, and then we'll scamper ;
 I for this frolic wanting quick digestion,
 Sent to my tongue, post-haste, another question ;
 But crack she went, before that I could ask it,
 She in her stage—I, Falstaff, in the basket ;
 She wav'd her wand, then burst in fits of laughter,
 To see me rolling, bounding, tumbling after ;
 And I laugh'd too—Could you of laughing fail,
 To see a minnow towing off a whale ?
 At last we rested on a hill hard by,
 With a sweet vale to feast the glutton eye :
I'll shew you more, she said, *to charm and move us ;*
 And to the Gardens, quick as thought, she drove us ;
 Then pointing to the Shade—*There, there they are ;*
Of this most happy Isle, the happiest pair !
 Oh ! may those virtuous raptures never cease,
 Nor public cares disturb their private peace !
 She sigh'd—and like the lightning was she seen
 To drive her chariot o'er this fav'rite Green ;
 Strait to this spot—where she infus'd such things,
 Might turn the heads of twenty Playhouse Kings ;
 But fear dispersing all my golden dream,
 And I just entering on this Fairy scheme ;
 With wild surprise I cast my eyes about,
 Delusion ends—and now I wake to doubt :
 O may the dream be realiz'd by you !
 Your smiles can make this vision false, or true.

EPILOGUE, *spoken at the Royal Theatre in Drury-Lane, April 30, 1765, by Miss Hopkins, a Child of six years old, at the Benefit of Mr Hopkins, Prompter, and Mrs. Hopkins.*

Enter, speaking to Mr. Hopkins at the Stage Door.

NAY—but I must, I must, indeed, papa!—
Pray let me go!—what signifies mamma!—

Coming forwards, curtsies.

Your servant, gentlemen! your servant, ladies!
Papa's the *prompter*—but to *act* my trade is;
And tho' my size is small, my years but few,
I'll warrant he shall find *I know my cue.*

Females of ev'ry age have leave to tattle:
Why may not I then, like my elders, prattle?
Mamma indeed cries, 'Hush, you little elf!
"Pr'ythee be silent?—I'll talk all myself."
—But let her know, my tongue as *her's* is nimble,
And I had rather use it than my thimble;
Had rather gossip, speak a part, or wheedle,
Than darn, or wound my fingers with a needle.
A sempstress! No. A princess let me be,
In all the pomp and state of tragedy!
A princess, with a page, and sweeping train,
A bowl, a dagger, and a lover slain!
Oh, how I'll rant! how loud I'll be! and glibber,
Than Yates, or Pritchard, Bellamy, or Cibber!
If for the buskin you object my *size*,
Why Garrick's *little*—but has piercing eyes:
And so have I—But I'm too *young* you'll say:
Ah, Sirs! I shall grow older ev'ry day:
And they that now my faint endeavours spare,
Miss in her Teens shall thank them for their care.

PROLOGUE *spoken to Much Ado about Nothing, acted by command of his Majesty, by Mr. Garrick.*

WITH doubt—joy—apprehension—almost dumb,
Once more to face this awful court, I come;
Lest Benedict should suffer by my fear,
Before *He* enters, I myself am here.

I'm

I'm told (what flatt'ry to my heart!) that *you* *
 Have wish'd to see me, nay have press'd it too.
 Alas! 'twill prove another *Much ado*.
 I, like a boy who long has truant play'd,
 No lessons got, no exercises made,
 On bloody Monday take my fearful stand,
 And *often eye* the birchen-scepter'd hand.
 'Tis twice twelve years since first the stage I trod;
 Enjoy'd your smiles, and felt the critics rod;
 A very *nine-pin* I, my *stage-life* through,
 Knock'd down by wits, set up again by you.
 In four-and twenty years the spirits cool,
 Is it not long enough to play the fool?
 To prove it is, permit me to repeat
 What late I heard in passing through the street:
 A youth of parts, with ladies by his side,
 Thus cock'd his glass, and through it shot my pride:
 'Tis he, by *Jove*! grown quite a clumsy fellow;
 He's fit for nothing but a *Punchinello*!
 "O yes, for comic scenes, Sir John—no further;
 He's much too fat—for battles, rapes, and murder!"
 Worn in the service, you my faults will spare
 And make allowance for the wear and tear.
 The Chelsea pensioner, who, rich in scars,
 Fights o'er in prattle all his former wars;
 Though past the service, may the young ones teach,
 To march—present—to fire—and mount the breach.
 Should the drum beat to arms, at first he'll grieve
 For wooden leg—lost eye—and armless sleeve;
 Then cocks his hat, looks fierce, and swells his chest;
 'Tis for my king, and, wounds, I'll do my best!

The PARTING. LA PARTENZA.

From *Metastasio*.

ADIEU, my fair! this hapless day
 Tears me from all my joys away,
 Remov'd from Love and thee:
 Who knows, O—cause of all my pain,
 If thou wilt hear me once complain,
 Or lose one thought on me?

* The audience.

Yet,

Yet, to regain my lost repose,
 My pensive mind shall soothe its woes,
 For ever fix'd on thee ;
 On thee shall every thought attend ;
 But wilt thou ever condescend
 To fix one thought on me ?

On distant shores my mournful groans
 Shall ask the melancholy stones
 Where can my charmer be ?
 From morn to eve my search shall last ;
 But who can tell if thou wilt cast
 One single thought on me !

In fancied scenes, the happy spot,
 Where thou and bliss were once my lot,
 My cheated mind shall see ;
 A thousand thoughts shall wake my pain ;
 But who can tell if thou wilt deign
 To fix one thought on me !

• There, shall I say, in yonder grove,
 • To all my tender tales of love,
 • Disdainful would she be ;
 • Yet soon her gentle hand I press'd,
 • Again, I hop'd,—but can her breast
 • Retain one thought of me !'

Where-e'er thou goest, in every land,
 What numerous slaves to thy command
 Thy conquering eyes shall see !
 Ye Gods ! who knows, if, fair, and young,
 Thy heart, 'midst such a flattering throng,
 Will keep one thought for me !

Yet think thy lover's only aim
 Was a pure, generous mutual flame,
 And what his pains must be ;
 Think what he feels at this farewell ;
 Think, dearest maid ;—Ah ! who can tell
 If e'er thou'lt think on me ?

LIBERTY. LA LIBERTA.

Newly translated from Metastasio.

THANKS, Nicè, to thy treacherous arts,
 At length I breathe again;
 The pitying gods have ta'en my part,
 And eas'd a wretch's pain:
 I feel, I feel, that from its chain
 My rescued soul is free,
 Nor is it now I idly dream,
 Of fancied liberty.

Extinguish'd is my ancient flame,
 All calm my thoughts remain;
 And artful love in vain shall strive
 To lurk beneath disdain.
 No longer, when thy name I hear,
 My conscious colour flies;
 No longer, when thy face I see,
 My heart's emotions rise.

I sleep, yet not in every dream
 Thy image pictur'd see;
 I wake, nor does my alter'd mind
 Fix its first thought on thee;
 From thee far distant when I roam,
 No fond concern I know;
 With thee I stay, nor yet from thence
 Does pain or pleasure flow.

Oft of my Nicè's charms I speak,
 Nor thrills my steadfast heart;
 Oft I review the wrongs I bore,
 Yet feel no inward smart.
 No quick alarms confound my sense,
 When Nicè near I see;
 Even with my rival I can smile,
 And calmly talk of thee.

Speak to me with a placid mien,
 Or treat me with disdain;
 Vain is to me the look severe,
 The gentle smile as vain.

Loft is the empire o'er my soul,
Which once those lips possess;
Those eyes no longer can divine
Each secret of my breast.

What pleases now, or grieves my mind,
What makes me sad or gay,
It is not in thy power to give,
Nor canst thou take away;
Each pleasant spot without thee charms,
The wood, the mead, the hill;
And scenes of dulness, even with thee,
Are scenes of dulness still.

Judge, if I speak with tongue sincere;
Thou still art wond'rous fair;
Great are the beauties of thy form,
But not beyond compare;
And, let not truth offend thine ear,
My eyes at length incline
To spy some faults in that lov'd face,
Which once appear'd divine.

When from its secret deep recess
I tore the painful dart
(My shameful weakness I confess),
It seem'd to split my heart;
But, to relieve a tortur'd mind,
To triumph o'er disdain,
To gain my captive self once more,
I'd suffer every pain.

Caught by the birdlime's treacherous twigs,
To which he chanc'd to stray,
The bird his fasten'd feathers leaves,
Then gladly flies away:
His shorten'd wings he soon renews,
Of snares no more afraid;
Then grows by past experience wise,
Nor is again betray'd.

I know thy pride can ne'er believe
My passion's sully o'er,
Because I oft repeat the tale,
And still add something more:
'Tis natural instinct prompts my tongue,
And makes the story last.
As all mankind are fond to boast
Of dangers they have past.

The warrior thus, the combat o'er,
 Recounts his bloody wars,
 Tells all the hardships which he bore,
 And shews his ancient scars.
 Thus the glad slave, by prosperous fate,
 Freed from the servile chain,
 Shews to each friend the galling weight,
 Which once he dragg'd with pain.

I speak, yet, speaking, all my aim
 Is but to ease my mind ;
 I speak, yet care not if my words
 With thee can credit find ;
 I speak, nor ask if my discourse
 Is e'er approv'd by thee,
 Or whether thou with equal ease
 Dost talk again of me.

I leave a light inconstant maid,
 Thou'lt lost a heart sincere ;
 I know not which wants comfort most,
 Or which has most to fear :
 I'm sure, a swain so fond and true,
 Nicè can never find ;
 A nymph like her is quickly found,
 False, faithless, and unkind.

To STELLA, March 23, 1723-4. By Dean Swift.

[Written on the day of her birth, but not on the subject, when I was
 sick in bed.]

TORMENTED with incessant pains,
 Can I devise poetic strains ?
 Time was, when I could yearly pay
 My verse on Stella's native day :
 But now, unable grown to write,
 I grieve she ever saw the light.
 Ungrateful ; since to her I owe
 That I these pains can undergo.
 She tends me, like an humble slave ;
 And, when indecently I rave,
 When out my brutish passions break,
 With gall in ev'ry word I speak,
 She, with soft speech, my anguish cheers,
 Or melts my passions down with tears :

U 2

Although

Although 'tis easy to decry
 She wants assistance more than I;
 Yet seems to feel my pains alone,
 And is a Stoic in her own.
 When, among scholars, can we find
 So soft, and yet so firm a mind?
 All accidents of life conspire
 To raise up Stella's virtue higher;
 Or else, to introduce the vest
 Which had been latent in her breast.
 Her firmness who could e'er have known,
 Had she not evils of her own?
 Her kindness who could ever guess,
 Had not her friends been in distress?
 Whatever base returns you find
 From me, dear Stella, still be kind.
 In your own heart you'll reap the fruit,
 Though I continue still a brute.
 But, when I once am out of pain,
 I promise to be good again:
 Meantime, your other juster friends
 Shall for my follies make amends;
 So may we long continue thus,
 Admiring you, you pitying us

BRYAN and PEREENE. *A West Indian Ballad; from Reliques of
 ancient English Poetry; founded on a real fact, that happened about three
 years ago in the island of St. Christopher's.*

THE north-east wind did briskly blow,
 The ship was safely moor'd,
 Young Bryan thought the boat's crew slow,
 And so leapt over-board.

Pereene, the pride of Indian dames,
 His heart long held in thrall,
 And whose his impatience blames,
 I wot, ne'er lov'd at all.

A long, long year, one month and day,
 He dwelt on English land,
 Nor once in thought would ever stray,
 Though ladies fought his hand.

For Bryan he was tall and strong,
 Right blythfome roll'd his een,
 Sweet was his voice whene'er he sung,
 He scant had twenty seen.

But who the countleſs charms can draw,
 That grac'd his miſtreſs true ?
 Such charms the old world never ſaw,
 Nor oft I ween the new.

Her raven hair plays round her neck,
 Like tendrils of the vine ;
 Her cheeks red dewy roſe-buds deck,
 Her eyes like diamonds ſhine.

Soon as his well-known ſhip ſhe ſpied,
 She caſt her weeds away ;
 And to the palmy ſhore ſhe hied,
 All in her beſt array.

In ſea-green ſilk ſo neatly clad,
 She there impatient ſtood ;
 The crew with wonder ſaw the lad
 Repel the foaming flood.

Her hands a handkerchief diſplay'd,
 Which he at parting gave ;
 Well pleas'd the token he ſurvey'd,
 And manlier beat the wave.

Her fair companions one and all,
 Rejoicing crowd the ſtrand ;
 For now her lover ſwam in call,
 And almoſt touch'd the land.

Then through the white ſurf did ſhe haſte,
 To claſp her lovely ſwain ;
 When, ah ! a ſhark bit through his waift :
 His heart's blood dy'd the main !

He ſhriek'd ! his half ſprang from the wave,
 Streaming with purple gore,
 And ſoon it found a living grave,
 And ah ! was ſeen no more.

Now haſte, now haſte, ye maids, I pray,
 Fetch water from the ſpring :
 She falls, ſhe falls, ſhe dies away,
 And ſoon her knell they ring.

Now each May morning round her tomb,
 Ye fair, fresh flow'rets firew,
 So may your lovers 'scape his doom,
 Her hapless fate 'scape you.

ON SUICIDE.

A Thought from Martial.

I.

WHEN fate in angry mood has frown'd,
 And gather'd all her storms around,
 The sturdy Romans cry,
 The great, who'd be releas'd from pain,
 Falls on his sword, or opens a vein,
 And bravely dares to die.

II.

But know; beneath life's heavy load,
 In sharp affliction's thorny road,
 'Midst thousand ills that grieve,
 Where dangers threaten, cares infest,
 Where friends forsake, and foes molest,
 'Tis braver far to live.

EPITAPH for an Infant, whose supposed parents were vagrants.

By the Rev. Mr. O. of Northamptonshire.

WHEN no one gave the eordial draught,
 No healing art was found,
 My God the sov'reign balsam brought,
 And death reliev'd the wound.

What, though no mournful kindred stand
 Around the solemn bier;
 No parents wring the trembling hand,
 Or drop the tender tear;

No costly oak, adorn'd with art,
 My infant limbs inclose;
 No friends a winding-sheet impart,
 To deck my last repose;

Yet hear, ye great ones! hear ye this,
 Hear this, ye mighty proud!
 A spotless life my coffin is,
 And innocence my shroud.

†

My

My name unknown, obscure my birth;
 No funeral rites are giv'n;
 But, though deny'd God's courts on earth,
 I tread his courts in heav'n.

O R A T I O A D D O M I N U M.

An hymn, written by Hildebert, bishop of Anomanum, or Mans, a city of France, in the twelfth century. It was first published by archbishop Usher, at the end of a Latin treatise, De Romanæ ecclesiæ symbolo apostolico vetere, aliisque fidei formulis, &c. A. D. 1647. now grown very scarce; communicated, with the above account of it, by a gentleman who signs, H. P. and dates from Suffolk, Dec. 5, 1764.

EXTRA portam jam delatum,
 Jam foetentem, tumulatum,
 Vittæ ligat, lapis urget:
 Sed, si jubes, hic resurget.
 Jube, lapis revolvetur:
 Jube, vittæ dirumpetur:
 Exiturus, nescit moras
 Postquam clamas, *exi foras*.
 In hoc salo mea ratis
 Infestatur a piratis:
 Hinc assultus, inde fluctus:
 Hinc et inde mors et luctus.
 Sed tu, bone nauta! veni:
 Preme ventos, mare leni;
 Fac abscedant hi piratæ
 Duc ad portum, salvâ rate.
 Infœcunda mea ficus,
 Cujus ramus, ramus fœcus,
 Incidetur, incendetur:
 Si promulgas, quod meretur.
 Sed hoc anno dimittatur,
 Stercoretur, sodiatur;
 Quod si necdum respondebit;
 Flens hoc loquor, tunc ardebit.
 Vetus hostis in me furit;
 Aquis mersat, flammis urit:
 Inde languens et afflictus
 Tibi soli sum relictus.
 Ut hic hostis evanescat;
 Ut infirmus convalescat;
 Tu virtutem jejunandi
 Des infirmo, des orandi.
 Per hæc duo, Christo teste,
 Liberabor ab hac peste:

Ab hâc peste solve mentem,
Fac devotum pœnitentem.

Da timorem, quo projecto,
De salute nil conjecto.

Da spem, fidem, charitatem ;

Da discretam pietatem :

Da contemptum tetrenorum,
Appetitum supernorum.

Totum, Deus ! in te spero ;

Deus, ex te totum quæro.

Tu laus mea, meum bonum,
Mea cuncta, tuum donum.

Tu solamen in labore,

Medicamen in languore.

Tu in luctu mea lyra.

Tu lenimen es in ira.

Tu in arcto liberator.

Tu in lapsu relevator.

Metum præstas in provectu,

Spem conservas in defectu.

Si quis lædit, tu rependis ;

Si minatur, tu defendis ;

Quod est anceps, tu dissolvis ;

Quod tegendum, tu involvis.

Tu intrare me non finas

Infernales officinas ;

Ubi mœror, ubi metus ;

Ubi fœtor, ubi fletus ;

Ubi probra deteguntur ;

Ubi rei confunduntur ;

Ubi tortor semper cædens,

Ubi vermis semper edens ;

Ubi totum hoc perenne,

Quia perpes mors Geheanæ.

Me receptet Sion illa,

Sion David urbs tranquilla :

Cujus faber auctor lucis,

Cujus portæ signum crucis :

Cujus claves lingua Petri,

Cujus cives semper læti,

Cujus muri lapis vivus,

Cujus custos Rex festivus.

In hec urbe lux solennis ;

Ver æternum, pax perennis.

In hac ordo implens cœlos,

In hac semper festum meos.

Non est ibi corruptela ;

Non defectus, non querela.

Non minuti, non deformes;
Omnes Christo sunt conformes.

Urbs cœlestis, urbs beata,
Supra petram collocata:
Urbs in portu satis tuto.
De longinquo te saluto;

Te saluto, te suspiro,
Te affecto, te requiro.
Quantum tui gratulentur,
Quam festivè conviventur;

Quis affectus eos stringat,
Aut quæ gemma muros pingat,
Quis chalcedon, quis jacinthus;
Norunt illi, qui sunt intus.

In plateis hujus urbis,
Sociatus piis turbis,
Cum Moïse et Eliâ,
Pium cantem alleluia.

N O T A.

(By Archbishop Usher.)

Ex veteribus membranis Cottonianis (a quibus nomen authoris aberat) Rythmos istos elegantissimos descripsimus; et, ex altero Bibliothecæ Regiæ Codice ab amicissimo Junio accepto, alicubi emendavimus; in quo tum Epistolæ Hildeberti continebantur, tum Carmina; & in his, de *Hermaphrodito*, *Lucretiâ*, et *Romæ ruinâ*, quoque, quæ veterum Poetarum catalectis habentur interjecta.

An Account of Books published in 1765.

The spiritual and temporal liberty of subjects in England, addressed to J. N. esq; at Aix-la-Chapelle. In two parts. Part I. Of the spiritual liberty of protestants in England. Part II. Of the temporal liberty of subjects in England. By Anthony Ellys, D. D. late lord bishop of St. David's. London.—Printed for Whiston, White, and Hooper.

THERE cannot be a happier omen, or even a better human security, for the duration of any government, than the clergy, who live under it, heartily engaging in its defence; since by that means, the principles of it, flowing through the same channel with the truths of religion, must, in some measure, make an equal impression upon the minds of the bulk of the people. It must, therefore, be very pleasing to those, who wish well to the British constitution, to see a bishop of the church of England draw his pen in favour of it; and, on this consideration alone, we may venture to affirm, that the work before us, even were the writer a person of common abilities, cannot fail of meeting, in consequence of his ecclesiastical dignity, with the warmest welcome from the public.

But the truth is, that doctor Ellys's abilities for the task he has engaged in may be compared with those of the greatest men who ever trod the same path; having united whatever arguments philoso-

phy could supply him with to prove the intrinsic goodness of the British constitution, and whatever examples history could afford him to illustrate it; and added several things of his own, not only new, but, though natural, not within the excursions of ordinary writers.

In speaking thus of the doctor's performance, we wish that what we say may not be understood of the controversial part of it, of which, did we think ourselves ever so able, we are by no means disposed to give any opinion. Controversy, therefore, being so much interwoven with the first part, which treats entirely of spiritual liberty, we shall say nothing of it, but that our brethren of the presbyterian will, perhaps, think themselves as roughly handled by the doctor, in the great point of toleration, as our enemies of the popish communion.

The second part, which treats entirely of civil liberty, contains six tracts, some of which are subdivided into sections. In his first tract the doctor speaks of the liberty of the subject in judicial proceedings; as to matters both criminal and civil; in the second, of the right and manner of imposing taxes, and of the other privileges of the parliament; in the third, of the means, whereby the free constitutions of other nations have been impaired; while that of England has been preserved and improved; in the fourth, of the antiquities of the commons in parliament; in the fifth, of
the

the royal prerogative, and the hereditary right to the crown of Great Britain; in the sixth, of the dangers that may be incident to the present establishment, and the prospect of its continuance.

But, notwithstanding the doctor's great abilities, he does not appear quite equal to himself upon all these points, allowing that his intention was only to discuss them; since, in that case, it was not his business to palliate defects, or excuse errors: and there was the less reason for his doing so, as his book, though addressed to one person, could not but be intended for the perusal of many; and most of those, who alone could be expected to peruse it, were such, as these precautions must be entirely lost upon; or such, at least, as it rather behoved him to instruct than blindfold, supposing it possible for him to do so, on account of the opportunity afforded them, by their station in life, of contributing to the reformation of those vices, under which the British constitution may, without derogating from its superiority to all other actual forms of government, be allowed to labour.

As a specimen of our author's style and manner in treating these subjects, we shall subjoin what he says in answer to Rapin's objection to our constitution; that the matters to be treated of, in parliament, are not expressed in the summons, as king John promised they should; and that the members of the house of commons have not instructions about them from the people they represent; or, if any such instructions are given, are at liberty not to observe them.

"From what has been said, it is evident that the house of commons is possessed of all, or at least of the most important, powers and privileges necessary in a representative of the people at large: and, if there be yet some disadvantages and defects remaining in our constitution, perhaps they are not so great as they may, at first sight, be thought. Monsieur Rapin de Thoyras * looked upon it to be a considerable defect in our constitution, that the matters to be treated of in parliament are not expressed in the summons, as king John promised they should, and that the members of our house of commons have not instructions about them, from the people whom they represent; or, if any such instructions be given to them, that they are at liberty not to observe them. The matter of fact indeed is true: our members of parliament are not, by law, obliged either to consult those who have chosen them, nor to have any regard to the instructions farther than they themselves judge them to be reasonable; for, though a man is chosen by a particular county or burgh, he is, in law, reputed to serve for the whole kingdom†. But as these things could not be ordered otherwise, as the state of our nation is at present, so some persons are far from thinking, with Mr. Rapin, that these are circumstances of any disadvantage in our constitution.

For 1st, it would be impracticable for the king to express, in his summons, all the things that are to be treated in parliament; because any member of either house of parliament is at liberty

* Dissert. sur les whigs et tories, p. 246. vol. x. † Coke's 4th Inst. p. 14.

to propose and to ask leave of the house to bring in, any bill that he thinks proper, which he may keep secret to himself till the time of parliament, though it really may be of great importance. In queen Elizabeth's time, a bill was proposed to limit the succession of the crown: and, in Charles the second's time, a bill was proposed for taking from the crown the power of creating any more new peerages than a certain number. These, and many other bills of the utmost importance, have been and may be first proposed by private persons: moreover they may have a design to call to an account, or to impeach, ministers of state, &c.

adly. It would be often impolitic in the king to make public, beforehand, what laws or other matters he designed to propose. I mean so as to specify what supplies of money would be needful for the service of the next year, or what wars, or alliances, he designed to make, or several other matters of that nature; because, by so doing, he would give foreigners, his enemies, an opportunity to know, or guess at, his councils, soon enough to provide against and defeat them.

At the same time, even supposing, that the matters to be treated on were specified, the people would not be able to give sufficient or proper instructions to their representatives, as to matters of this nature; because, not knowing the circumstances of things abroad and at home, being neither acquainted with the designs, nor the dispositions, nor the powers of foreign courts, they cannot judge truly of what measures are to be taken

with regard to them. Nor would they be able to judge competently of several laws that might be proposed to be made, even with regard to our constitution at home. Things of this sort depend frequently upon the knowing and balancing abundance of particulars, which can only be known to those who have the inspection, for instance, of the custom-house accounts, the state of the imports and exports, the produce of the several parts of the nation, the state of their manufactures, their different conditions, and the alterations likely to be in each as to popularity and wealth, the dispositions of the people as to religion and as to loyalty, their circumstances as to quartering and subsisting of troops, and a great variety of other things, which must be exactly known and weighed, before any man can judge aright, whether a law for levying money, in this or that way; whether a law for allowing, encouraging, or forbidding this or that branch of traffick; whether a law for admitting any of the subjects to this or that privilege, religious or civil; whether a law for retrenching this or that branch of the prerogative of the crown, or adding to it in any other instance; whether, I say, any laws of these, or the like kinds, would be really expedient, and for the public welfare or not.

If the king was to declare, in his summons to parliament, that he intended to propose any thing of this nature in parliament, it would be hardly possible for persons in the country, or even in London, to judge rightly of the matter immediately: the greatest natural

natural sagacity or prudence, without having a due knowledge of circumstances, or proper materials on which to form a judgment, would be unable to do it aright. And not being capable of judging well for themselves, it is not possible that they should duly instruct their representatives. If these should be obliged to conform to instructions given upon such imperfect views of things, the public must necessarily suffer by it.

Whereas, on the other hand, by the representatives being at liberty to follow their own judgment in parliament, they have this great advantage, that by the right of the house of commons to demand any public papers from the offices of customs, excise, accounts, &c. relating to the state of the nation, and to apply to the king for others, and from the great light to be had by the mutual informations which such numbers of gentlemen, coming together from all parts of the nation, may give to each other; from the various views of things, that may arise from their debates and reasonings, and examinations of evidence in the house, a member of good sense, integrity, and attention, may have very great advantages for forming his judgment, probably much otherwise than his constituents would have done in the country, from their own knowledge of things only; and therefore it must be much for the advantage of the public, that he should be at liberty so to do. It would be a great inconvenience if he should be confined to act ac-

cording to their judgments, who have had but narrow and partial, or, probably, in many cases, false, views and accounts of things.

If members were under this obligation, there would be two ill consequences, in particular, very likely to happen. 1st. There might be, in several cases, combinations between some parts of the nation, for the advantage of their counties or parts of the kingdom, in preference to others. "The members who serve for one part of the kingdom are frequently found in opposition to the representatives of another, for the sake only of particular interest in their own counties *." The members of the west might sometimes be against those of the northern parts; or they both might be, as probably they would in case an alteration in the method of assessing the land-tax was proposed, in opposition to the members of the midland counties. This disposition has sometimes appeared, and probably would be much more, if the persons who serve for the burghs in those counties were tied down to follow the prejudices and partialities of their constituents. Whereas, being at liberty to vote as they judge best, they may be more easily drawn to take that course which is most for the general interest of the whole.

2dly. An obligation upon the members to follow the instructions of their constituents, would give too much power into the hands of the lower classes of people of this nation, who might not use it well: or, at least, it would encourage and

* Fletcher of Salton's works, p. 408.



foment such a democratical spirit in them, as would, by degrees, weaken and destroy the essential balance of power in our constitution.

It was found by experience, to be a great defect in most of the republics, and popular states of antiquity, that they allowed the people at large to have deliberative voices in matters of this nature. They were frequently influenced by their demagogues, and their own want of judgment, to very rash and imprudent measures. Pericles indeed, flatteringly, told the Athenians that each private person understood public affairs very well; but experience shewed the contrary; and the most judicious politicians, even of their own countrymen, complained of it. Polybius * blames the Athenian and Theban governments; for that in them ὅλλοι χαρίζεσθαι τὰ ὄλα. The same author observes†, that, at the time of the second Punic war, the constitution of the republic of Carthage was impaired and corrupted: for with them “plurimam populus sibi auctoritatem vindicaverat, quæ apud Romanos, illibata penes senatum, adhuc erat. Quo factum, ut illic, populo de rebus omnibus consultante; hic, civium optimo quoque, Romani vicerint.”

Tully observes, that “Græcorum tota reipublicæ sedentis concionis temeritate administrantur. Itaque ut hanc Græciam, quæ jam diu suis consiliis afflicta est, omitam; illa vetus, quæ quondam opibus, imperio, gloriâ floruit,

hoc uno malo concidit, libertate immoderata ac licentiâ concionum ‡.”

It was therefore a right provision in all the constitutions of the Gothic model, that these inconveniencies were avoided, by leaving only the choice of representatives to the people, out of themselves; but, at the same time, investing them, when once chosen, with a discretionary power, to act as they thought fit, within the established bounds of the constitution; that is, so as not to give up any point, or make any alteration, that would have an effect or tendency destructive to its welfare. This is at once a temperament against the too great vehemence of the people, and a guard against their unskilfulness and want of judgment; at the same time that it serves to keep up a spirit of liberty in them, and in a great measure secures them against the ill management of their representatives: since, if they do not approve their conduct in parliament, they may, after a short time, lay them aside, and send other persons more likely to serve them well.

As to this nation in particular, we see, by the times of Richard II. and Edward VI. when the populace got a-head, what work they would probably have made, had they then been to instruct their representatives, and had these been obliged to follow them. In the reign of Charles I. we see what instructions the lower classes of people actually gave to their representatives, as far as they could do it

* Lib. vi. p. 48.

† Ibid. p. 424.

‡ Orat. pro Flacco, sect. 7.

by petitioning the house of commons. It might justly be expected that some things of the like sort would be done, on other occasions, if the right of the people, in the counties and burghs, to instruct their representatives, and to oblige them, was once fully established."

The works of doctor Jonathan Swift, dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin. Volumes XV. and XVI. in large octavo. Collected and revised by Deane Swift, esq; of Goodrich, in Herefordshire. London, printed for W. Johnston, &c.

WHEN the two preceding volumes of this celebrated writer made their appearance, the public considered them as the last, and were even surpris'd at their having been so long kept back. We cannot, therefore, help thinking, that it was of more consequence than the editors of the present volumes seem to imagine, to publish, by what very extraordinary means the several papers composing them were rescued from the injuries of time and accidents, since no reader can be supposed so indifferent to the author, as not to take a great concern in the fate of his literary remains. It looks, as if the persons possessed of them had attempted to get hush-money for the whole, by producing one or two, and representing the sling in them as a faint specimen of that contained in the rest. But then, it is very surpris'ing, how pieces, many of which it appears the dean was so choice of as to get

them transcribed by his amanuensis, and afterwards endorser'd, should fall into such interested hands.

These papers are of various kinds; some in prose, and some in verse; some of a public, and some of a private nature; but all, as the editor very well observes, carrying their own marks of authenticity. The public pieces relate to the last years of queen Anne's reign, and the affairs of Ireland. The former contain many very curious anecdotes, and very fine observations, interspersed with some Characters, which we thought it our duty to insert, as originals of great personages drawn by an eminent hand, in our article for this year under that title. It appears very plain from these papers, that the dean was resolv'd to wish that princess and her last ministry well at all events, and therefore desirous to find out some just grounds to vindicate them from those changes, which might be very well accounted for from the character he himself gives of her and them; amongst which we cannot help taking particular notice of such a low regard in her majesty to common forms, as cannot but take greatly from the ridicule cast by the dean on a foreign minister for telling prince Eugene, that his highness could not appear before her majesty without a perriwig of a certain fashion.

Much as the dean seems to have been dispos'd to defend queen Anne and her ministers, he seems to have been equally dispos'd to ridicule her successor and his family; and it is probable, that the pieces in which he does it (ofse filed,

filed, An account of the court and empire of Japan; the other, Directions for making a birth-day song) have been the occasion of all the other pieces in these volumes being so long with-held from the public.

The pieces relating to Ireland are those of a public nature, in which the dean appears, as usual, in the best light, because they do honour to his heart as well as to his head; furnishing some additional proofs, that, though he was very free in his abuse of the inhabitants of that country, as well natives as foreigners, he had their interest sincerely at heart, and perfectly understood it. His sermon upon doing good, though peculiarly adapted to Ireland, and Wood's designs upon it, contains perhaps the best motives to patriotism, that were ever delivered within so small a compass.

Amongst the writings of a private nature, are many of a serious and many of a very opposite cast: many panegyric, and many satyrical. In some of the latter, the dean has suffered his wit to outrun his good-nature and regard to decency; and it is for this reason, we imagine, that some persons have wished that they had been suppressed; for, as to their being trifling and domestic, that surely can be no sufficient objection to the publication of them, since they are thereby better adapted to shew, what the dean was in his family and amongst his friends, than twenty characters drawn of him by the pens of others. Of these private pieces, that containing an account of his favourite Stella, may be justly esteemed the most valuable, as ex-

hibiting an uncommon pattern of softness and fortitude, humility and learning, housewifery and politeness, frugality and good-nature, united in one person; for which reason we have likewise inserted it amongst our Characters. There is likewise amongst them a prayer of the dean's for this same extraordinary woman, which, whatever levities might appear in him, shew that he was deeply impressed with the principal truths of the Christian religion.

To give specimens in this place of the several kinds of composition in these volumes, would require more room than our plan will allow us; but then there is the less need of it, as the reader will meet with them in other parts of our work. However, not to be totally deficient in this respect, we shall give our readers two of his pieces; one a consolatory epistle, the finest perhaps, that ever was written; the other, a collection of state paradoxes, which, though abounding with great sense and penetration, and on a very important subject, could not, on account of its locality, and the time for which it was written being so long past, be so properly inserted in any other part of our work.

MAXIMS CONTROLLED IN IRELAND.

The truth of some maxims in state and government, examined with reference to Ireland.

“ There are certain maxims of state, founded upon long observation and experience, drawn from the constant practice of the wisest nations,

nations, and from the very principles of government, nor ever controlled by any writer upon politics. Yet all these maxims do necessarily presuppose a kingdom, or commonwealth, to have the same natural rights common to the rest of mankind who have entered into civil society. For, if we could conceive a nation where each of the inhabitants had but one eye, one leg, and one hand, it is plain that, before you could institute them into a republic, an allowance must be made for those material defects wherein they differed from other mortals. Or, imagine a legislator forming a system for the government of Bedlam, and, proceeding upon the maxim that man is a sociable animal, should draw them out of their cells, and form them into corporations or general assemblies; the consequence might probably be, that they would fall foul on each other, or burn the house over their own heads.

Of the like nature are innumerable errors committed by crude and short thinkers, who reason upon general topics, without the least allowance for the most important circumstances, which quite alter the nature of the case.

This hath been the fate of those small dealers, who are every day publishing their thoughts, either on paper or in their assemblies, for improving the trade of Ireland, and referring us to the practice and example of England, Holland, France, or other nations.

I shall therefore examine certain maxims of government, which generally pass for uncontrolled in the world, and consider how far they will suit with the present condition of this kingdom.

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First, it is affirmed by wise men, that the dearth of things necessary for life, in a fruitful country, is a certain sign of wealth and great commerce; for, when such necessities are dear, it must absolutely follow that money is cheap and plentiful.

But this is manifestly false in Ireland, for the following reason. Some years ago, the species of money here did probably amount to six or seven hundred thousand pounds; and I have good cause to believe, that our remittances then did not much exceed the cash brought in to us. But, by the prodigious discouragements we have since received in every branch of our trade, by the frequent enforcements and rigorous execution of the navigation-act, the tyranny of under custom-house officers, the yearly addition of absentees, the payments to regiments abroad, to civil and military officers residing in England, the unexpected sudden demands of great sums from the treasury, and some other drains of perhaps as great consequence, we now see ourselves reduced to a state (since we have no friends) of being pitied by our enemies; at least, if our enemies were of such a kind as to be capable of any regard towards us, except of hatred and contempt.

Forty years are now passed since the Revolution, when the contention for the British empire was, most unfortunately for us, and altogether against the course of such mighty changes in government, decided in the least important nation, but with such ravages and ruin executed on both sides, as to leave the kingdom a desert, which, in some sort, it still continues.

X

Neither

Neither did the long rebellion in 1641 make half such a destruction of houses, plantations, and personal wealth, in both kingdoms, as two years campaign did in ours, by fighting England's battles.

By slow degrees, and by the gentle treatment we received under two auspicious reigns, we grew able to live without running in debt. Our absentees were but few, we had great indulgence in trade, a considerable share in employments of church and state; and, while the short leases continued, which were let some years after the war ended, tenants paid their rents with ease and cheerfulness, to the great regret of their landlords, who had taken up a spirit of opposition that is not easily removed. And although, in these short leases, the rent was gradually to increase after short periods; yet as soon as the term elapsed, the land was let to the highest bidder, most commonly without the least effectual clause for building or planting. Yet by many advantages, which this island then possessed and has since utterly lost, the rents of lands still grew higher upon every lease that expired, till they have arrived at the present exorbitance; when the frog, over-swelling himself, burst at last.

With the price of land, of necessity rose that of corn and cattle, and all other commodities that farmers deal in: hence likewise, obviously, the rates of all goods and manufactures among shopkeepers, the wages of servants, and hire of labourers. But although our miseries came on fast, with neither trade nor money left, yet neither will the landlord abate in his rent, nor can the tenant abate in the

price of what the rent must be paid with, nor any shopkeeper, tradesman, or labourer live, at lower expence for food and cloathing, than he did before.

I have been the larger upon this first head, because the same observations will clear up and strengthen a good deal of what I shall affirm upon the rest.

The second maxim of those who reason upon trade and government is, to assert, that low interest is a certain sign of great plenty of money in a nation, for which, as in many other articles, they produce the examples of Holland and England. But, with relation to Ireland, this maxim is entirely false.

There are two reasons for the lowness of interest in any country. First, that which is usually alledged, the great plenty of specie: and this is obvious. The second is want of trade, which seldom falls under common observation, altho' it be equally true. For, where trade is altogether discouraged, there are few borrowers. In those countries where men can employ a large stock, the young merchant, whose fortune may be four or five hundred pounds, will venture to borrow as much more, and can afford a reasonable interest. Neither is it easy at this day to find many of those whose business reaches to employ even so inconsiderable a sum, except among the importers of wine; who, as they have most part of the present trade in these parts of Ireland in their hands, so they are the most exorbitant, exacting, fraudulent dealers, that ever trafficked in any nation, and are making all possible speed to ruin both themselves and the nation.

From

From this defect, of gentlemen's not knowing how to dispose of their ready money, ariseth the high purchase of lands, which in all other countries is reckoned a sign of wealth. For the frugal squires, who live below their incomes, have no other way to dispose of their savings but by mortgage or purchase, by which the rates of land must naturally increase; and, if this trade continues long under the uncertainty of rents, the landed men of ready money will find it more for their advantage to send their cash to England, and place it in the funds; which I myself am determined to do, the first considerable sum I shall be master of.

It hath likewise been a maxim among politicians; that the great increase of buildings in the metropolis argues a flourishing state. But this, I confess, hath been controlled from the example of London; where, by the long and annual parliamentary sessions, such a number of senators, with their families, friends, adherents, and expectants, draw such prodigious numbers to that city, that the old hospitable custom of lords and gentlemen living in their ancient seats among their tenants, is almost lost in England; is laughed out of doors; in so much that, in the middle of summer, a legal house of lords and commons might be brought in a few hours to London, from their country villas within twelve miles round.

The case in Ireland is yet somewhat worse; for the absentees of great estates, who, if they lived at home, would have many rich retainers in their neighbourhoods,

having learned to rack their lands, and shorten their leases, as much as any residing squire; and the few remaining of these latter, having some vain hope of employments for themselves or their children, and discouraged by the beggarliness and thievery of our own miserable farmers and cottagers, or seduced by the vanity of their wives, on pretence of their children's education (whereof the fruits are so apparent), together with that most wonderful and yet more unaccountable zeal for a seat in their assembly, though at some years purchase of their whole estates: these, and some other motives better let pass, have drawn such concourse to this beggarly city, that the dealers of the several branches of building have found out all the commodious and inviting places for erecting new houses, while fifteen hundred of the old ones, which is a seventh part of the whole city, are said to be left uninhabited, and falling to ruin. Their method is the same with that which was first introduced by Dr. Barebone at London, who died a bankrupt. The mason, the bricklayer, the carpenter, the slater, and the glazier, take a lot of ground, club to build one or more houses, unite their credit, their stock, and their money; and when their work is finished, sell it to the best advantage they can. But, as it often happens, and more every day, that their fund will not answer half their design, they are forced to undersell it at the first story, and are all reduced to beggary. Insomuch that I know a certain fanatic brewer*, who is reported to have some hundreds of

* Leeson.

houses in this town, is said to have purchased the greatest part of them for half value from ruined undertakers, hath intelligence of all new houses where the finishing is at a stand, takes the advantage of the builder's distress, and by the advantage of ready money, gets fifty per cent. at least for his bargain.

It is another undisputed maxim in government, that people are the riches of a nation; which is so universally granted, that it will be hardly pardonable to bring it in doubt. And I will grant it to be so far true, even in this island, that, if we had the African custom or privilege, of selling our useless bodies for slaves to foreigners, it would be the most useful branch of our trade, by ridding us of a most unsupportable burthen, and bringing us money in the stead. But, in our present situation, at least five children in six who are born lie a dead weight upon us for want of employment. And a very skilful computer assured me, that above one half of the souls in this kingdom supported themselves by begging and thievery, whereof two thirds would be able to get their bread in any other country upon earth: where that fails, the poorer native must either beg, steal, or starve, or be forced to quit his country. This hath made me often wish, for some years past, that, instead of discouraging our people from seeking foreign soil, the public would rather pay for transporting all our unnecessary mortals, whether papists or protestants, to America, as drawbacks are sometimes allowed for exporting commodities where a nation is overstocked. I confess myself to be touched with a very sensible plea-

sure, when I hear of a mortality in any country-parish or village, where the wretches are forced to pay for a filthy cabin and two ridges of potatoes treble the worth, brought up to steal or beg, for want of work, to whom death would be the best thing to be wished for, on account both of themselves and the public.

Among all taxes imposed by the legislature, those upon luxury are universally allowed to be the most equitable and beneficial to the subject; and the commonest reasoner on government might fill a volume with arguments on the subject. Yet here again, by the singular fate of Ireland, this maxim is utterly false; and the putting of it in practice may have such a pernicious consequence, as I certainly believe the thoughts of the proposers were not able to reach.

The miseries we suffer by our absentees are of a far more extensive nature than seems to be commonly understood. I must vindicate myself to the reader so far, as to declare solemnly, that what I shall say of those lords and squires doth not arise from the least regard I have for their understandings, their virtues, or their persons. For, although I have not the honour of the least acquaintance with any one among them (my ambition not soaring so high), yet I am too good a witness of the situation they have been in for forty years past, the veneration paid them by the people, the high esteem they are in among the prime nobility and gentry, the particular marks of favour and distinction they receive from the court: the weight and consequence of their interest, added to their great zeal and ap-
plications

plications for preventing any hardships their country might suffer from England, wisely considering that their own fortunes and honours were embarked in the same bottom.

Letter from the dean to lord treasurer Oxford, on the death of his daughter, the marchioness of Caermarthen.

My lord, Nov. 21, 1713.

YOUR lordship is the person in the world to whom every body ought to be silent upon such an occasion as this, which is only to be supported by the greatest wisdom and strength of mind; wherein, God knows, the wisest and best of us, who would presume to offer their thoughts, are far your inferiors. It is true, indeed, that a great misfortune is apt to weaken the mind, and disturb the understanding. This, indeed, might be some pretence to us to administer our consolations, if we had been wholly strangers to the person gone. But, my lord, whoever had the honour to know her, wants a comforter as much as your lordship; because, though their loss is not so great, yet they have not the same firmness and prudence, to support the want of a friend, a patroness, a benefactor, as you have to support that of a daughter. My lord, both religion and reason forbid me to have the least concern for that lady's death, upon her own account; and he must be an ill christian, or a perfect stranger to her virtues, who would not wish himself, with all submission to God Almighty's will, in her

condition. But, your lordship, who hath lost such a daughter, and we, who have lost such a friend, and the world, which hath lost such an example; have, in our several degrees, greater cause to lament, than, perhaps, was ever given by any private person before. For, my lord, I have sat down to think of every amiable quality that could enter into the composition of a lady, and could not single out one, which she did not possess in as high a perfection as human nature is capable of. But, as to your lordship's own particular, as it is an unconceivable misfortune to have lost such a daughter, so it is a possession which few can boast of, to have had such a daughter. I have often said to your lordship, that I never knew any one, by many degrees, so happy in their domestic as you; and I affirm you are so still, though not by so many degrees; from whence it is very obvious, that your lordship should reflect upon what you have lost, and not upon what you have lost.

To say the truth, my lord, you began to be too happy for a mortal; much more happy than is usual with the dispensations of Providence long to continue. You had been the great instrument of preserving your country from foreign and domestic ruin: you have had the felicity of establishing your family in the greatest lustre, without any obligation to the bounty of your prince, or any industry of your own; you have triumphed over the violence and treachery of your enemies, by your courage and abilities: and, by the steadiness of your temper, over the inconstancy and caprice of your friends. Perhaps your lordship

has felt too much complacency within yourself, upon this universal success; and God Almighty, who would not disappoint your endeavours for the public, thought fit to punish you with a domestic loss, where he knew your heart was most exposed, and, at the same time, has fulfilled his own wise purposes, by rewarding, in a better life, that excellent creature he has taken from you.

I know not, my lord, why I write this to you, nor hardly what I am writing. I am sure it is not from any compliance with form; it is not from thinking that I can give your lordship any ease. I think it was an impulse upon me that I should say something: and whether I shall send you what I have written, I am yet in doubt, &c.

Reliques of ancient English poetry: consisting of old Heroic Ballads, Songs, and other pieces of our earliest Poets (chiefly of the Lyric kind), together with some few of later date; in 3 volumes octavo, London, 1765.

IF works of literature are to be estimated by the variety and richness of the entertainment they afford, the reverend Mr. Percy, collector of the pieces now before us, has a better title to the thanks of the public, than most of the authors who have gone before him in the same walk. The people of England are particularly indebted to him, since he has prevented the charge, to which a longer silence, after the late publications of Runic, Erse, and Welsh poems, would have

exposed their ancestors, of having been, for a long time, less favoured by the Muses, under the same degrees of cultivation, than any of their neighbours at a less or greater distance from the supposed abode of these goddesses, so as to make their country appear in maps of the human understanding, the chosen seat of dulness and indifference, and the inhabitants as deficient in mental, as they have ever been allowed to be accomplished in bodily perfections.

These pieces consist chiefly of such very scarce ballads, or extracts from larger works, as are not only extremely valuable in themselves, but serve to exhibit, by the manner in which the judicious author has arranged them, and the notes and dissertations with which he has enriched them, the history of thought as well as speech in England, and that amongst all ranks; since, whilst nations are in an improving state, those literary compositions, those modes of thinking and speaking, which were peculiar to the highest ranks in one age, like fashions, generally descend, by the next age, to the lowest. Much light, besides; as they may borrow from ancient writers of almost every denomination, and which Mr. Percy has spared no pains to consult, by means of his curious additions they cast a great deal more upon them: upon Shakespeare especially, who now appears to have not only alluded to many passages in them not to be found in other works, but to have even taken from them the subject of some of his best pieces.

To

ACCOUNT OF BOOKS, 311

To the English ballads Mr. Percy has added many Scottish ones of the same ages, and to the ancient many modern, by which the variety is greatly increased, and the antique roughness of the former, and the modern polish of the latter, are well contrasted, and considerably heightened. He has, likewise, to make his work as complete as possible, obliged us with some imitations of the ancients; amongst which, those by himself will, we fancy, be found in general to be the best executed.

To give a particular account of the pieces which compose those three volumes, or even specimens of each particular kind of composition, would lead us greater lengths than our plan will allow us to go. Besides, the extracts we have already given in our article of Antiquities, and that of Poetry, may be considered as such; and though they should not, there seems to be little necessity for any in this place. We cannot, in justice to the good taste of our readers, but suppose, that most of them are already possessed of this literary treasure; so that what we have said of it is to be considered as done rather with a view of paying the tribute of praise, where praise is so much due, than to recommend a work, whose merit alone must have universally recommended it long before these sheets can be supposed to reach the public.

The plays of William Shakespeare, in eight volumes, with the corrections and illustrations of various commentators; to which are added notes by Samuel Johnson. Eight volumes octavo. London.

THE less abilities seem requisite for a due performance of the task Mr. Johnson has undertaken in regard to Shakespeare's works, or at least of that part of this task which he has thought proper to execute, the collating of the old copies in order to find out the genuine reading, and the comparing of former commentators on difficult passages, and the examining of these passages himself, in order to discover the true meaning, of that great poet; the more Mr. Johnson seems entitled to the thanks of the public; since, at that rate, he might have employed his great talents more to his own honour, though not more, perhaps, to the gratification of others. But, as Mr. Johnson himself judiciously observes, however dull the duty of a collator may be, an emendatory critic would very ill discharge his duty without qualities very different from dulness. In perusing corrupted pieces, he must have before him all possibilities of meaning, with all possibilities of expression. Such must be his comprehension of thought, and such his copiousness of language. Out of many readings possible, he must be able to select that which best suits with the state, opinions, and modes of language prevailing in every age, and with his author's particular cast of thoughts and turn of expression. Such must be his knowledge, and such his taste. Conjectural criticism demands

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more

more than humanity possesses; and he that exercises it with most praise, has very frequent need of indulgence.

It is, therefore, by these rules that Mr. Johnson's merit in this edition of Shakespeare is to be tried; and, trying it by these rules, we are still of opinion, that, notwithstanding the long delay of the work, and his not complying altogether with the expectation of the public, the public will be found considerably indebted to him; at least, till it can be proved, that the delay and deficiency have been owing to any wilful negligence on his part; a charge which it may not be so easy to prove, considering those vicissitudes to which, with regard to study, though not discernible, the mind of man is even more subject than his body is, with regard to labour; and from which the minds of the greatest geniuses are often less exempt than those of the meanest. The most, we think, that can be said of Mr. Johnson on this occasion, is, that he was rather rash in promising than backward in performing. It is, however, happy for the republic of letters, that he promised as he did; since, otherwise, we should, probably, never have received Shakespeare through his hands.

Mr. Johnson sets out by a preface, in which he discusses the title of Shakespeare, and Shakespeare's works, to that veneration now universally paid them; gives a short history of the several editions these works have gone through; delivers his opinion of the several editors in the capacity of collators and commentators; and acquaints us with the use he has

made of these editions, and what additions he has made to them. He then gives us Hemminge and Condell's dedication and preface to their edition. These are followed by Mr. Pope's, Mr. Theobald's, Sir Thomas Hanmer's, and Dr. Warburton's preface to theirs; Mr. Rowe's life of Shakespeare; an anecdote relating to Shakespeare communicated by Mr. Rowe to Mr. Pope; and Ben Johnson's poem to his memory. We next have the plays themselves, with such notes of others as he has thought proper to retain, interspersed with his own notes upon them, as well as on the text itself. In these notes it was expected that Mr. Johnson would have been particular in his examination of Shakespeare's poetical beauties and blemishes; but he follows the example he had set himself in his preface to the whole, by doing little else, in this respect, than giving the general character of every piece. But in these general characters he is universally allowed to have been peculiarly happy.

This is far from being the case with regard to his preface, to which many objections have been raised; but most of them on such different accounts, that they serve only to justify the common observation concerning the great difficulty of equally pleasing all tastes. For our part, we think, that if there is any fault in this piece it is the almost paradoxical manner into which Mr. Johnson has contrived to throw his sentiments. Read first, what he says of Shakespeare's beauties, and you will be apt to think he can have no blemishes, or only such as must vanish in the blaze of his beauties.

Read

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Read first, what he says of his blemishes, and you will be equally apt to conclude, that he can have no beauties, or only such as his blemishes must eclipse. Of this the reader may form some judgment, by the following extract of what Mr. Johnson says in favour of his poet:

“Shakespeare is, above all writers, at least above all modern writers, the poet of nature; the poet that holds up to his readers a faithful mirror of manners and of life. His characters are not modified by the customs of particular places, unpractised by the rest of the world; by the peculiarities of studies or professions, which can operate but upon small numbers; or by the accidents of transient fashions or temporary opinions; they are the genuine progeny of common humanity, such as the world will always supply, and observation will always find. His persons act and speak by the influence of those general passions and principles by which all minds are agitated, and the whole system of life is continued in motion. In the writings of other poets, a character is too often an individual; in those of Shakespeare, it is commonly a species.

It is from this wide extension of design that so much instruction is derived. It is this which fills the plays of Shakespeare with practical axioms and domestic wisdom. It was said of Euripides, that every verse was a precept; and it may be said of Shakespeare, that from his works may be collected a system of civil and economical prudence. Yet his real power is not shewn in the

splendour of particular passages, but by the progress of his fable, and the tenor of his dialogue; and he that tries to recommend him by select quotations, will succeed like the pedant in Hierocles, who, when he offered his house to sale, carried a brick in his pocket as a specimen.

It will not easily be imagined how much Shakespeare excels in accommodating his sentiments to real life, but by comparing him with other authors. It was observed of the ancient schools of declamation, that the more diligently they were frequented, the more was the student disqualified for the world, because he found nothing there which he should ever meet in any other place. The same remark may be applied to every stage but that of Shakespeare. The theatre, when it is under any other direction, is peopled by such characters as were never seen, conversing in a language which was never heard, upon topics which will never arise in the commerce of mankind. But the dialogue of this author is often so evidently determined by the incident which produces it, and is pursued with so much ease and simplicity, that it seems scarcely to claim the merit of fiction, but to have been gleaned by diligent selection out of common conversation, and common occurrences.

Upon every other stage the universal agent is love, by whose power all good and evil is distributed, and every action quickened or retarded. To bring a lover, a lady and a rival into the fable; to entangle them in contradictory obligations, perplex them with oppositions

oppositions of interest, and harass them with violence of desires inconsistent with each other; to make them meet in rapture and part in agony; to fill their mouths with hyperbolical joy and outrageous sorrow; to distress them as nothing human ever was distressed; to deliver them as nothing human ever was delivered; is the business of a modern dramatist. For this, probability is violated, life is misrepresented, and language is depraved. But love is only one of many passions; and as it has no great influence upon the sum of life, it has little operation in the dramas of a poet, who caught his ideas from the living world, and exhibited only what he saw before him. He knew, that any other passion, as it was regular or exorbitant, was a cause of happiness or calamity.

Characters thus ample and general were not easily discriminated and preserved, yet perhaps no poet ever kept his personages more distinct from each other. I will not say with Pope, that every speech may be assigned to the proper speaker, because many speeches there are which have nothing characteristic; but, perhaps, though some may be equally adapted to every person, it will be difficult to find any, that can be properly transferred from the present possessor to another claimant. The choice is right, when there is reason for choice.

Other dramatists can only gain attention by hyperbolical or aggravated characters, by fabulous and unexampled excellence or depravity, as the writers of barbarous romances invigorated the reader by a giant and a dwarf; and he that should form his expecta-

tions of human affairs from the play, or from the tale, would be equally deceived. Shakespeare has no heroes; his scenes are occupied only by men, who act and speak as the reader thinks that he should himself have spoken or acted on the same occasion; even where the agency is supernatural, the dialogue is level with life. Other writers disguise the most natural passions and most frequent incidents; so that he who contemplates them in the book, will not know them in the world: Shakespeare approximates the remote, and familiarizes the wonderful; the event which he represents will not happen; but if it were possible, its effects would be probably such as he has assigned: and it may be said, that he has not only shewn human nature as it acts in real exigencies, but as it would be found in trials to which it cannot be exposed.

This, therefore, is the praise of Shakespeare, that his drama is the mirror of life; that he who has amazed his imagination, in following the phantoms which other writers raise up before him, may here be cured of his delirious extasies, by reading human sentiments in human language; by scenes from which a hermit may estimate the transactions of the world, and a confessor predict the progress of the passions.

His adherence to general nature has exposed him to the censure of critics, who form their judgments upon narrower principles. Dennis and Rhymer think his Romans not sufficiently Roman; and Voltaire censures his kings as not completely royal. Dennis is offended, that Menenius, a senator of Rome, should play the buffoon;

and Voltaire perhaps thinks decency violated when the Danish usurper is represented as a drunkard. But Shakespeare always makes nature predominate over accident; and if he preserves the essential character, is not very careful of distinctions superinduced and adventitious. His story requires Romans or Kings, but he thinks only on men. He knew that Rome, like every other city, had men of all dispositions; and wanting a buffoon, he went into the senate-house for that which the senate-house would certainly have afforded him. He was inclined to shew an usurper and a murderer not only odious but despicable; he therefore added drunkenness to his other qualities, knowing that kings love wine like other men, and that wine exerts its natural power upon kings. These are the petty cavils of petty minds; a poet overlooks the casual distinction of country and condition, as a painter, satisfied with the figure, neglects the drapery.

The censure which he has incurred by making comic and tragic scenes, as it extends to all his works, deserves more consideration. Let the fact be first stated, and then examined.

Shakespeare's plays are not, in the rigorous or critical sense, either tragedies or comedies, but compositions of a distinct kind; exhibiting the real state of sublunary nature, which partakes of good and evil, joy and sorrow, mingled with endless variety of proportion and innumerable modes of combination; and expressing the course of the world, in which the loss of one is the gain of another; in which, at the same time,

the reveller is hasting to his wine, and the mourner burying his friend; in which the malignity of one is sometimes defeated by the frolic of another; and many mischiefs and many benefits are done and hindered without design.

Out of this chaos of mingled purposes and casualties, the ancient poets, according to the laws which custom had prescribed, selected some the crimes of men, and some their absurdities; some the momentous vicissitudes of life, and some the lighter occurrences: some the terrors of distress, and some the gaieties of prosperity. Thus rose the two modes of imitation, known by the names of tragedy and comedy; compositions intended to promote different ends by contrary means, and considered as so little allied, that I do not recollect among the Greeks or Romans a single writer who attempted both.

Shakespeare has united the powers of exciting laughter and sorrow, not only in one mind, but in one composition. Almost all his plays are divided between serious and ludicrous characters, and, in the successive evolutions of the design, sometimes produce seriousness and sorrow, and sometimes levity and laughter.

That this is a practice contrary to the rules of criticism will be readily allowed; but there is always an appeal open from criticism to nature. The end of writing is, to instruct; the end of poetry is, to instruct by pleasing. That the mingled drama may convey all the instruction of tragedy or comedy cannot be denied, because it includes both in its alterations of exhibition, and approaches nearer than

than either to the appearance of life, by shewing how great machinations and slender designs may promote or obviate one another, and the high and the low co-operate in the general system by unavoidable concatenation.

It is objected, that by this change of scenes the passions are interrupted in their progression, and that the principal event, being not advanced by a due gradation of preparatory incidents, wants at last the power to move, which constitutes the perfection of dramatic poetry. This reasoning is so specious, that it is received as true even by those who in daily experience feel it to be false. The interchanges of mingled scenes seldom fail to produce the intended vicissitudes of passion. Fiction cannot move so much, but that the attention may be easily transferred; and though it must be allowed that pleasing melancholy be sometimes interrupted by unwelcome levity, yet let it be considered likewise, that melancholy is often not pleasing, and that the disturbance of one man may be the relief of another; that different auditors have different habits; and that, upon the whole, all pleasure consists in variety.

The players, who in their editions divided our author's works into comedies, histories, and tragedies, seem not to have distinguished the three kinds by any very exact or definitive ideas.

An action which ended happily to the principal persons, however serious or distressful through its intermediate incidents, in their opinion constituted a comedy. This idea of a comedy continued long amongst us, and plays were writ-

ten, which, by changing the catastrophe, were tragedies to-day and comedies to-morrow.

Tragedy was not in those times a poem of more general dignity or elevation than comedy; it required only a calamitous conclusion, with which the common criticism of that age was satisfied, whatever lighter pleasure it afforded in its progress.

History was a series of actions, with no other than chronological succession, independent of each other, and without any tendency to introduce or regulate the conclusion. It is not always very nicely distinguished from tragedy. There is not much nearer approach to unity of action in the tragedy of Antony and Cleopatra, than in the history of Richard the second. But a history might be continued through many plays; as it had no plan, it had no limits.

Through all these denominations of the drama, Shakespeare's mode of composition is the same; an interchange of seriousness and merriment, by which the mind is softened at one time, and exhilarated at another. But whatever be his purpose, whether to gladden or depress, or to conduct the story, without vehemence or emotion, through tracts of easy and familiar dialogue, he never fails to attain his purpose; as he commands us, we laugh or mourn, or sit silent with quiet expectation, in tranquillity without indifference.

When Shakespeare's plan is understood, most of the criticisms of Rhymer and Voltaire vanish away. The play of Hamlet is opened, without impropriety, by two centinels; Iago bellows at Brabantio's window, without injury to the scheme

scheme of the play, though in terms which a modern audience would not easily endure; the character of Polonius is seasonable and useful; and the grave-diggers themselves may be heard with applause.

Shakespeare engaged in dramatic poetry with the world open before him; the rules of the ancients were yet known to few; the public judgment was unformed; he had no example of such fame as might force him upon imitation, nor critics of such authority as might restrain his extravagance: He therefore indulged his natural disposition; and his disposition, as Rhymers has remarked, led him to comedy. In tragedy he often writes with great appearance of toil and study, what is written at last with little felicity; but in his comic scenes, he seems to produce without labour, what no labour can improve. In tragedy he is always struggling after some occasion to be comic; but in comedy he seems to repose, or to luxuriate, as in a mode of thinking congenial to his nature. In his tragic scenes there is always something wanting; but his comedy often surpasses expectation or desire. His comedy pleases by the thoughts and the language, and his tragedy for the greater part by incident and action. His tragedy seems to be skill, his comedy to be instinct.

The force of his comic scenes has suffered little diminution from the changes made by a century and a half in manners or in words. As his personages act upon principles arising from genuine passion, very little modified by particular forms, their pleasures and vexations are communicable to all times and to

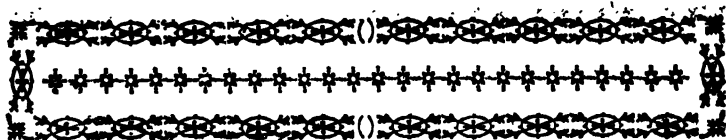
all places; they are natural, and therefore durable; the adventitious peculiarities of personal habits, are only superficial ideas, bright and pleasing for a little while, yet soon fading to a dim tinct, without any remains of former lustre; but the discriminations of true passion are the colours of nature; they pervade the whole mass, and can only perish with the body that exhibits them. The accidental compositions of heterogeneous modes are dissolved by the chance which combined them; but the uniform simplicity of primitive qualities neither admits increase, nor suffers decay. The sand heaped by one flood is scattered by another, but the rock always continues in its place. The stream of time, which is continually washing the dissolute fabrics of other poets, passes without injury by the adamant of Shakespeare.

If there be, what I believe there is, in every nation, a style which never becomes obsolete, a certain mode of phraseology so consonant and congenial to the analogy and principles of its respective language as to remain settled and unaltered; this style is probably to be sought in the common intercourse of life, among those who speak only to be understood, without ambition of elegance. The polite are always catching modish innovations, and the learned depart from established forms of speech, in hope of finding or making better: those who wish for distinction forsake the vulgar, when the vulgar is right: but there is a conversation above grossness and below refinement, where propriety resides, and where this poet seems to have gathered his comic dialogue.

logue. He is therefore more agreeable to the ears of the present age than any other author equally remote, and among his other excellencies deserves to be studied as one of the original masters of our language.

These observations are to be considered not as unexceptionably constant, but as containing general and predominant truth. Shakespeare's familiar dialogue is affirm-

ed to be smooth and clear, yet not wholly without ruggedness or difficulty; as a country may be eminently fruitful, though it has spots unfit for cultivation: his characters are praised as natural, though their sentiments are sometimes forced, and their actions improbable; as the earth upon the whole is spherical, though its surface is varied with protuberances and cavities."



T H E
C O N T E N T S.



The History of EUROPE.

C H A P. I.

Peaceable aspect of the great powers of Europe towards each other. Refusal of the French and Spanish courts to comply with the demands of Great Britain, no sufficient cause to apprehend a rupture between them; may in the end prove serviceable to the latter. Emperor of Germany dies, after settling his Tuscan dominions on his second son; and is succeeded, as emperor of Germany, by his eldest, elected in his life-time king of the Romans. Several treaties of marriage, and their probable effects. Sweden. Portugal. Poland. Corsica. [1

C H A P. II.

Aspect of Russia and Turkey. Little to be apprehended from Russia, and still less from Turkey. Character of the present emperor. Aspect of Europe, in general, more pacific than ever. State of agriculture, navigation, and the useful arts. [5

C H A P. III.

Ill consequence of Mir Cossim Aly Carwn's being driven out of Bengal. Politic conduct of Sujab Doula on that occasion. Death of Major Adams. Mir Cossim cuts off a small party of English. The late Shab Zada joins Sujab Doula, and both draw a formidable army into the field. Major Munro succeeds Major Adams. State of the English forces under him. He marches to the enemy. Battle of Buxard. Cheap victory over the Indians. Major Munro attacks a very strong fort. Twice repulsed with great loss. Sujab Doula at the head of another army; pins down Major Munro to the neighbourhood of Baneres. [8

C H A P.

C H A P. IV.

Major Munro recalled; succeeded by Major Sir Robert Fletcher. Sir Robert routs Sujah Doula's new army, and attacks the Fort, from before which the English had been lately driven. The garrison obliges the governor to surrender; his noble behaviour on the occasion. Sir Robert makes himself master of Eliabad. Bad aspect of Sujah Doula's affairs. French affairs in the East Indies. Dutch affairs. Proposal for improving the success of the English in Bengal to the advantage of the nation, considered. [13]

C H A P. V.

Downfall of the ministry expected. They keep their ground notwithstanding; are supported by antiministerial doctrines. Naval officers sworn, and directed to act, as revenue officers, on the American coasts. Greatly interrupt the trade between the British colonies in that part of the world, and that between these colonies and the Spanish and French. [16]

C H A P. VI.

Injury to the North American colonies considerably increased by ill-timed laws in England. North American colonies obliged thereby to manufacture for themselves. Mischiefs to be apprehended from that spirit to the mother-country. Opinion of a great minister concerning the expediency of the British parliament's taxing the colonies. [22]

C H A P. VII.

King's speech on opening the session glances at troubles likely to arise in the American colonies. Original question concerning the legality of general warrants revived in the house of commons. Amendments to it carried. Previous question touching the propriety of determining it in its new form. New arguments on the occasion by both parties. Previous question passes in the negative. [26]

C H A P. VIII.

Opportunity given the colonies to offer a compensation for the stamp duty, and to establish a precedent for their being consulted, before any tax was imposed upon them by parliament; rejected. Vote of last session for the propriety of laying a stamp-duty upon them taken up again. Debates concerning the right of the British parliament to tax the British colonies without their concurrence, and the expediency of taxing them in the way now proposed. Bill for laying the stamp-duty on the colonies passes both houses, and receives the royal assent by commission. Act for encouraging the importation of lumber from the British colonies into Great Britain. King's illness. [33]

C O N T E N T S.

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